"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Showers and thunderstorms; brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,119. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1898.—TWENTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull.

FOREIGN.—A Vienna dispatch says the Count and Countess Zuanoff have been arrested and charged with an attempt to poison the Czar and Czarina. Emperor William sailed in a regatta at Kiel. Fifteen anti-Jew riots took place in Austria on Friday. Results of the second ballots for the Reichstag show the Socialists have gained 18 seats, lost 12, and have a total of 54, according to the Vorwärts. M. Henri Brisson has been asked to form a Cabinet in France, M. Peytral having failed. The Marquis Visconti-Venosta has failed to form a Cabinet in Italy, and the King has called on Gen. Pelloux, formerly Minister of War.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 3.

The first detachment of the Volunteer Signal Corps left the Brooklyn armory yesterday morning for the South.

The steamships Iris and Norse King were purchased for use as distilling ships. Two transports will leave here for Tampa today.

Thirty recruits of this city and detachments from Washington and Philadelphia went to Peeksskill yesterday to join the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, a retired army officer, whose name is familiar in connection with the dynamite gun, is at work on a field mortar-howitzer, which he claims will revolutionize field work. It will have a range of a mile at low elevation. The Captain would organize a regiment of twelve battalions to man the howitzers, with twelve mortar-howitzers to a battalion.

Page 5.

At the special regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday, a catboat was capsized and two vessels met in collision while racing.

In the special regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday the new knock-about Indianola defeated the hitherto invincible Mongoose. The Wanda had an easy victory in the twenty-five foot class.

Page 7.

The Music Teachers' National Association continued its session. Miss Amy Fay talked on "Some Weak Points in the Conservatory System," and H. E. Krehbiel gave a lecture on "Folk Song in America," assisted by Mrs. Krehbiel.

Page 10.

Jacob Arm of Jersey City established his ownership of a black-and-tan dog by making the animal salute the Stars and Stripes after the manner of a trick taught him.

Hiram Riggen, who has been confined in Bellevue Hospital as an insane man, claimed he was God, and the maker of sun, moon, and stars. He endeavored to have his children "go to Heaven" with him by walking off the roof of an apartment house. Business reverses have made him insane.

Page 11.

The steamer Alpha, from Halifax for Vancouver, lost the pilot and four sailors in the Straits of Magellan.

The Klondike steamer Ora is reported to have been lost on her maiden trip on Lake Bennett. The steamer Jane Gray, recently wrecked with a loss of thirty-six lives, is now ashore near Kyuquat.

The tables relating to the fire and insurance losses for 1897 show that the figures are smaller than for any year since 1890. For the first time the yearly loss of New York State was exceeded by that of another State, Pennsylvania.

Page 17.

Harold Frederic, in his weekly cable letter, gives brief but pertinent mention to the way Londoners received the news of the fight near Santiago de Cuba. He says that the charge of the American troops was discussed with as much pride as any fine feat in Chitral could have been. It is not believed that any of the powers think seriously of interfering in the Philippines. It is shown that the Spaniards at home are in complete ignorance of the true state of the war, and that those officials who have a knowledge of events are waiting for some change which will tend to their personal gain. The intelligent yet honest conservative class in Madrid have no power or influence in the capital. The Ministerial crisis in France is commented on in the light of the Dreyfus case, and the difficulties of securing a Minister of War are explained. The report that something lately has happened to strain further the Anglo-Russian relations is touched on, as is an interesting episode in the Slav Congress held last week in Prague. Lord Salisbury, his policy, and the Liberals receive some attention, and it is shown that while by-elections continue to show Liberal gains, the party's policy, as handled by Sir William V. Harcourt in the House, is growing neither in dignity nor in strength.

Page 20.

The four days' retreat at Peekskill, N. Y., of the Associate Sisters of the Order of St. Mary has been concluded. A number of New York women were in retreat.

Two firemen were killed and others injured in a two hundred and fifty thousand-dollar fire in the works of Thomas Potter's Sons & Co., oil cloth and linoleum makers, in Philadelphia.

The British steamer Ardanmhor, which was seized off the Florida reefs May 22 by the United States patrol boat Osceola and subsequently released, has arrived in port.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 20.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Amusements.—Page 6.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively high in the east Gulf States and low throughout the lake regions and the St. Lawrence Valley. An area of high pressure is central on the North Pacific Coast. The barometer has fallen in New England and the Atlantic States, and risen in the Missouri Valley and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is lower in the lake region and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the North Atlantic States, the lake regions and the Missouri Valley. High temperatures have prevailed in Southern New England and throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, also on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope. Showers are indicated for New England, the North Atlantic States, and the lake regions. The temperature will continue high in the Gulf States, but it will be cooler in the North Atlantic States and New England.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	66	71	75
6 A. M.	68	70	76
9 A. M.	72	77	78
12 M.	81	87	80
4 P. M.	86	89	88
6 P. M.	84	70	78
9 P. M.	78	75	78
12 P. M.	72	71	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....79 1-3
Weather Bureau 76½
Corresponding date 1897.....77
Corresponding date for last 20 years..72

The maximum temperature yesterday was eighty-nine degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was sixty-eight degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .72 and at 8 P. M. .82.

Long Beach Hotel, L. I., now open. Many improvements; fast trains. A. E. Dick, prop.—Adv.

THE BATTLE ON SEVILLA HEIGHTS

Full Details of the Invading Army's First Victory.

FIERCE FIGHT IN THE BUSH

Rough Riders Fell Upon the Enemy After a Long and Trying March.

FLANK ATTACKED BY REGULARS

Hill Stormed by Two Troops of Cavalry Under a Heavy Fire.

ROOSEVELT IN THE VAN

Had a Narrow Escape While Leading a Charge—Capron, Dying, Urged on His Men.

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FOUR MILES NORTHWEST OF JURAGUA, Cuba, June 24—(2 P. M.)—Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail this morning and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau almost overlooking the City of Santiago de Cuba, and routed them after a sharp battle lasting one hour.

This afternoon, strongly reinforced by the arrival of additional forces, the cavalrymen held a position a little more than five miles from the Spanish stronghold in Southeastern Cuba, preparing for a general movement on that city.

To-day's victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and twelve of the troops lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about fifty others, including six officers, are in the field hospital suffering from wounds. Of these eight or ten will probably die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least fifty dead, besides many wounded.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the Rough Riders under the immediate command of Col. Wood on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillsides, several miles away, by the regulars, with whom was Gen. Young.

The expedition started from Juragua—marked on some Cuban maps as Altares—a small town on the coast, nine miles east of Morro Castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after their landing at Daiquiri last Wednesday.

Cubans Arrived Too Late.

Information was brought to the American Army headquarters by Cubans on Thursday that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred to block the march on Santiago. Gen. Young went there to dislodge them, the understanding being that the Cubans under Gen. Castillo would co-operate with him; but the latter failed to appear until the fight was nearly finished. Then they asked permission to chase the fleeing Spaniards, but as the victory was already won, Gen. Young refused to allow them to take part in the fight.

Gen. Young's plans contemplated the movement of half of his command along the trail at the base of the range of hills leading back from the coast, so that he could attack the Spaniards on the flank, while the Rough Riders went off to follow the trail leading over the hill to attack them in front. This plan was carried out completely.

The troops left Juragua at daybreak. The route of Gen. Young and the regulars was comparatively level and easy of travel. Three Hotchkiss guns were taken with this command.

The first part of the journey of the Rough Riders was over steep hills several hundred feet high. The men carried 200 rounds of ammunition and heavy camp equipment. Although this was done easily in the early morning, the weather became intensely hot, and the sun beat down upon the cowboys and Eastern athletes as they toiled up the grade with their heavy packs, and frequent rests were necessary.

The trail was so narrow that for the greater part of the way the men had to proceed single file. Prickly cactus bushes lined both sides of the trail, and the underbrush was so thick that it was impossible to see ten feet on either side. All the conditions were favorable for a murderous ambuscade, but the troopers kept a close watch and made as little noise as possible.

The Rough Riders entered into the spirit of the occasion with the greatest enthusiasm. It was their first opportunity for a fight, and every man was eager for it. The weather grew sweltering hot, and one by one the men threw away blankets and tent rolls and emptied their canteens.

Cuckoo Calls of Spaniards Heard.

The first intimation had by Col. Wood's command that there were Spaniards in the vicinity was when they reached a point three or four miles back fram the coast, when the low cuckoo calls of the Spanish soldiers were heard in the bush. It was difficult to locate the exact point from which these sounds came. The men were ordered to speak in whispers, and frequent halts were made.

Finally a place was reached, about 8 o'clock, where the trail opened into a space covered wih high grass, on the right hand side of the trail, and the thickets, kind of bramble and underbrush, on the other. A barbed-wire fence also ran along the left side. The dead body of a Cuban was found on the side of the road, and at the same time Capt. Capron's troops discovered the outpost, the heads of several Spaniards being seen in the bushes for a moment.

It was not until then that the men were permitted to load their carbines, and when the order to load was given they acted on it with a will, and displayed the greatest eagerness to make an attack.

At this time the sound of firing was heard a mile or two to the right, apparently coming from the hills beyond the thicket. It was the regulars replying to the Spaniards who had opened fire on them from the thickets. In addition to the rapid rifle fire the boom of Hotchkiss guns could be heard.

Hardly two minutes elapsed before Mauser rifles commenced to crack in the thicket, and a hundred bullets whistled over the heads of the Rough Riders, cutting leaves from the trees and sending chips flying from the fenceposts by the side of the men. The Spaniards had opened, and they poured in a heavy fire, which soon had a most disastrous effect. The troops stood their ground with the bullets singing all around them.

Fish the First Man to Fall.

Private Colby caught sight of the Spaniards and fired the opening shot at them. Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man to fall. He was shot through the heart and died instantly.

The Spaniards were not more than 200 yards off, but only occasional glimpses of them could be seen. The men continued to pour volley after volley into the brush in the direction of the sound of the Spanish shots, but the latter became more frequent and seemed to be getting near.

Col. Wood walked along his lines, displaying the utmost coolness. He ordered troops to deploy into the thicket, and sent another detachment into the open space on the left of the trail. Lieut. Col. Roosevelt led the former detachment and tore through the brush, urging his men on.

The shots came thicker and faster every moment, and the air seemed filled with the singing and shrieking sound of the Mauser bullets, while the short pop of the Spanish rifles could be distinguished easily from the heavier reports of the American weapons. Sometimes the fire would come in volleys and again shots would follow each other in rapid succession for several minutes.

Capt. Capron stood behind his men, revolver in hand, using it whenever a Spaniard exposed himself. His aim was sure, and two of the enemy were seen to fall under his fire. Just as he was preparing to take another shot, and shouting orders to his men at the same time, his revolver dropped from his grasp and he fell to the ground with a ball through his body.

"Don't Mind Me Boys, Fight On."

His troop was badly disconcerted for a moment, but, with all the strength he could muster, he cried, "Don't mind me, boys; go on and fight." He was carried from the field as soon as possible, and lived only a few hours.

Lieut. Thomas of the same troop received a wound through the leg soon afterward, and became delirious from pain.

The troops that were in the thicket were not long in getting into the midst of the fight. The Spaniards located them and pressed them hard, but they sent a deadly fire in return, even though most of the time they could not see the enemy.

After ten or fifteen minutes of hot work the firing fell off somewhat, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, narrowly escaping a bullet himself which struck a tree alongside his head.

It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back and changing their position, but their fire continued at intervals. Then the troops tore to the front and into more open country than where the enemy's fire was coming from.

About this time small squads commenced to carry the wounded from the thicket and lay them in a more protected spot on the trail until they could be moved to the field hospital.

Mule Stampeded with Part of Gun.

Col. Wood also ordered his Hotchkiss gun into action, but the trooper who rode the mule upon which a part of the gun was packed had been stampeded. His animal broke into the woods in the opposite direction from the Spanish fire, and the gun, consequently, could not be used.

It was just before the change of position was made that Edward Marshall, the correspondent of The New York Journal, was dangerously wounded. He was back of the troops and a ball struck him in the small of the back. The surgeons were unable to tell this afternoon whether or not he would recover.

During the fight in the thicket several of the troops did some wild shooting into the troop ahead of them, and part of the American loss is due to this fact. As soon as the position had been changed the Americans poured a more terrific fire than ever into the Spaniards as they got them into more open country and could see them better. It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to a blockhouse, with the evident determination of making a final stand there.

Col. Wood was at the front directing the movement, and it was here that Major Brodie was shot. Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt both led the troops in pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards, and a hail of bullets was poured into the blockhouse.

The Blockhouse Abandoned.

By the time the American advance got within 600 yards of the blockhouse the Spaniards abandoned it and scattered among the brush up another hill in the direction of Santiago, and the battle was at an end.

During all this time just as hot a fight had been in progress at Gen. Young's stations. The battle began in much the same manner as the other one, and when the machine guns opened fire the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hillsides. Two troops of cavalry charged up the hill and the other troop sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came.

The enemy were gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the Rough Riders, ran for the blockhouse, only to be dislodged by Col. Wood's men.

Gen. Young stated afterward that the battle was one of the sharpest he had ever experienced. It was only the quick and constant fire of the troopers, whether they could see the enemy or not, that forced the Spanish to retreat so soon. Gen. Young spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the men in his command, and both Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt were extremely gratified with the work done by the Rough Riders on the first occasion of their being under fire.

When it became evident that the Spaniards were giving up the fight, searching parties went through the thicket and tall grass, picking up the dead and wounded. The latter were carried to a field hospital, half a mile to the rear, and all possible attention was given them, while preparation was also made to remove them to Juragua.

Twelve Dead Spaniards Found.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush, but the Americans made no special efforts to ascertain the enemy's loss. It is believed, however, that the bodies found represented only a small proportion of the dead, and a conservative estimate is that at least fifty Spaniards fell in the fight.

The sun was blazing down on the field all the time the fight was in progress, and many troopers were overcome by the heat and lack of water. A spring was found near by later on, and the soldiers' canteens were filled from it.

Reinforcements were ordered forward from Juragua, but the march was a long one, and they did not arrive until the fight was over. It was necessary to send a large supply of provisions to the soldiers from the base of supplies at Juragua, and the only means of doing this was by pack trains, which are necessarily slow.

It is believed that the troops will be free from attack where they are and that the Spaniards will not attempt to repeat the play they adopted to-day of blocking the onward march of the Americans in the direction of Santiago. It is thought they will make their last stand at the city itself, trusting that, with the assistance of the shore batteries and the guns on the warships in the harbor, they will be able to repel the American troops, force them back to the seacoast, and either capture them or drive them from the island.

REPORTS FROM GEN. SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The War Department has made public the following dispatches received from Gen. Shafter:

Playa del Este, via Haiti, June 25, 1898.
Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Daiquiri, June 23.—Had a very fine voyage; lost less than fifty animals; six or eight to-day. Lost more putting them through the surf to land than on transports.

Command as healthy as when we left; eighty men sick; only deaths two men drowned in landing; landings difficult; coast quite similar to that in vicinity of San Francisco, and covered with dense growth of bushes; landing at Daiquiri unopposed.

All points occupied by Spanish troops heavily bombarded by navy to clear them out. Sent troops toward Santiago and occupied Juragua City, a naturally strong place, this morning, Spanish troops retreating as soon as our advance was known. Had no mounted troops or could have captured them; about 600, all told.

Railroad from there in. Have cars and engine in possession.

With assistance of navy disembarked 6,000 men yesterday, and as many more to-day. Will get all troops off to-morrow, including light artillery and greater portion of pack train, probably all of it, with some of the wagons. Animals have to be jumped to the water and towed ashore.

Consultation with Cuban Chiefs.

Had consultation with Gens. Garcia, Rabi, and Castillo at 1 P. M. of the 20th twenty miles west of Santiago. These officers were unanimously of the opinion that landing should be made east of Santiago. I had come to the same conclusion. Gen. Garcia promises to join me at Juragua City to-morrow with between 3,000 and 4,000 men, who will be brought from west of Santiago by ships of the navy to Juragua City and there disembarked. This will give me between 4,000 and 5,000 Cubans, and leave 1,000 under Gen. Rabi to threaten Santiago from the west.

Gen. Kent's division is being disembarked this afternoon at Juragua City, and will be continued during the night.

The assistance of the navy has been of the greatest benefit and enthusiastically given; without it I could not have landed in ten days, and perhaps not at all, as I believe I should have lost many boats in the surf. At present want nothing.

Weather has been good; no rain on land, and prospects for fair weather.

SHAFTER,
Major General, United States Army, commanding, 2:40 P. M.

Playa del Este, June 25:
Daiquiri, June 24, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

In pushing out to occupy a good position near Sevilla to wait and intrench until supplies and artillery could be landed, Fourteenth and Tenth Cavalry (Fourteenth apparently is a mistake) and Wood's regiment had a skirmish. Enemy was driven from his position, and Gen. Wheeler reports he now occupies their ground.

Wounded—Major Bell, Capt. Knox, Capt. Wainwright, Lieut. Byram, First Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given.

Lighters and steam tugs asked for this morning should be sent at once.

SHAFTER.

Ten Killed and Forty Wounded.

Playa del Este, June 25;
Daiquiri, June 24, 1898.

Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:

Further news from Gen. Wheeler places our loss in this morning's firing at about ten killed and forty wounded.

Capt. Capron, First United States Volunteer Cavalry killed. Wounded—Major Brodie, Capt. McClintock, and Lieut. Thomas, (received here Thos, and supposed to be an abbreviation,) First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Capt. Knox, and Lieut. Byram, First United States Cavalry; Capt. Knox seriously. Capt. Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded are not yet known.

The Spaniards occupied a very strong and intrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba. SHAFTER.

TRIED TO DESTROY A RAILROAD.

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OFF JURAGUA, June 24—4 P. M.—While the land forces were fighting four miles northwest of Juragua to-day, Rear Admiral Sampson learned that the Spaniards were endeavoring to destroy the railroad leading from Juragua to Santiago de Cuba.

This road runs west along the seashore, under cover of the guns of the American fleet, until within three miles of El Morro, and then cuts through the mountains, along the rivers into Santiago.

When the attempt of the Spaniards was discovered, the New York, Scorpion, and Wasp closed in and cleared the hill and brush of Spaniards.

A portion of the Second Massachusetts was sent out from Juragua during the afternoon to repair the track.

SPANISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MADRID, June 25.—The official report of Captain General Blanco on the recent fighting near Santiago de Cuba says:

"Three hundred Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded.

"The Americans then attacked Gen. Rubon's camp, but were repulsed, the Spaniards pursuing them and taking possession of their ammunition and clothes.

"The American warships have bombarded Casilda."

An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says that Gen. Linares's column was attacked on the heights of Sevilla by American soldiers and a band of insurgents. The dispatch says "the enemy was repulsed with serious losses. The Spaniards had seven killed and twenty-seven wounded, including three officers."

Further versions of the American operations in Cuba received from official sources at Havana say Rear Admiral Sampson conferred during the week with the insurgent leaders Calixto Garcia, Rabi, and Sebrico, with the object of concentrating a large force of insurgents at a landing place.

Sebrico, it is added, met an American vessel at Bayamito, received 2,000 rifles and a quantity of ammunition, and safely conveyed them to Garcia's posts, accompanied by a small force of Americans from the steamer. They then attempted to join Castillo at Baturnao, but the Spaniards prevented them, "having organized such a perfect defense between Manzanillo and Santiago that the rebels did not dare to risk a serious engagement with the Spaniards."

Continuing, the official report says the insurgents "expected that the point of disembarkation of the Americans would be devoid of defenses."

Then a singular explanation is made by the retreating Spaniards, who assert that they have "checked the American advance on Santiago."

Another account of the operations asserts that the insurgents attacked Baturnao and were repulsed with the loss of twenty-two killed.

Casilda, which is mentioned in Gen. Blanco's dispatch as having been bombarded, is the port of Trinidad, an important town on the south coast of the Province of Santa Clara. Trinidad is only a short distance inland from Casilda, which is situated on a small bay and connects with Trinidad by a railroad about ten miles long.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Following are particulars concerning some of the officers and men killed and wounded in Friday's fight on Sevilla heights:

Killed.

Capt. ALLYN K. CAPRON of Troop L, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, had won a commission in the regular army from the ranks. He was born in New York, and enlisted in the army as a private Oct. 20, 1890, becoming a member of Troop B, Fourth Cavalry. After being promoted Corporal and Sergeant successively, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant Oct. 7, 1894, and assigned to the Fifth Infantry. On Nov. 30, 1894, he was transferred to Troop L, Seventh Cavalry, which, prior to the outbreak of the war, was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

He was a high authority on horsemanship, having written a book on that subject for the use of the riding masters of the United States cavalry. Throughout his service in the army he had been engaged in teaching cavalry recruits to ride. His skill was so well recognized that when the War Department decided to enlist three regiments of rough riders for service in Cuba he was assigned as Captain of a troop in the organization commanded by Col. Leonard Wood and Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Capt. Capron was married, and his wife is a magnificent horsewoman. He taught her and many other women to ride, including the wives and daughters of other army officers, and he was as proficient a teacher of female equestrianism as of the rougher style adapted to the cavalry. He detested side-saddles, and taught his women pupils to ride astride in a divided skirt costume.

The dead officer was the son of Capt. Allyn Capron of the First Artillery, United States Army.

Private GUSTAVE A. KOLBE of Troop K, First Cavalry, was from Syracuse, N. Y. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, twenty-four years ago, and came to the United States nine years ago, locating in Syracuse. He enlisted in Chicago at the breaking out of the war. In a letter to his brother, Richard E. Kolbe of Syracuse, written on board the transport which took him to Cuba, he said: "Don't have any fear. If anything happens to me, I will sell my life as dearly as possible."

Private W. T. ERWIN, Troop F, Rough Riders, is believed to be I. R. Irwin, who enlisted at Albuquerque, N. M.

Wounded.

Major BRODIE of the Rough Riders, who was wounded, was born in this city, from which he was appointed to West Point. He was made a Second Lieutenant of the First Cavalry on June 15, 1870, and a First Lieutenant on May 25, 1875. He distinguished himself in the war with the Apaches in Arizona and served several years at Fort Walla Walla. He was sent up to Colville, and there he tendered his resignation. On his way down from that point he heard of the Chief Joseph outbreak and withdrew his resignation by telegram, rejoining his regiment against Joseph. He resigned from the army on Sept. 30, 1877, and went to live in Arizona, where he enlisted with the Rough Riders when they were formed, being made a Major.

When that war ended he resigned, and until the present war had been engaged in Northern Arizona as a civil engineer. He is a West Point graduate.

Capt. J. H. McCLINTOCK of Troop B, Rough Riders, is from Phoenix, Arizona. He is well known throughout the Southwest, and for many years, until a year ago, was editor of The Arizona Republican, published at Phoenix. He was one of the Arizona delegates to the last National Irrigation Convention, and has held a number of public or semi-public positions. On the President's first call for troops McClintock was one of the first to respond, and later Gov. McCord appointed him Captain of Troop B, in recognition of his services in organizing the Arizona volunteers.

Major JAMES M. BELL of the First Regular Cavalry is a veteran of the civil war. He enlisted as First Lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry in June, 1862, and served until the close of the war, coming out as a Captain. He went into the army July 28, 1866, as Second Lieutenant, and went up the grades until he was appointed Major of the First Cavalry May 23, 1896.

Capt. THOMAS J. KNOX entered West Point from Tennessee July 1, 1867, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of cavalry in June, 1870. He was made a Captain in 1889.

First Lieut. GEORGE L. BYRAM of the First Cavalry was for about four years, and until about a year ago, military adviser on the staff of the Governor of Colorado. His wife and little son reside at Denver.

Lieut. JOHN R. THOMAS, Troop I, Rough Riders, is a Chicago man, having been employed in The Inter Ocean counting room as a clerk. He is a son of ex-Congressman John R. Thomas, who at the present time is United States District Judge of Oklahoma, having been appointed by President McKinley last March.

Sergt. G. W. ARRINGO, or ARMIGO, Troop E, Rough Riders, is believed at Albuquerque, N. M., to be Armijo, son of an influential Mexican of that city.

Corp. J. D. RHODES, Troop B, Rough Riders, is a noted scout and "trailer" of Arizona.

Private FRANK BOOTH, Troop E, Rough Riders, is a son of W. A. Booth, a business man of Albuquerque, N. M. When he enlisted he was assistant bookkeeper for E. J. Post & Co.

Private H. ALBERS, Troop E, Rough Riders, is a son of a well-known dairyman of Albuquerque, N. M.

OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION LIST.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day had prepared from the records of the War Department an identification roll of the officers and men reported to have been killed and wounded in yesterday's fight near Santiago. The names given in the newspaper dispatches are taken largely as a basis, as Gen. Shafter has reported only the names of officers who were killed and wounded. The information furnished by the department shows where the men were enrolled, their places of residence, and whether married or single. It is as follows:

First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

KILLED.

Name and Where Enrolled. Residence.
Capt. Maximilliano, Luna, Santa Fé, N. M.... ....
Capt. A. K. Capron, Muscogee, I. T..Ft. Sill, O.T.
Sergt. H. Fish, Jr., Washington, D. C..New York
Corp. G. H. Doherty, Whipple, Ariz..Jerome, Ariz.
Private H. Haefnor, Santa Fé, N. M.... ....
Private E. Culver, Musgokee, I. T.... ....
Private James Cruse, Muscogee, I. T.... ....
Private T. W. Dawson, Muscogee, I. T..Vinita, Mo.

WOUNDED.

Major Alexander C. Brodie, Prescott, A. T.....
Capt. J. H. McClintock, Whipple Brks, A.T.. Phoenix, A. T.
First Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Jr., Muscogee, I. T.. Vinita, Mo.
Sergt. G. W. Armigo, Santa Fé, N. M.....
Sergt. T. F. Cavanaugh, Santa Fé, N. M.....
Corp. J. D. Rhoades, Guthrie, O. T..Enid, O. T.
Corp. J. M. Dean, Santa Fé, N. M.....
Corp. Luther L. Stewart, Santa Fé, N.M.....
Private F. N. Beal, Guthrie, O. T..Kingfisher, O. T.
Private E. M. Hill, Guthrie, O. T..Tecumseh, O. T.
Private S. H. Ishler, Guthrie, O. T..Enid, O. T.
Pvt. M. L. Newcomb, Guthrie, O.T..Kingfisher, O.T.
Private F. B. Booth, Santa Fé, N. M.....
Private R. Z. Bailey, Santa Fé, N. M.....
Private Albert C. Hartle, Santa Fé, N. M. .....
Private H. L. Albers, Santa Fé, N. M. .....
Private Edward J. Albertson, Santa Fé, N. M. ..
Private Clifford L. Reed, Santa Fé, N. M. .....
Private George Roland .....
Private Michael Coyle, Santa Fé, N. M. .....
Private Robert W. Reid, Santa Fé, N. M. .....
Private J. R. Kean, Muscogee, I. T..Sapulpa, I. T.
Private J. P. Damet, Muscogee, I. T..Gibson, I. T.
Pvt. T. F. Meagher, Muscogee, I. T..Muscogee, I.T.
Private N. M. Poe, Muscogee, I. T..Vinita, I. T.

First United States Cavalry, Regular Army.

KILLED.

Private Jack Berlin, Chicago, Ill.....
Private Emil Bjork, Fort Riley, Kan.....
Private Peter H. Dix, Fort Riley, Kan.....
Private A. L. Lenmock, Fort Riley, Kan.....
Private Gustav A. Kolbe, Chicago, Ill.....

WOUNDED.

Major James L. Bell.....
Capt. Thomas T. Knox.....
First Lieut. G. L. Byram.....

In the case of officers and men of the First Cavalry, there is no record of their residence nor of any relatives.

Tenth United States Cavalry.

KILLED.

Corp. White.....

WOUNDED.

Capt. Edward H. Braxton, Washington D. C.....
Private James Russell, Cleveland, Ohio.....
Private Mosley Gaines, Pittsburg, Penn.....
Private Frank A. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.....
Private James H. Miller, Richmond, Va.....
Private Arthur G. Wheeler, New York City.....
Private Samuel Redd, Washington, D. C.....
Private Kelle, Maberry, Nashville, Tenn.....

There is no record of any relatives in the case of the killed and wounded in the Tenth Cavalry.

Out of the entire number the only ones reported as married are Capts. Luna and Capron.

HAMILTON FISH'S DEATH.

The Parents of the Young "Rough Rider" Sadly Awaiting Definite News of His Fate.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, 53 Irving Place, this city, yesterday was a long day of sorrowful waiting. Aroused from their slumbers shortly after midnight to be told that their son, Hamilton Fish, Jr., had been killed in a battle with the Spanish troops within a few miles of Santiago de Cuba, these stricken parents watched eagerly throughout the day for some detailed and conclusive information of the event. Mrs. Fish was not willing to believe the first reports, and she clung pathetically to the hope that subsequent dispatches would bring her word that her son had merely been wounded.

Before daybreak Nicholas Fish sent a telegram to the War Department, in Washington, asking if any news had been received there regarding the fate of his son. Within a few hours he received a dispatch signed by Secretary Alger saying that the department had no information whatever about the battle near Santiago, but that it would communicate with Mr. Fish without delay if any word was received concerning his son. There were a great many callers at the Fish mansion during the day, and scores of notes and telegrams, some of inquiry and some of condolence, were received.

Had Hamilton Fish, Jr., lived until tomorrow he would have been just twenty-four years old. He was born on June 27, 1874, in Berlin, where his father was at that time the Secretary of the United States Legation. "We had received the most gratifying reports from our son up to the time of his departure from Tampa," said Nicholas Fish yesterday afternoon. "Both his mother and myself felt that his experience as a soldier, should his life be spared, would have been of lasting benefit to him. He took such an earnest and faithful interest in his duties that all of his better qualities were in process of development. The last letter that we received from him was dated Tampa, June 12. In it he told of some of the discomforts of a soldier's life, but he made no personal complaint. His health, he said, was perfectly sound, and all he wanted was a chance to show what he could do at the front. And if the report of his death is true he certainly did find his way to the front.

"In all of his letters home Hamilton spoke only in terms of praise of his officers. He particularly commended Capt. Allyn K. Capron of Troop L, who, according to the newspaper reports, was also killed. Our son certainly never knew fear. So eager was he to reach the scene of action that when he ascertained that his own troop, in which he held the rank of Sergeant, was not to go with the first transports, he resigned his rank and offered himself as a private in another troop, which had been ordered aboard the transport Yucatan. He was accepted as private, but soon afterward was promoted to be Sergeant."

In a tone of pride Mr. Fish added: "Hamilton died fighting like a man. He looked very much like his great-grandfather, Col. Nicholas Fish, who entered the American Army in the Revolutionary War at the age of seventeen years and served with distinction throughout the war." Mr. Fish dis-

Continued on Page 2.

Port Washington and Manhasset.
Long Island Railroad Trains leave N. Y., 34th St. E. R., to-day at 9:20, 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:10 P. M. Frequent Trains returning.—Adv.

The "ROYAL LIMITED" Five-Hour train to Washington: leaves South Ferry—Whitehall Terminal—and foot of Liberty Street, 1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday.—Adv.

Spend the Fourth at Saratoga—only $6.00 for the round trip. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

Heavy Shipments from Poland.
Carloads of Poland water arrive daily at the New York depot, 3 Park Place, near Broadway.—Adv.

BIG MIAMI HOTEL OPENS.
Hotel Royal Palms at Miami, Fla., opened June 25th. Will remain open while Miami is caring for U. S. Troops. Preferred route, Atlantic Coast Line. Office, No. 229 Broadway.—Adv.

SPAIN'S CRISIS NEAR

Sagasta Goes to the Palace After a Cabinet Meeting.

PEACE CONDITIONS PUT OUT

Report that This Country Has Offered Terms in Madrid.

A Complete Denial in Washington, Where It Is Looked Upon as a "Feeler" on Spain's Part.

MADRID, June 25.—The Cabinet held a meeting this morning and later the Premier, Señor Sagasta, went to the palace. He told the newspaper representatives that the Cabinet meeting was to be reconvened, and he refused to furnish any further information on the subject.

Although it is officially announced that the Premier visited the Queen Regent in order to furnish her Majesty with the usual report on current affairs, it is generally believed that the expected Ministerial crisis has occurred.

The Correspondencia of this city to-day publishes a report to the effect that the peace conditions suggested by the Government of the United States include the possession by the United States of the Island of Puerto Rico, the independence of the Island of Cuba under the protectorate of the United States, the establishment of a naval station for United States warships in the Philippine Islands, and the establishment of a coal depot for United States warships in the Canary Islands.

A declaration by Gen. Lachambre, Deputy Governor of the Philippines under Gen. Polavieja, is published here, in which he declares against an immediate peace, on the ground that Spain at present would have to accept all or most of America's conditions. Later, he says, Spain, even if defeated, would be in a better position to negotiate, because her military honor would be vindicated.

Gen. Lachambre does not believe that the Americans will succeed in capturing Santiago de Cuba. Regarding the Philippines, he considers that, despite the military situation there, it will still be possible to save the islands, provided diplomacy is conducted skillfully and energetically.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says:

"Interest to-day centred in the meeting of the Cabinet. It is believed that the Ministers favor overtures of peace, but disagree as to the manner in which they should proceed, and this may provoke a crisis and precipitate the end."

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The announcement from Madrid that the United States has suggested peace conditions with Spain was received here with great interest for the reason that the report was regarded as a "feeler" set afloat with the distinct purpose of developing the state of public feeling in America, as well as in Europe.

There is no basis of fact for the report, for when it was exhibited at the State Department it met a prompt and unqualified denial at every point. No overtures have come to the department from any responsible diplomat as yet, looking to the consummation of peace. Still, it is known that some of the representatives of European powers here, realizing the serious inroads that are making upon European commerce by the continuance of hostilities, stand ready at any auspicious moment to sound our Government as to what conditions might serve as a basis of negotiations for a brief period. These diplomats would naturally closely watch the effect upon the people of the United

likely that the Spanish fleet will venture across the Atlantic.

A MAGIC FLEET FOR SPAIN.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Observer asserts that Spain has purchased three fine armored cruisers of 9,000, 7,500, and 4,235 tons, with a speed of 25 knots, which will form the nucleus of a third squadron which will be ready within three weeks, and with which the Government thinks it can protect the Canaries and the Spanish coast in every emergency.

SPANISH TOURS EASE OFF.

A Loss of 3-8 in London and of 3-4 in Paris at the Close.

LONDON, June 25.—Spanish 4s opened at 35 and afterward declined to 34⅝. Yesterday's closing price was 34¾. They closed at 34⅝, a net loss of ⅝.

PARIS, June 25.—Spanish 4s opened at 34⅝, a loss of ¼. They closed at 34½, a net loss of ¾.

Business on the Bourse to-day opened steady, but later prices receded owing to apprehensions that M. Peytral had failed to form a Cabinet, and the market closed dull. Rentes were heavy and Spanish 4s were easier, on account of a report that a delay had been granted in the stamping of bonds.

BARCELONA, June 25.—Spanish 4s, 60.42.

ALLEGED "AMERICAN SPIES."

Two Strangers Arrested on Suspicion at Palma, Majorca.

PALMA, Island of Majorca, June 25.—Two strangers from Barcelona, who, according to the Spanish authorities, are supposed to be "American spies," have been arrested here.

WOMEN'S NATIONAL RELIEF.

Mrs. Walworth Returns from Camp Alger, Fort Myer, and Washington.

Mrs. Ellen Walworth, one of the hardest workers in the Women's National War Relief Association, of which Mrs. U. S. Grant is President and Mrs. John W. Griggs Vice President, returned from Washington late Friday night. Mrs. Walworth has been inspecting the hospital work and making preparations for relief by the society which she represents.

Through letters of introduction from Senator Platt of New York, Senator Cullom of Illinois, and Gen. Gillespie, she had several interviews with President McKinley, Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, and Dr. William K. Van Reypen. These men said they were very gratified at the work done. Hereafter the work will be done under advice from Secretary Alger and Secretary Long.

Gen. Sternberg has given a letter to Mrs. Walworth, admitting her or any representative of the society to all military hospitals, both field and staff, so that the work may be carried on more fully.

She visited the field, regimental, and division hospitals at Camp Alger, and found them all in good condition and the supplies in excess of the demand. At Fort Myer the general hospital was in need of supplies, which were sent at once. At that fort the amount of sickness is great. Men are sent there from other army posts, and the hospital is filled with cases of pneumonia, typhoid fever, and meningitis.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the association will be held to-morrow afternoon, to devise plans for the comfort of the sick at Fort Myer, and to hear Mrs. Walworth's report of her trip.

The Ice Plant Auxiliary.

The Red Cross Ice Plant Auxiliary Committee has agreed to furnish $20 a day to buy ice at the Jacksonville (Fla.) military camp, until a better arrangement can be made. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent, the agent of the Red Cross at Jacksonville, says he will be able to get 5,000 pounds daily for this sum. He has been furnishing this amount for a week, and it is greatly appreciated by the men. The ice plant auxiliary will furnish similar donations to Camps Thomas and Alger.

DOINGS AT THE ARMORIES.

Men Leave to Join the Sixty-ninth and Other Regiments—Major Beers Arrested.

The first detachment of recruits to fill up the ranks of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, now at Tampa, 100 strong, under command of Sergt. Byrne, left this city yesterday afternoon. The men had been ordered to the armory at 2 o'clock and the roll call showed that there was not an absentee.

A large crowd of friends and relatives of the men were on hand to bid them good-bye, and there were many pathetic incidents witnessed, especially among the women, who clung to their brothers, sons, or sweethearts until the last moment, sobbing out their farewells and blessings. The recruits made a good showing, despite their lack of uniforms, and all seemed glad to get started to the scene of action.

There are still 206 recruits to go, and it is expected that these will be ready by Tuesday. The uniforms and equipments will be issued at Tampa, where the first detachment will arrive to-morrow night.

The commissions for the officers of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived at the armory yesterday. Major McCarthy has declined to accept the Colonelcy and the incumbent of that place has not yet been named, Major McCarthy's commission appoints him Major commanding.

Another clash between Capt. Stoddard of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is here recruiting for that command, and Col. Francis, commanding the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, happened on Friday night when the One Hundred and Seventy-first was getting ready for its parade. While Capt. Stoddard was absent from the Board Room of the armory, which he uses as a recruiting office, a Captain of one of the companies marched his men into the room to form them into line, and ordered Capt. Stoddard's assistants to get out. They refused to go until the Captain of the company threatened to use force. They reported the matter to their superior officer, and he at once had an interview with Col. Francis, with the result that the company was told to evacuate the Board Room.

"I am getting an excellent class of recruits," said Capt. Stoddard last night, "and hope soon to have the required number and be able to join my regiment at the front. There are a number of Seventh Regiment men from various companies among my enlisted men, but I do not think it necessary to give their names, because they come to me on the same footing as any other men, and get the same consideration. When they are up to the requirements they are accepted just as any other men.

"I anticipate a great change in the recruiting in a few days, as soon as it becomes manifest under the Governor's call that the One Hundred and Seventy-first is not to go out. When the men are sure of that there will be a rush to get into the Seventy-first, as all the fellows want to get into active service."

Lieut. Bonkard, who is recruiting for the Twelfth Regiment, sent fifty men to Chickamauga at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Sergt. William F. Lamb, the holder of the 1896 and 1897 championship medals for the best shooting in the National Guard of this State, who is one of the members of the Twelfth that did not answer the first call, enlisted yesterday under Lieut. Benkard.

Lieut. Col. Thurston, who is recruiting for the Twenty-second Regiment, sent fifteen men to Fort Slocum yesterday to fill up the companies in service there.

Major John D. Beers of the Palma Mounted Rifles, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged by Robert P. Bell, a lawyer of 1,122 Broadway, with having defrauded him. Mr. Bell said that Beers had represented that a number of wealthy persons were backing the Palma Rifles, and the Beers had agreed to furnish officers' commissions to those who would pay from $10 to $50 for them. Bell said that he and others had paid, but that they did not get any commissions or uniforms. He said Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of 53 West Seventy-eighth Street, who, Beers said, was interested in the organization, told him she had nothing to do with it.

Beers declared he could disprove all Bell said, but he wanted a lawyer. The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

Sailing of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross yacht Red Cross, formerly the Admiral, will leave this port next Wednesday. She will go to Jacksonville, and among those on board will be Dr. D. L. Cobb, four surgeons, and the Captain and the engineer of the steam launch Moynier. The Red Cross will take about twenty-five tons of medical supplies.

CAMARA'S PLAN AT MANILA

Spanish Admiral Thinks He May Be Able to Divide the American Fleet.

ANOTHER PLACE TO BE SEIZED

Admiral Dewey, It Is Expected, Must Then Leave Manila Bay Unprotected or Go Out with Part of His Ships.

LONDON, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Sunday Times says: "Admiral Camara's fleet will not go to Manila, but to another port in the Philippines to land troops, in order to hold a strong position.

"The fleet will then be ready for action, and if Admiral Dewey wants to fight he will have to leave Manila Bay.

"Admiral Dewey will thus either leave the bay unprotected or divide his fleet. This move has made a good impression here."

THE EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Merritt Designates His Personal Staff—He Will Sail Next Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Eighth Army Corps, just organized by Major Gen. Merritt, includes the entire Philippine force. The troops not yet named as part of the expeditionary force will constitute an independent division of the new corps, and will be under the command of Major Gen. T. S. Otis. On arriving at Manila the entire army will be reorganized. Gen. Merritt has designated a number of officers for position in the Eighth Corps. His personal staff will be constituted as follows:

Major Lewis H. Strother, United States Volunteers, Acting Aide; Harry Hale, United States Volunteers, Acting Aide; Capt. T. Bentley Mott, United States Volunteers, Acting Aide.

Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes is designated as Chief of Staff and Inspector General under Major Gen. Otis. Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry is named as Adjutant General.

An order has been issued by Gen. Merritt stating that he will sail for the Philippines on Wednesday on the Newport with his staff and some of his clerical force, the remainder being instructed to go on the Indiana with the other transports, which are to depart on Monday. The Astor Light Battery, two batteries of Third United States Artillery, and ten men of the Hospital Corps will go on the Newport.

Brig. Gen. Arthur has formally assumed command of the third expedition, and the troops have been ordered to break camp early Monday morning. With the departure of this expedition there will have been sent from San Francisco nearly 12,000 troops, leaving about 8,000 to go.

Orders have been issued for the immediate improvement of the sanitary conditions at Camp Merritt.

TWO CARGOES OF COAL FOR DEWEY

British Ships Glooscap and East Lothian Sail from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The British ships Glooscap, Capt. Spicer, and East Lothian, Capt. McFarlane, sailed from this port to-day for Manila with nearly 6,000 tons of coal for Admiral Dewey's fleet. The two cargoes are valued at about $17,000, but the freight received by the two ships will be more than double this sum. The two Captains will do all in their power to get to Manila in the shortest possible time.

GERMANY'S FLEET AT MANILA.

Newspapers Continue to Show Surprise and Comment on It.

BERLIN, June 25.—The fact that Germany deems it necessary to keep such a large fleet at Manila continues to occasion surprise, and the press makes frequent comments on the subject.

The Deutsche Zeitung, referring to the renewed declaration of the Foreign Office that the sole purpose of the fleet is to protect the interests of German residents, says:

"This contains, of course, to us a promise or obligation in case Spain relinquishes her hold on the islands and a new grouping of interests becomes necessary."

On the other hand, The Post of this city, which is often inspired by the Foreign Office, warns the "jingoes" to beware of alarming and threatening a friendly nation "recklessly."

The Tageblatt says it finds no difficulty in discovering how closely the fleet's movements are connected with Germany's steps to acquire a coal station in the Philippine Islands.

Third Expedition to Embark.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A report is in circulation this evening to the effect that all the troops for the third Philippine expedition will embark to-morrow afternoon except those assigned to the Valencia, who will go aboard early Monday morning. It is confidently expected that the fleet will sail Monday afternoon. No definite hour has been set for leaving camp. Only the North Dakota volunteers are assigned to the Valencia.

NAHANT CREW AS USHERS.

A garden fête was held last night at the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Carroll, 330 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Richmond Borough, under the direction of the Richmond Auxiliary of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association.

The object was to provide funds to purchase comforts for the naval militia now fighting for Uncle Sam. Staten Island society turned out in large numbers, and the undertaking was a success.

Capt. Richardson of the monitor Nahant and ten of his crew were at the party, and the crew acted as ushers. There was a concert, in which Maurice de Vines of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Miss Lillian D'Angelo Bergh took part.

ST. PAUL HALTS A STEAMER.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 25.—The steamer Francia, Capt. Schrotter, of Hamburg, bound from Samana, Santo Domingo, for San Juan with passengers only, was stopped six miles north of the Puerto Rican coast at noon on Friday by the American auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, which fired blank and solid shots across the Francia's bow.

An officer of the St. Paul boarded the Francia and told her Captain not to enter San Juan. Capt. Schrotter continued on his course, whereupon the St. Paul signaled, "Obey orders or I will fire into you." The Francia obeyed, and was followed for four hours by the St. Paul. She arrived at St. Thomas on the 25th, bearing two Spanish passengers destined for San Juan.

A letter from Vieguez states that American warships have been seen for the last ten days off the Puerto Rico coast.

The Alfredo at Norfolk.

News reached the Cuban Junta yesterday that Capt. John O'Brien's Cuban dispatch boat Alfredo had arrived at Norfolk. The auxiliary sloop proved a fine sea boat, but in the blow she experienced down the coast her topmast was sprung, and repairs were required.

GEN. WHEELER'S SUCCESSOR.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 25.—Gov. Johnston stated to-day that Attorney General Fitts had rendered his decision in the case of Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, whose seat as Congressman from the Eighth Alabama District is alleged to be vacant. Gov. Johnston would neither affirm nor deny the rumor that the opinion declares Gen. Wheeler's seat vacant.

He did say, however, that if Gen. Wheeler's seat was vacant he would on July 1 order a special election to be held on the occasion of the election in August to fill the vacancy. Judge William Richardson will be Gen. Wheeler's successor. It is confidently believed that Attorney General Fitts has declared the office vacant because Gen. Wheeler accepted the army position, and has absented himself in Cuba.

I Can Eat

Anything now, and it makes me so happy," writes a Vermont woman, "because I am now perfectly free from those old deathly feelings, when I could not keep anything on my stomach, had pains in my back and side. I owe it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla, three bottles of which have made me perfectly well, and I am growing strong and fleshy."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine, $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

WORD FROM INSURGENTS

Six Cubans Bearing Messages to the Junta from Gen. Gomez at Key West.

WERE PICKED UP AT SEA

They Report That Their Chieftain and His Forces Are in Good Health—Spaniards Are Well Armed.

KEY WEST, June 25.—A gunboat arrived here this afternoon from the blockade squadron off Cardenas. She had a small catboat in tow, with six Cubans from Gen. Gomez's camp aboard. They left the camp of the insurgent leader on the 20th inst. with dispatches, and are the first direct messengers from his camp since the beginning of the war.

They report that Gen. Gomez is enjoying splendid health and spirits and that the health of the Cubans in the field is excellent. The headquarters of the insurgents are between Remedios and Sancti Spiritus and are unmolested by Spaniards. The messengers are under orders from Gomez to keep secret military movements and the strength of the Cuban Army, but they admit that the insurgents still lack arms and ammunition. The messengers will leave at once with dispatches for Gen. Thomas Estrada Palma in New York.

On the 14th inst. an engagement took place between Cuban and Spanish forces at Punta Algere lasting thirty hours. Over two hundred Spaniards were killed. The Cubans lost nine men. They were unable to follow up their victory, owing to lack of ammunition.

The day after the messengers left the camp of Gomez they found the boat prepared awaiting them near Cayo Frances, and they put to sea, hoping to fall in with American warships. They were at sea three days, and had covered eighty miles when picked up yesterday morning off Cayo Piedras. The boat belonged to a Spanish pilot at Santa Marnia, and used to do service at Diana Key.

The messengers report that the Spaniards are fortifying Cayo Frances, and that batteries and fortifications are in course of construction all along the seacoast. They say that disease is rife along the coast, but that the men in the interior are healthy and in excellent condition.

Spanish troops, they say, are very well armed and numerous. The fourth division of the Spanish army operating at Las Villas is commanded by Gen. Jiminez Castellanos, whom they recognize as a very able leader and strategist.

Spaniards Astir at Havana.

KEY WEST, June 25.—Officers on the blockading vessels on the north coast of Cuba infer from movements on small Spanish vessels in the harbor of Havana that the Spaniards contemplate a sortie with the best fleet they can get together within a day or two.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Thirty Men from This City and Detachments from Other Places Go to Peekskill.

A detachment of thirty men for the First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, accompanied by a detachment of seven men from Washington and thirty-six from Philadelphia, left on the New York Central Railroad yesterday afternoon, under command of Lieut. L. L. Gillespie, for the camp at Peekskill. The men of the New York contingent and their occupations are as follows:

T. R. Cotter	Contractor's man
Richard Haag	Blacksmith.
E. F. Sheer	Mechanic.
F. O. Klafe	Carpenter.
Patrick Sinot	Contractor's man.
R. J. Kaine	Railroad man.
Charles A. L[illegible]ard	Railroad man.
N. J. Be[illegible]sel	Contractor's man.
L. M. Kinney	Contractor's man.
Charles Schwindt	Woodsman.
John W. Gerdes	Hostler.
John R. Russell	Sailor.
Joseph Smith	Sailor.
John J. Perry	Contractor's man.
William S. Walsh	Carpenter.
Dominick Hickey	Contractor's man.
John J. Maloney	Hostler.
James Connors	Contractor's man.
William Reardon	Railroad man.
John C. O'Connor	Contractor's man.
Thomas Regan	Contractor's man.
Louis Behr	Contractor's man.
Henry Ahlers	Woodsman.
H. C. Brown	Miscel. horseman.
Roger Meley	Woodsman.
S. J. P. Callis	Carpenter.
Thomas [illegible]	Miscel. nurse.
John F. Kenny	Contractor's man.
H. S. Bergman	Contractor's man.
C. E. Knoeller	Wheelwright.

The quota of 356 men first called for from New York is nearly completed, but Adjt. Bramwell said yesterday that, as the recruiting is very slow in Philadelphia and Norfolk, this city may be called on to furnish 500 men or more to complete the regiment. There was also a marked falling off in the recruiting here yesterday, and a plan is being considered to open recruiting offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and other cities of this State.

Adjt. Bramwell said there were many men in the distant parts of the State anxious to enlist who would prove valuable to the regiment, but they did not want to pay their fares to New York and run the risk of being refused. The headquarters of Col. Griffin will be moved from 335 Broadway to-morrow or Tuesday to the camp, but the recruiting officers and physician will remain to examine applicants.

It is the intention of Col. Griffin to have in each one of the twelve companies of the regiment, so far as possible, squads of men fitted to perform certain lines of work, so that if a call is made for specialists these squads can at once be designated for the work to be done. These squads will be made up of men familiar with specific lines of work.

"Such a regiment," said Adjt. Bramwell yesterday, "will be entirely new to the United States service. It is the plan followed in the European armies, and its advantages will be at once apparent. Heretofore the men in the engineer regiments in service here were drilled and instructed as miners and sappers, and their ability ran chiefly to the construction of fortifications. We want, and have already largely obtained, experts in these various lines, and our chief aim is to have each squad commanded by a Sergeant who knows how to work the men in these various branches. Drilling and tactics will be of secondary consideration, but will receive sufficient attention. One idea is that if bridge building is required we can at once call on one or more squads for the work, and so in every other branch of work. It is my impression that battalions of the regiment will be sent into service very soon after being sworn in, and when it is completed the service will have the finest body of practical men composing an engineer regiment that it is possible to obtain."

Boy Accidentally Shoots Himself.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 25.—Frederick Ganbert, the fourteen-year-old son of Emil Ganbert of Plain Edge, accidentally shot and killed himself last evening.

The boy was very fond of shooting birds and he took his father's rifle and went to the plains after birds. It is supposed that he fell while walking through the tall grass and that the rifle was discharged, sending a bullet into his abdomen.

REPORTS FROM GEN. SHAFTER

Continued from Page 1.

played the following letter from Lieut. Col. Roosevelt:

Tampa, June 6, 1898.

Dear Mrs. Fish: Just a line to say that Hamilton has done excellently. He has been promoted to Sergeant, and no man in the regiment so far has done his duty better or been more useful in his position. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

As an illustration of the determination of her son to share the lot of his fellow-troopers, whether good or bad, Mrs. Fish related that she had written to her relative, Alfred T. Brice, Treasurer of the Riggs Bank, in Washington, telling him to supply Hamilton with whatever money he might ask for to properly equip himself and for the purchase of comforts. "When our son heard that we had sent such a message," continued Mrs. Fish, "he went to Mr. Brice and told him that he did not want a cent. He could not be persuaded to take a rubber blanket and cholera bands until after old army officers had assured him that such precautions might enable him to preserve his efficiency as a soldier."

The fact that Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the grandson of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State under Gen. Grant, and the man who conducted the delicate negotiations with Spain over the Virginius matter in 1873, was widely commented upon yesterday, and it was spoken of as a coincidence that the grandson of the man whose conduct of the affair averted a war with Spain twenty-five years ago, should now have lost his life in battling against the Spaniards.

COMING ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

Over 12,000 Reinforcements to be Hurried to the Front—Shafter's Probable Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Interest shifted sharply to-day from the Navy Department to the War Department. The newspaper reports, brief and graphic, telling of the short, bloody little engagement between the Spaniards defending Santiago and the Rough Riders, the romantic figures in the American Army, had aroused popular interest to a high pitch.

Consequently the War Department scarcely opened for business before a crowd of newspaper men and other interested persons filled the hall and vicinity of the bulletin boards seeking for some official information that would supply data missing from the press accounts.

It was not until nearly noon that the first cablegram came from Shafter, and then, to the disappointment of the department, it was even more meagre than the press reports. During the course of the day several other dispatches were received, but they all left something to be desired, for, being under yesterday's date, they did not relieve anxiety as to what happened yesterday evening and to-day, with the two armies separated by the short space of a mile and a half.

No Field Telegraph with the Army.

An explanation of this state of affairs was found in the fact that Gen. Shafter failed to take with him from Tampa the splendid field telegraph service that had been prepared with much care by Gen. Greely for just such a campaign as is now being waged. It is probable that he has already seen his error, and will avail himself of the instruments just as soon as they can be sent to him.

There was a general expression of grief at the loss sustained by the soldiers in yesterday's fight. Still the officials in high places expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result, realizing that war cannot be successfully waged without sacrifice of life.

At the headquarters of the army here, where the day's official and press dispatches from the seat of war were studied in connection with detailed maps and descriptions of the country about Santiago not available elsewhere, it is the concensus of opinion that the immediate goal toward which Gen. Shafter is aiming is Moro Castle and the entrance to the harbor rather than the city of Santiago itself.

To achieve this he is expected to advance his forces along the coast, rather than into the interior, and co-operate with the fleet in the capture of the harbor defenses, with a view to the battleships entering the inner harbor and destroying or capturing Cervera's cruisers before the assault on the town.

It is pointed out that so long as the warships are in the land-locked bay with their heavy guns commanding the heights to the east and south of Santiago they can make it almost impossible for the American forces to move and operate their siege guns on the heights.

What the Spanish Fleet Could Do.

According to the Brigadier General, Roy Stone, who has made a study of the topography in and about Santiago, the plateau which extends from the neighborhood of Juragua to the city itself and on which the American forces would have to operate if they attack the town directly, is only 150 feet in elevation.

This would not be too high, it is arrested by artillery experts, for the big guns of the Spanish squadron to do effective work against an attacking force, and in view of the superior range of the ships' guns the siege pieces Shafter has with him would, it is contended, be at a serious disadvantage.

In the view of those who hold to this theory, the fleet will probably bombard the forts and batteries at the harbor entrance, which the troops will take possession of immediately afterward. Then the channel will be dragged and cleared of mines and torpedoes and Admiral Sampson will rush into the inner harbor and attack the Spanish ships there, the siege guns of Shafter's army co-operating so as to subject the vessels to a double fire. With the guns of the enemy's ships in American hands, the capture of the city, it is assumed, would be an easy matter.

Some such plan as this, it was thought, may have been carried out in part to-day. If its execution has been delayed, it has probably been, it is conjectured, because of the delay in landing the mortars and siege guns, which compose the most formidable portion of Gen. Shafter's equipment. There are eight of these siege howitzers, firing a five-inch forty-five-pound shell, and eight seven-inch mortars, firing 105-pound shells.

According to the press dispatches, the heavy artillery has been landed, but Gen. Shafter's appeal for steam tugs and lighters is understood, in Gen. Miles's office, to mean that he is still without means of getting his big guns ashore.

May Not Wait for More Troops.

It is considered as possible that Gen. Shafter may assault the city without waiting for more troops and more heavy artillery, such as is being made ready to go to him from Tampa, but the opinion about headquarters is that the decisive attack will not be made until the second expedition, now outfitting at Tampa, joins the invading army with its cavalry and artillery brigades.

Heavy reinforcements will go forward at once, both from Tampa and from Newport News. An expedition of 6,000 men is expected to leave Tampa within the next three days. It comprises the command of Brig. Gen. Snyder, the Third Division of the First Army Corps.

The stores are already going aboard the transports, and the start of the expedition only awaits the arrival of the naval convoy. Part of the warships sent over with Shafter's expedition have been released from Admiral Sampson, and are now on their way back to Tampa to escort the additional troops. Others will follow, and then another formidable marine procession will start across the Gulf to Cuba.

Whether the battleship Indiana will lead this expedition as it did the last, is not definitely settled. There will be several heavy warships, however, as well as lighter craft, to give safe conduct to Gen. Snyder's division.

Simultaneous with this, Gen. Henry's division will be moving along the Atlantic Coast, and thence will be sent to Santiago. In all, the reinforcements from Tampa and Newport News will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 or 14,000 men. Drafts on Chickamauga are likely to follow soon, as the hurry orders recently given have led to the full equipment of several commands.

Spanishs Army a Very Large One.

The War Department is acting on the theory that it is not politic to take any possible chance of a serious reverse near Santiago. The latest information reaching the authorities here shows that the Spanish army is larger than has been estimated thus far.

Lieut. Joyce of the regular army reported to Gen. Miles to-day, giving much information as to the number and location of the Spanish troops. Before Joyce entered the United States Army he had served with Gen. Garcia, and had traversed a good part of Santiago Province. He was on the ground only a few weeks ago, leaving there in April, and at that time he had opportunities to get an accurate idea of the Spanish forces at the eastern end of the island.

He reports the number at 37,000, of which 12,000 are in Santiago, 10,000 at Holguin, and 15,000 at Manzanillo. Once concentrated at Santiago this would make a formidable army, but separated by forest and mountain the insurgents are expected to keep the forces at Holguin and Manzanillo from getting to Santiago.

One of the curious features of the situation was the opening of direct communication between the Spaniards in Santiago and the outside world over the French cable through the medium of an American military censor.

This was effected to-day by the restoration of the circuit running from Santiago overland to the place on the shore within the American lines—Playa del Este—where the cable begins which runs across to Cape Haitien. At the junction sits the American army officer who discharges the duty of censor.

So far only test messages have gone through over the circuit, but it will be open to ordinary business that is able to pass successfully both American and Spanish censorship.

Troops to Sail To-day.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 25.—A regiment and two battalions of infantry embarked on the auxiliary cruiser Harvard here this afternoon, and some time to-morrow will leave for Santiago to reinforce Gen. Shafter. The troops are the Ninth Massachusetts, Col. F. Fred Bogan, and the Second and Third Battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, Col. J. P. Peterman, which completes Gen. Duffield's brigade, the first detachment of which sailed for Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser Yale from Old Point Comfort Thursday evening.

Both regiments arrived here to-day on special trains from Camp Alger. Immediately upon their arrival the troops were marched to a lawn stretching out along the James River. Here the men were fed, after which they were allowed several hours' liberty, and they took the town, for it was the first freedom the soldiers had had since they left their homes for Camp Alger.

At 2 o'clock guards were sent out to bring the soldiers back to camp. An hour or so later the march to the wharf began, and from the dock the men were transported to the Harvard, which was lying some distance out in the stream. A large crowd assembled on the beach and cheered the soldiers as they went aboard the cruiser, and the cheering was returned with a will.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 23, Noon.—The situation as regards the disposition and location of the American and Cuban and Spanish forces is as follows:

Gen. Shafter's army of 16,500 men is massed to the eastward of Santiago de Cuba at Daiquiri and Juragua, where Gen. Lawton established his headquarters last night.

Gen. Castillo, with 1,200 men, is at Daiquiri, and Col. Aguiro, with 200, at Juragua. These are to be joined by Gen. Garcia, with 4,000 men. Three thousand of Gen. Garcia's men hold 12,000 Spaniards in Holguin, and Gen. Rabi, with 1,000, threatens 2,000 Spanish troops at Manzanillo.

In Santiago there are believed to be 9,000 Spanish soldiers, with such reinforcements as are had by the concentration movement now in progress.

Daiquiri and Juragua are small coast towns in the throat of narrow cuts through a range of low hills fringing all the southern coast. Daiquiri is twelve miles east of Santiago, and Juragua is eight miles east of that city by the coast line road, which runs behind the hills twice as far. It is called here a wagon road, but it is practicable only for heavy, two-wheeled carts, having six bullocks yoked to them tandem fashion and drawing a very small load with difficulty.

The pioneers report that the trail is practicable for artillery and pack trains, but it is unspeakably bad even for walking, though it is reasonably level.

Our troops have now passed all the small hills intervening between here and Santiago. The remaining twelve miles by road is over a practically level country, with more chance for open order. So far, however, the road has been walled and in most places overarched with impregnable jungle, growth, thorns, and creepers, smelling like the interior of a fragrant overheated conservatory, and picturesque with splashes of tropic color in oleanders and other flowers, but terrible for troops.

For half a mile near Demajayaho, a small stream runs in the road, and the men have been compelled to walk in water.

Medical Advice Disregarded.

Incidentally, the medical advice about wet feet, night winds, and perspiration-soaked bodies, and the necessity of boiling drinking water has already been thrown to the winds. Easy as the advice sounds at home, it is almost impossible to follow it here.

Some of the American officers who are familiar with Arizona say they have never seen soldiers on the plains present such pictures of distress from the heat, and they add that the only wonder is that there are so few prostrations at present.

The American stature and apparent stamina are remarkable in comparison with the Cubans and Spaniards. The colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth and Tenth Regiments are uniformly large, and they seem black giants in the jungle beside the tiny negro Cuban guides.

CHAOS AT TAMPA CONTINUES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Rumors which reach here from Tampa arouse the suspicion that the condition of affairs which made the sailing of the first Santiago expedition a reproach to the war administration is in a fair way to be repeated in the embarkation of the supplementary expedition. According to these reports, which come from army officers who know what the right conditions are, the congestion and confusion which Gen. Miles found existing when he first went to Tampa, still obtain in large measure, so much so that another sudden order for the troops there to move would likely result in a repetition of the scenes of the first departure.

An element of the trouble at Tampa is said to be the rivalry and contention between the two railroads touching at that point. The Plant System and the Florida Central and Peninsular are the only roads that reach Tampa, and the Plant line is the only one that extends to Port Tampa. The nine miles of track between Tampa and Port Tampa constitute the key to the situation.

The Plant people, in consideration of their ownership of that necessary link, feel that they are entitled to the business to the point of embarkation. When the rival line accepts contracts for delivering Government freight at Port Tampa, the Plant people insist on its paying the local rate of freight from Tampa proper to the Port. To this the other road objects. To these strained relations between the two roads much of the trouble about the delivery of supplies is alleged to be due.

Commissary General Egan says that there are now stored at Tampa some three million rations, sufficient to provision the second Santiago expedition amply.

A SANTIAGO JOURNAL'S "NEWS."

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OFF JURAGUA, Cuba, June 23.—A copy of a newspaper published in Santiago de Cuba, called La Banderola Espanola, (The Spanish Flag,) on June 15, contained in its local columns not a single reference to the blockade or the war, but calmly discussed church fairs, plans for placing electric lights on the plaza, and other matters of town gossip, and alleged cable news from Madrid reporting the sailing of another big Spanish fleet for Havana and the capture of the insurgent Chief Hernandez; also that "absolutely reliable news from Washington says that yellow fever has broken out in the blockading fleet, and that forty deaths have already occurred."

The only real information contained in the paper was a dispatch from Havana saying that Gen. Arolas had seized all the food in the markets there and would sell it to the inhabitants at reasonable prices to prevent the squeezing of the population.

NOT MUTILATED BY SPANIARDS.

Charge Made in Connection with the Marines Killed at Guantanamo Withdrawn by Sampson.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In response to a telegram from the Navy Department requesting definite information concerning the alleged mutilation of the bodies of the four marines killed in the outpost of Guantanamo, Admiral Sampson has wired Secretary Long as follows:

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 24.—Replying to your dispatch, I have to report that a careful investigation has been made, and it is reported to me that the apparent mutilation was probably due to the effect of small calibre bullets fired at short range, and I withdraw the charge of mutilation.

"SAMPSON."

Spanish Supplies at St. Pierre.

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ST. PIERRE, Martinique, June 25.—A supposed Spanish steamer, the Remembrance, from Cadiz, under the English flag, arrived at Fort de France yesterday with coal and provisions consigned to the Spanish Consul there. The steamer is at present endeavoring to obtain permission to supply the Spanish supply ship Alicante in port.

Private Soldier Drowned.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 25.—While bathing this afternoon in the James River, a private in the Ninth Massachusetts was drowned. He attempted to swim from the shore to the Harvard, a distance of about a mile, but his strength gave out. Efforts were made to rescue him, but he went down before the boatmen could reach him. The man's name could not be ascertained.

SAMPSON'S WORK AT PUERTO RICO.

A British Captain Says the Spaniards Were Badly Frightened.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 25.—Capt. Hebbs of the British schooner Morales, which arrived here to-day from Ponce, Puerto Rico, reports that British Consul Torro of Ponce is authority for the statement that Sampson's bombardment of San Juan did little damage, most of the shells falling into the inner harbor. The people, however, were thoroughly frightened, and most of the fight was taken out of the Spaniards.

Capt. Hebbs said:

"Consul Torro informed me that five or six men were killed and about the same number wounded. The residents were terrified when the first shell exploded, and made for safety. Consul Torro was sitting at breakfast at the hotel at San Juan when one of the shells went clear through the dining room. No one was hurt and the damage to the hotel was slight.

"Many of the shells from Sampson's fleet went over the fortifications, dropping into the inner harbor. If the shots from the ships had been aimed lower there is no reason to doubt out that the fortifications would now be in ruins. From the fact that they are not, it is believed in Ponce that the bombardment was intended more for a scare than to destroy the city or the fortifications.

"If this is true," adds Capt. Hebbs, "the plan succeeded admirably, for a great deal of fight has been taken out of the Spaniards there."

The Morales left Ponce on June 11. Everything was quiet then and business was proceeding as if there was no such thing as war. On the passage from Puerto Rico Capt. Hebbs says that he saw no warships of any description, nor were any sighted on the trip to Puerto Rico from Boston, on which he started May 9.

HAVANA PAPERS ON INVASION.

KEY WEST, June 25.—A batch of papers has just arrived here from Havana. La Lucha of June 23 publishes an account of the arrival of a transatlantic liner at Cienfuegos on the 22d inst., with a large cargo and mail. The steamer was under command of Capt. Justo Arejula y Palegera of the Spanish Navy.

He reported that his ship had been chased by three American warships to the entrance of the harbor and fired on. No damage was done by the shots, however, and the ship succeeded in making port owing to its superior speed.

The inefficiency of the blockade is made the subject of editorial comment. La Lucha states that besides the vessel that ran in at Cienfuegos three other large steamers have landed cargoes in the neighborhood of Caibarien during the week.

The cargo of the Cienfuegos blockade runner is said to have been fifty hogsheads of fish; 3,885 barrels and 9,295 sacks of flour, 5,000 sacks of rice, and 6 hogsheads of beans. The other cargoes referred to are said to have been of equal importance.

La Lucha goes on to say that other cargoes are expected, which, together with an excellent crop of vegetables in Havana and Matanzas Provinces, favored by the rainy season, puts a new light on the situation and solves the problem of existence and subsistence, which was the gravest they had to contend with.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has ordered that all cargoes, provisions or coal, arriving at any port of Cuba during the hostilities shall be exempt from payment of duties. On the 22 inst., acting under orders of Capt. Gen. Blanco, Gen. Juan Arolas, Military Governor of Havana, contracted for 3,000 extra men on shore defenses.

An engagement is reported to have taken place on the 22d inst. between the Spanish troops and the Cuban insurgents at Bacuranao, near Cardenas. The Spaniards lost two men killed. The losses on the Cuban side are not given. Further engagements are reported to have taken place near Jaruco between guerillas, of little importance.

Under the heading, "They Do Not Know This War," La Lucha, in an editorial article, says:

"The Yankees have selected the Province of Santiago de Cuba as a basis for their operation, probably because they think it easier to conquer and hold, owing to its distance from the capital, at which the seat of supreme, civil, and military Government is established. Whether they land fifteen or twenty thousand men, the result will be the same.

"This Government in a few days could mass with ease 40,000 trained soldiers at their backs, cutting off all means of approach into the interior. With such a situation confronting them the only course of the Americans will be to return to the ships and re-embark.

"On the other hand, suppose they succeed in marching into the interior before we could stop them. It will be easy work for our troops to rout and destroy them. The American troops cannot easily adopt the tactics of the guerrilla warfare practiced by the Cubans, which would be their only possible refuge before our troops, seasoned and accustomed to the climate, privations and hardships.

"The invading troops will not always be within the protecting range of Sampson's guns. They will be obliged to carry cumbers

COLONELS SEE GOV. BLACK

Executive Decides to Keep the Seventh, Twenty-third, and Seventy-fourth Regiments at Home.

COL. APPLETON'S VAIN APPEAL

Correspondence on the Subject Given Out at Albany—Three Volunteer Regiments to be Recruited.

ALBANY, June 25.—The senior officers of the Seventh, Seventy-fourth, and Twenty-third Regiments reached the Adjutant General's office in a body shortly after 11 o'clock to-day, in accordance with the summons issued to them last night. Those in the party were Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, and Major James C. Abrams of the Seventh; Col. Alexis C. Smith and Major Stokes of the Twenty-third, and Col. George C. Fox, Lieut. Col. Edmund P. Cottle, and Major Frank E. Wood of the Seventy-fourth. After Gen. Tillinghast had seen the Colonels individually in his private office, the entire party, accompanied by the Adjutant General, went to the Executive Chamber, and were immediately ushered into the Governor's private rooms, where the conference with the Governor was held behind closed doors.

The conference lasted an hour, and at its conclusion Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, for the Governor, made this statement:

"Gov. Black called this conference to formally announce to the officers of the regiments his determination to keep these organizations at home, and to state to them his reasons for so doing. He told them that it was his duty to keep within the State a well-drilled guard for the protection of life and property in the event of an emergency. He stated that he as Governor owed that to the citizens of the State, and the members of regiments must throw aside their personal feelings and do their duty. As soldiers it was eminently proper that they should do this.

"He told them that he had the highest regard for their commands, and that they might assure the members of their regiments that they must not consider his determination as any mark whatever of disapproval. He needed their services, and knew that if he had called upon them to volunteer for United States service that they would have responded most patriotically."

The officers who were in conference with the Governor had no statements to make, and they left for home immediately after the conference.

Guardsmen May Volunteer.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast this afternoon stated that the three regiments of infantry which this State is to furnish under the second call would be recruited, independently of any of the National Guard organizations, by State officers. The members of the National Guard organizations will have the first opportunity to volunteer as individuals to make up these regiments. He thought it probable that the recruiting offices for these regiments would be established at New York, Buffalo, and Syracuse. The Adjutant General was not prepared to say what officers would be appointed to recruit these regiments. The regiments will be designated as the Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Second, and Two Hundred and Third New York State Volunteer Regiments. The two hundred is used to indicate that the regiments went out under the second call.

Secretary of War Alger has notified the State authorities that the Government does not desire the State to equip these regiments with either uniforms or arms, and has further said that as soon as the State gives notice that the Quartermasters for these regiments have been designated they will be furnished them by the Government.

The Adjutant General announced that the Governor had designated Major Francis T. Underhill of New York and Major William P. Parsons of Buffalo as Quartermasters for two of the regiments.

A board of three physicians, consisting of Drs. C. F. Jones of Albany, E. C. Nichols of Troy, and E. H. Bullock of Syracuse, has been appointed by the Governor to examine the doctors who have made application to go as Surgeons with the three new regiments. These examinations will be made on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Col. Appleton's Correspondence.

Gov. Black at 10 o'clock to-night made public the communications that have been received by him and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast from the officers of the Seventh Regiment on the question of their making up a part of New York State's quota under the second call.

The communications received and the answers thereto follow:

New York, June 17.

The Adjutant General, State New York:

Sir: The memorandum of the Adjutant General of the United States Army respecting the balance of the quota of the troops of this State on the second call having been made public, showing that this State is to furnish three regiments of infantry, I have the honor on behalf of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and in accordance with a vote of its officers and men, to request that it may be permitted to organize and constitute one of such volunteer regiments.

In doing so, allow me to say that at the outbreak of the present war, and on the 19th day of April, 1898, I reported to the commanding officer National Guard New York, that the regiment was ready to organize volunteer or respond to the call of the President for any duty that may be required." Its desire was to serve as an organization in its then state of efficiency, in which capacity requests have since come from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and Gen. Guy V. Henry of the United States Army, in terms of compliment and confidence for its services.

Now that the opportunity appears for us to go as a regiment and represent the State in this National service, I beg that the Governor will grant the request and designate the Seventh Regiment for that purpose. Very respectfully,

DANIEL APPLETON, Colonel.

A Second Letter to the Governor.

On the 22d of this month Col. Appleton wrote the following letter to the Governor:

New York, June 22.

The Hon. Frank S. Black:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the men and officers of my command I beg to call your attention to my official application sent to the Adjutant General asking that this regiment be included in the second call of the President for troops, and I hope that you will give this application your personal consideration at your earliest convenience, and very much oblige, yours respectfully,

DANIEL APPLETON, Colonel.

Gov. Black Declines the Offer.

The following is the Governor's reply:

Executive Chamber, Albany, June 25.

Col. Daniel Appleton:

My Dear Sir: Your letter of 17th to Gen. Tillinghast, and of the 22d, to myself, are both at hand. I realize the importance of the question which your letter presents, and have to the best of my ability, considered it both before and after your communications. I am obliged to decline your offer. The reasons which have influenced me seem to admit of no other conclusion. The position of your regiment and of others similarly placed and the honorable and soldierly bearing of the National Guard have made it just and proper that these reasons should be stated.

When the first call for troops came from Washington the Government there asked that the call be filled by the National Guard of the different States. My strong personal wish was that our National Guard should remain at home and that the needs of the Government should be met by volunteers. I felt, however, that the wisdom of the President, so universally recognized in the present emergency, was the only safe guide for the States to follow. Any other course on the part of New York, either alone or with others, would have been neither justified nor successful.

The larger part of our National Guard, therefore, departed under that call. The whole Guard could not go, for New York's quota was not large enough to embrace its entire Guard. For that reason, and for no other, some of our regiments and separate companies were left at home. The Guard thus depleted would have been inadequate protection to the State in case of riot or other disturbance if the places of those departing had not been speedily filled.

State's Need of the Guard.

This was done, and the State administration has at all times felt able to meet any emergency that might arise. But those coming into the Guard under such conditions were in many cases untrained as soldiers. The remnant of the National Guard at home has been of the utmost value in supplying the needed training. The need for its services at home is as great now as ever. This State, with billions of property, millions of people, and of vast territorial area, should not be left without a drilled force.

The established policy of the State has been to maintain the largest and best equipped National Guard in the country. To this end it has expended millions of dollars. To reverse this policy now when no need demands it, when the country is not in danger, when hundreds of thousands of willing men are striving to enter the Government service, would be an act which every sane man in the State would condemn.

If the question of obligation is considered, we shall be led to the same conclusion for the first obligation of the guard is to the State. The relation existing between the two is established by many considerations. The State has built armories, provided uniforms and equipments, and established upon the broadest and most liberal lines a guard unmatched by any other State. For these things the guard has assumed a duty which it is bound to discharge. In years past it has met that duty with a fidelity and skill which has awakened universal gratitude and pride.

Enlistments Under Pressure.

There is another consideration, which to me is not the least. I have felt that under the first call many men went to the front who should have staid at home. Their duty was here until the need of the country was greater than it has been at any time in the present trouble. Some enlisted under a pressure which was neither intelligent nor just, forcing them to a step which the necessities of the Government did not require, and which was prompted mainly by fear of censure if they remained at home. I shall not permit that experience to be repeated.

When there are thousands of volunteers it is no time for a draft. If the Seventh of New York, the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, the Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, or any of the separate companies in the State were asked to go, many would feel obliged to respond who should not. They have been criticised and misrepresented for staying at home. Rather than meet that criticism some would abandon duties at home which they are bound in honor to discharge. This would be true under a second call to a greater extent than the first, because the censure has been so long and so often repeated.

If the second call from Washington asked, as the first did, for the National Guard, I should yield to that request in the belief that the National Government sees the whole plan of which I see only a part. But the second call does not come in the form of the first. Criticism, rabid and unreasoning, has forced many men to the front. It will not, with my consent, force any more.

"These are some of the considerations which move me to decline the generous offer of the old portions of the National Guard. The new portions of that Guard I shall call upon; they enlisted with the purpose on their own part and with the promise on the part of the State Government that they should have the privilege of going if a second call was made.

"In declining the offers of the Seventh, the Twenty-third, and the Seventy-fourth and the old separate companies, which have been so freely tendered, I wish to declare my respect and admiration for the National Guard of this State, which has under all circumstances in the present emergency so acted as to increase its own great reputation and merit the approbation of the State. I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

FRANK S. BLACK."

Col. Appleton did not put in an appearance at the armory last night, and at his residence 122 West Seventy-second Street, it was said that he was not expected home during the night. Contrary to the usual custom on Saturday nights, there were many members of the Seventh around the armory, and the great majority of them expressed great dissatisfaction over Gov. Black's expressed intention not to allow the Seventh to go out.

COMPANY A MUSTERED IN.

Ninety Volunteer Engineers at Peekskill Now in Government Service.

PEEKSKILL, June 25.—Company A of the First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, consisting of ninety men, was mustered into service by Lieut. W. M. Cruikshank of the First United States Artillery at 5 P. M. to-day. The commissioned officers are: Captain—W. M. Ramsay; First Lieutenant—E. M. Sawtelle; Second Lieutenant—H. P. Walker. Non-commissioned officers: Sergeants—Charles Schifflin, John Lynch, Thomas I. Jeffries, Matthew Johnston, William Kennedy, Raphael Vandeventer, George H. Pierson, and J. P. Thayers; Corporals—Charles L. Bleakley, John McComb, Alfred F. Phillips, William J. McPherson, George E. Waesche, Theodore Attan, Archibald S. Downey, and Eugene M. Miles.

Col. Eugene Griffin arrived on a morning train. He expects to remain in the camp until Monday.

SIGNAL CORPS MEN GO SOUTH.

The First Detachment of the Volunteers Leave Brooklyn.

The first detachment of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps left the armory of the Second Signal Corps, in Dean Street, Brooklyn, yesterday for Washington. There were two squads, numbering in all 128 men, under command of Capts. Frederick T. Leigh and Edward E. Ives, and Lieuts. William Jarvey, Jr., and Henry C. Baldwin.

The men slept in the armory on Friday night and left it at 6:15 A. M. Early as the hour was, there was a crowd of friends of the men waiting at the armory to see them off, and they received a hearty cheer as they took up their march. They took the annex boat from Fulton Street and went South over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The third detachment of recruits for the Fourteenth Regiment, forty in number, left the armory yesterday afternoon for Chickamauga. The fourth detail will go to-morrow or Tuesday.

FIRST REGIMENT MAY GO SOUTH.

A Report that the Men Will Be Moved This Week.

Orders are looked for by the detail of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, doing garrison duty in Fort Wadsworth, to proceed to Tampa this week. It was reported about the fort yesterday that the First Regiment, which is split up between Fort Hamilton, Governors Island, and Fort Wadsworth, would be sent South as soon as the new regulation army campaign uniforms are received by the men.

Private A. Potter of the First Regiment, who claims to be a relative of Bishop Potter, has been court-martialed at Fort Wadsworth for an infringment of the rules. He was found guilty, sentenced to two days in the guardhouse, and fined $7.

Company E of the regular army artillery will leave Fort Wadsworth on Wednesday for Tampa, and on the same day Company F will proceed to Governors Island.

GEN. PLUME AT SEA GIRT.

The Examination and Mustering of Troops Progressing Rapidly.

SEA GIRT, June 25.—Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume of Newark, commander of the New Jersey National Guard, who is now a Brigadier General of Volunteers, visited Camp Voorhees this afternoon, accompanied by Major J. S. H. Clark. As the General reached the camp grounds, a Brigadier General's salute of eleven guns was fired in his honor.

Gen. Plume was met by Gov. Voorhees, Adjt. Gen. Striker, Col. Oliphant, and Judge J. Frank Fort. The General was in Washington yesterday and received his commission. He called upon President McKinley and Gen. Alger, and was assured that he would be assigned to a brigade in a few days. Gen. Plume is allowed to appoint two personal aide de camps, and announced today that he had named Major J. S. H. Clark and Paymaster William S. Righter, both of Newark.

The work of examining and mustering the recruits progressed rapidly to-day. Surgeons Schlichter and Keefe examined 139 recruits, of which 105 were accepted, 27 were rejected, and 6 were held for another examination. Eighty-five recruits were mustered in by Capt. William Buttler, 59 for the Second Regiment and 26 for the Third. There are now nearly 400 uniformed men in camp.

The 25 recruits for Company L, First Battalion, Third Regiment, of Camden, will be sent to Pompton Plains Monday and the remainder of the volunteers will be forwarded to their regiments on Wednesday of next week.

Gov. Voorhees will issue the call for the new regiment on Monday.

To Oppose the Canteen.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 25.—There will be a mass meeting in this place to-morrow afternoon, the object of which is stated to be "to protest against the sale of liquor at Fort Hancock and the services of the troops as bartenders." Company A, Third New Jersey Volunteers, of Asbury Park, is stationed at Fort Hancock, doing garrison duty, and the starting of a canteen is the cause for the meeting.

THE REMOVAL OF CAMP ALGER.

Again the Rumor of a Change Is Current There.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The attention of the troops at Camp Alger has again been directed to the question of a change of location, but there is nothing definitely known on the subject. It is feared that during the coming hot months the water supply will fail, as it is daily growing smaller.

One report cited as evidence that the camp will be moved is to the effect that a Washington contractor who proposed to build a natatorium for the use of the soldiers was told by Gen. Graham that it would be unwise to invest money in such a project, as the camp site might be changed at any moment. It is also said that agents have been directed to look over the country about Manassas, Va., to ascertain the availability of that place as a camp location.

At corps headquarters nothing can be learned in regard to these rumors. It is probable that a report will be made to the War Department soon on the methods of punishment in use at the camp. Col. John T. Barnett of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, it is thought at camp, may be court-martialed for causing a soldier to ride a "saw-horse" for four hours. It is presumed the War Department will lay down rules governing punishment of soldiers during the continuance of the war.

Young Egyptian Student Enlists.

SALEM, Mass., June 25.—Among the recruits examined by Surgeon Voss and mustered in by Major Stopford at Salem for service in the Eighth Regiment is H. H. Mirham de Cumaria, Cairo, Egypt, who is anxious to do service in the United States Army. He was born in Cairo, March 4, 1875. He came to this country about two years ago and entered Harvard as a special student in English and diplomacy.

Soldier Killed by Lightning.

TAMPA, June 24.—While on the march out to Tampa Heights Private Fred Nichols of Company C, Second New York Regiment, was struck by lightning and killed. Several others were shocked, but have recovered.

Second Regiment Paid Off.

TAMPA, Fla., June 25.—The Second Regiment of New York was paid off yesterday by Gen. Howard Carroll. Both he and Major Poole paid the regiment compliments upon its condition.

Ohio Troops Mustering In.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—The Cleveland Grays and the Cleveland Naval Militia left here to-day on a special train of fourteen cars over the Big Four route for Camp Bushnell, near Columbus, where they will be mustered into the United States service as infantry.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The President Sends a List of Men to Receive Commissions to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Infantry—Second Regiment—Second Lieut. HAYDON GRUBBS, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; HUGH M. NEWLIN and MARK M. BOATNER of Louisiana, to be Majors; PAUL J. CHRISTIAN of Louisiana, to be First Lieutenant.

Third Regiment—WILLIAM H. COBB of Florida, to be Captain; EDDY B. STEVENS of Georgia, to be Second Lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment.—ALBERT S. MALONEY of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment—JOHN C. HALL of Iowa, to be Chaplain; THOMAS S. ROENER, ADOLPH L. JACOBS, and JAMES J. MAYES of Missouri, to be Captains.

Eighth Regiment—WILLIAM W. PURNELL of the District of Columbia, and JOSEPH L. N. BELL of Illinois, Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant.

Ninth Regiment—GEORGE N. NELSON and SHELDON L. JOHNSON of Louisiana, and JOHN T. BECKHAM, Sergeant, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be First Lieutenants; HENRY O. FRANKLIN, EDWARD H. PHILLIPS, and JOHN C. ALLEN of Louisiana, Second Lieutenants.

Tenth Regiment—WILLIAM R. WHARTON of Virginia, to be Captain.

Volunteer Engineers—First Regiment—First Lieut. A. R. LIVINGSTON, First Volunteer Engineers, to be Captain; HARRY De LANE and WOLCOTT L. C. BEARD of New York, to be Second Lieutenants.

Second Regiment—HOWARD A. SPRINGETT of New York, to be Captain; JOSIAH W. HOWE and RODMAN V. BEACH of Connecticut, to be Second Lieutenants.

Volunteer Infantry.—Tenth Regiment—JOSEPH C. McCLURE of South Carolina, to be Second Lieutenant. (Nomination of J. S. McClure for above office withdrawn.)

Promotion in Regular Army.—Infantry—First Lieutenants to be Captains: EDGAR W. HOWE, Seventeenth Infantry; WILLIAM BLACK, Twenty-fourth Infantry; JOHN NEWTON, Sixteenth Infantry; F. P. AVERY, Third Infantry; S. W. DUNNING, Seventh Infantry; J. M. PARTELLO, Fifth Infantry; W. E. P. FRENCH, Third Infantry; L. H. STROTHER, First Infantry; F. P. FREMONT, Third Infantry; C. M. TRUITT, Twenty-first Infantry; G. BELL, JR., Third Infantry; C. J. T. CLARKE, Tenth Infantry; W. H. LOWLES, Sixteenth Infantry; J. S. PARKE, JR., Twenty-first Infantry. Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants: J. J. BRADLEY, Fourteenth Infantry; D. SETTLE, Tenth Infantry; J. S. SWITZER, Fourth Infantry; H. R. WILLIAMS, Eleventh Infantry; G. D. GUYER, Sixteenth Infantry; W. F. CARTER, Eighteenth Infantry; W. H. CHAPMAN, Twentieth Infantry; H. N. BOYDEN, Twenty-third Infantry; I. C. JENKS, Twenty-fourth Infantry; A. W. DREW, Twelfth Infantry; H. E. ELY, Twenty-second Infantry; L. S. SORLEY, Sixteenth Infantry; W. M. MORROW, Twenty-first Infantry; B. F. HARDAWAY, Seventeenth Infantry; J. E. BRADY, JR., Nineteenth Infantry.

Cavalry—To be Captain: First Lieut. W. S. LOLTZ, First Cavalry.

First Lieutenant: Second Lieut. ELMER LINDSLEY, Fourth Cavalry.

Second Lieut. MALIN CRAIG transferred from Infantry to cavalry.

RAILROAD FARE FOR RECRUITS.

Passenger Agents Meet in St. Louis and Name Rates.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—A meeting was held at the Planters' Hotel by the General Passenger Agents of lines operating through St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, and Cincinnati gateways relative to the movement of military business to the various large camps in the South and East. It was decided to name party rates of 2 cents per mile for recruits to Southeastern points and 1½ cents per mile to the Eastern points.

THE OLD SPRINGFIELD RIFLES.

Gen. Miles Directs that Care Be Exercised in Discarding Them.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Gen. Miles has issued the following order:

"The attention of the department having been called to the fact that efforts have been made to cause the condemnation of Springfield rifles, calibre .45, because in some cases they require cleaning or slight repairs that can be made in the field, and that many of these arms have had but little service of a kind that could injure their accuracy or firing qualities, the Secretary of War directs that when arms are presented for inspection with a view to condemnation strict attention be paid to Paragraph 884 of the regulations, which prescribes that public property in use will not be reported as unserviceable nor condemned by an Inspector merely because worn or shabby in appearance when really strong and serviceable."

The Frolic and Piscataqua Ready.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 25.—The United States ship Frolic was floated from dry dock this morning, and will be placed in commission at once under command of Edward Gheen. The Piscataqua is under steam and will sail for Key West as soon as orders are received. Seventy-five submarine mines of the latest design have arrived for this harbor and will be planted at once by Chief Engineer R. L. Hoxie.

Inventor Holland and His Boat.

The Holland boat is completed. Inventor Holland says that she has been thoroughly tested and that he is perfectly satisfied with the results of her trials. He has renewed his offer to the Government to take the craft to Cuba and single-handed destroy the Spanish warships or the batteries. He said yesterday: "If the Government will supply me with five tons of guncotton I will go to Santiago de Cuba or to Havana and reduce every fortification and destroy every war vessel. The Government can place a naval officer in charge of the boat, and I will go simply as a member of the crew. All I want is a chance to show what my boat can do."

FIELD MORTAR-HOWITZER

Capt. Zalinski at Work on One Which May Revolutionize Field Work.

WANTS A REGIMENT ORGANIZED

The Captain Speaks Enthusiastically of the Project—Claims His Howitzer Will Have a Range of a Mile at Low Elevation.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired, whose name is familiar in connection with the dynamite gun, is at work on a field mortar-howitzer, which he believes must become an important weapon in military operations. Just at present he is interested not alone in the turning out of a model of the new piece, but he seeks to enlist sufficient interest of substantial character to bring about the formation of a regiment armed with this mortar-howitzer, and he will undertake personally to drill the men. Capt. Zalinski has made a long and exhaustive study of the use of mortars in actual service, and has written a great deal on the subject. Discussing his present project, he said yesterday:

The arm most difficult to raise, equip, and train is the field artillery. We are lacking in guns and equipments for an adequate proportion of this arm, and they could not be manufactured in a short time. Even having these, it requires a considerable time to train both horses and men to a fair degree of proficiency. It is proposed to raise provisionally a regiment of light artillery, but to be armed with field mortar-howitzers, instead of guns. The especial advantages of these field mortar-howitzers are as follows:

They can deliver a vertical fire which cannot be guarded against by field entrenchments. They could be used most effectively in siege operations, such as are about to be undertaken at Havana, San Juan, &c., in keeping down the fire of the defense. They cannot support an attack, by their vertical fire, over the heads of our advancing troops until they approach the enemy's line, thus assisting to keep down the enemy's fire and increase chances of success of the attacking forces. They can be concentrated within a smaller space than is possible for ordinary field artillery. They are very light and can be transported on a narrow one-horse cart. They thus have a degree of mobility which will enable them to be moved wherever infantry can be moved. They require a smaller number of horses and men per piece, and the horses need not be so highly trained as for field artillery. For the defense of a line they would be of great value throughout the course of an attack, using finally canister in direct fire at short range. Such an arm would be of very great value to us, because of our deficiency in field artillery, and because of its own peculiar military possibilities. Concentrating their fire in large numbers, at the critical time of a battle, they can deliver a "feu d'enfer" of shrapnel, which would be demoralizing to the enemy. In the course of an action, it is not the number of men who are placed hors de combat during an entire day, which tends to demoralize a force, but it is the number of men placed hors de combat within a comparatively brief space which has any notable effect on the morale of troops.

"The weapon I have in view places in the hands of a commanding General a very sledge hammer with which to crush the enemy's line, however well intrenched. The mortar howitzer and equipment will be lighter than the 3.6 field mortar heretofore adopted by the United States. It will throw a shrapnel weighing 12 pounds to a range of about two miles. A departure from this is advisable because it is too heavy and requires the laying of a platform and other obstacles to the rapid use, essential in a field mortar. I have designed a mortar howitzer and mechanical draughtsman are now at work. I propose to have a model constructed to test the correctness of some details, which, while not new in themselves, are new in this special application. Once a model mortar is made, the entire number needed for a regiment can be made very much more quickly than would be possible for a similar number of field guns, as they can be made in the average machine shop.

"The regiment it is proposed to raise is to be composed of 12 batteries, manning 12 mortar howitzers each, making thus 144 pieces. The strength of each battery will be about 150 men, making the regimental strength between 1,800 and 1,900. About 450 horses or mules will be required. The cost of arming the regiment will be about $200,000."

Capt. Zalinski says the regiment would be an organization of a potentiality greater than it would be possible to obtain in any other way. Describing his new mortar-howitzer, he says: "It is mounted on wheels, very much like ordinary field pieces, except that the carriage will be so constructed as to permit giving an angle of elevation of 45 degrees. While able to give this high elevation, it will also be available for horizontal fire, which would be used in cases where the batteries are on the defensive in a position that is being assaulted. The wheels are to be only three feet high and the tread only two feet, the idea being to enable them to be taken wherever a single horse or mule can go. The ammunition, consisting of three-inch shrapnel, weighing twelve pounds, will be carried in two wrought iron mortars. The mortars will have a range of 4,000 yards at high elevation, which at low angle, or direct range, would carry up to a mile."

In military parlance, "direct fire" is that given at any angle of elevation up to 15 degrees; high angle fire is that given between 15 and 35 degrees, and vertical fire is that given at any angle above 35 degrees. Ordinary field pieces have an elevation of only about 15 degrees, howitzers have an elevation up to 35 degrees, and mortars of from 35 to 60 degrees, but used almost always at 45 degrees. There has been an approach to similarity between howitzers and field mortars, and in Capt. Zalinski's new gun this approach has been brought to the point which suggests the compound name mortar-howitzer.

DISTILLING SHIPS BOUGHT.

The Iris and the Norse King Selected —Two Transports Go South To-day.

The naval board on auxiliary vessels has received instructions from Washington to discontinue the inspection of vessels for use as distilling ships. It is understood that the Government has all the ships of this class that are wanted. The steamship Iris, formerly the Menemsha of the Lone Star Line, and the British steamer Norse King have been purchased for distilling ships.

The Iris is 304 feet in length, 38.8 feet beam, and 3,710 gross tonnage. She was built by A. Leslie & Co., Newcastle, England. The Norse King is a steel vessel of 2,985 gross tonnage, and was built by A. Laing at Sunderland, England, in 1890. Her dimensions are: Length, 340 feet; beam, 41 feet, and depth, 18.5 feet.

M. S. Davidson, manufacturer of distilling plants, has obtained the contract for fitting out the Iris. There will be four batteries of evaporators, which will give the vessel a capacity of 60,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. It is estimated that twenty pounds of water can be obtained for every pound of coal consumed.

The transports Lampasas and Nueces will leave to-day for Tampa. The Lampasas will carry 400 tons of commissary supplies and the Nueces 200 tons.

The board is perfecting arrangements to take possession of the vessels purchased on Friday from the Atlantic Transport Line. As soon as the ships arrive they will be turned over to the Government and fitted out for the service for which they are intended. Major Summerhayes says it will not be known what use they will be put to until they arrive here and have been inspected. It may be that troops will be put on board these ships as soon as they are turned over to the Government and hurried to the front as fast as possible. The Minnewaska, one of the vessels, sailed yesterday for London. She will be turned over on her return, in about five weeks.

Auxiliary War Vessels Named.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Navy Department has acquired the fine steamship Pedro, which was declared a prize, having been captured by the Nashville early in the war. She was bought subject to prize liens, and was to-day christened Hector and ordered to be converted into a collier. The steamer Norse King, just purchased, has been christened Rainbow and changed into a distiller to supply the fleet with pure water.

Thousand Islands at low rates, July 2d to 5th. Fishing and boating. Special rates at hotels. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars. —Adv.

OBSTACLES TO CABLE CUTTING.

Interesting but Difficult Work of the St. Louis in Grappling for the Santiago-Kingston Line.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The War Department through Gen. Greely, is not relaxing its efforts to cut the cable between Santiago de Cuba and Kingston, Jamaica, by means of which Blanco and Cervera communicate with the Madrid authorities. For several weeks the St. Louis has been trying desperately to cut it. In addition, the cable steamer Mancel is to be assigned to the task, and between the two it is hoped that the cable will soon be cut.

The difficulties in the way of accomplishing this are very much greater than in the case of any of the other Cuban cables. The Kingston cable was laid fully twenty years ago and has become covered with barnacles and marine deposits until its original size has been increased to that of a man's arm. In addition to that the cable is completely covered with silt and seaweed, so that it is almost impossible for the ordinary grappling irons used by the steamers to catch hold of it unless they should strike the cable at some point where it hung over a depression in the bottom. Even when caught in the grappling irons, the cable is of such weight, owing to the marine deposits upon its surface, that it would be almost beyond the power of any lifting apparatus on board an ordinary ship to hoist it to the surface from the vast depth in which it lies.

On the south coast of Cuba, within a mile of the shore, the bottom pitches suddenly downward to the depth of more than a mile, and it is exceedingly difficult to pick up a cable in such water. Gen. Greely's boat has done this on at least one occasion, and thereby earned the admiration of the professional cable layers who are often engaged for weeks at a time in the Atlantic trying to raise an injured cable. The last cable pulled up was at a depth of one and one-sixth miles from the surface, and its weight was enormous.

Probably it will be much easier to reach this Santiago and Kingston cable after the batteries and forts lining the harbor entrance and just above have been reduced, for then the cable cutting boat will be able to go into shoal water nearer the shore from which it is excluded now by the fire of the batteries.

JAMES BRYCE ON THE WAR.

He Says England Has No Jealousy of America and Would Like to See Us Hold the Philippines.

BOSTON, June 25.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, whose reputation as the leading foreign critic of American affairs is widely known, writes in the July Atlantic Monthly on the unity of the United States and Great Britain.

In the course of his article Mr. Bryce says:

"Here in England we never think of natives of the United States as different from ourselves, and when we think of what is called the Anglo-Saxon race, to which we belong, we think of it as a whole, though it dwells on opposite sides of the Atlantic."

The writer claims that England has no jealousy of America; that she looks to see this country's influence extended over its Central and South American neighbors, and that if America "should desire to acquire such a transmarine dominion as the Philippine Islands, England would regard it, so far as her own political and commercial position is concerned, with nothing but satisfaction."

Mr. Bryce refers to the change of public sentiment in England, and describes the various forces that have been insensibly drawing the two nations together. He points out the difference between the good-natured reception of Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan message and the prompt resentment of a much slighter provocation from Germany, which showed, he says, how different was the sentiment which the words of a Continental power, therefore friendly, excited from that which prevailed where our own kinsfolk were concerned.

The difficulties in the way of a formal alliance he does not regard as insurmountable, and he adds: "If such an alliance was ultimately to be formed, the dread of threatening other States, it would be a guarantee of peace to the world; for each nation would feel itself bound to justify its policy to the public opinion of the other."

He adds also that the conclusion of an arbitration treaty for the settlement of all difficulties which may arise between nations will do much at once to cement and perpetuate the good relations which happily prevail.

BRITISH GUARANTEE IN HAWAII.

Property Damage to be Made Good in Case of a Bombardment.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—A Honolulu special to The Chronicle says:

"From a source high in the Foreign Office it is learned that the Republic of Hawaii has assured the British Consul General that in case the action of the Hawaiian Government in offering herself as an ally to the United States should result in the bombardment of Honolulu, any damage done to English property or interests would be paid by this Government. It is also reported that the German Consul, learning of the matter, demanded the same guarantee for German merchants. The Hawaiian Government has not yet replied."

CARL SCHURZ WRITES TO BERLIN.

Die Nation Publishes a Letter on Germany's Attitude in the War.

BERLIN, June 25.—Herr Theodore Barth's paper, Die Nation, publishes a letter from Carl Schurz of New York, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes, on the subject of Germany's attitude in the war between Spain and the United States, in which the distinguished German-American says:

"While the utterances of the Emperor's Government leave nothing to desire, there is danger of them being wiped out by the eruption of malevolent antipathy of the German press, which to Americans of German birth is not only painful but inexplicable. The German citizens of the United States have retained warm sympathy for the old fatherland, but if our consanguineous friends across the ocean intend to eradicate this sympathy they could not find better means than such groundless abuse of the American people. German-Americans are proud of their new fatherland and know how to appreciate its advantages and great qualities. Now that war is going on, they stand with their new country. Its friends are their friends and its enemies are their enemies."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:34	Moon sets..11:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook.....Gov. Isl'd.....		H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:21	Gov. Isl'd..12:35	H. Gate....2:24

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Olivedene, Grenada, &c.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 28.		
Allianca, Colon.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland...	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Bremen.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, St. Kitts, &c.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tolosa, La Plata.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.		
Dorset, Nassau and Mexico.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool.....	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JUNE 30.		
Barbarossa, Bremen.....	.....	12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg.....	8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, JULY 1.		
Colorado, Port Royal, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JULY 2.		
Alleghany, Fortune Islands, &c.....	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool.....	11:00 A. M. *12:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
Bellena, La Plata.....	5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 26.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 16.
Cluden, Amsterdam, June 11.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 11.
Massapequa, Swansea, June 14.
Mississippi, London, June 14.
Ravenshough, Gibraltar, June 11.
Robina, Gibraltar, June 9.
Scottish Prince, Shields, June 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

Algiers, New Orleans, June 21.
Delaware, Jacksonville, June 24.
Georgic, Liverpool, June 17.
La France, Para, June 15.
Mohawk, London, June 16.
Prins Willem V., Barbadoes, Prince, June 21.
Westhall, Pauillac, June 13.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Adirondack, Port Limon, June 21.
Algiers, New Orleans, June 21.
Anchoria, Glasgow, June 18.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, June 22.
Sportsman, Gibraltar, June 13.
Tallahassee, Savannah, June 25.
Westerniand, Antwerp, June 17.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

Martello, Hull, June 15.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, June 18.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Southampton June 24.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 18.
Lennox, Gibraltar, June 16.
Servia, Liverpool, June 21.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, June 17.
Britannic, Liverpool, June 22.
Norge, Christiansand, June 17.

Arrived—Saturday, June 25.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Delonele, Havre June 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Southeast of Fire

JEAN BERAUD'S BIG STAKE

Puts the Fifth Rich Prize of the Year to His Credit at Sheepshead.

THE SPECTATORS TERRIFIED

The Sudden Storm Almost Precipitates a Panic, but Lander's Inspiration to Play "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By" Calms Them.

Jean Beraud put the fifth rich stake of the year to his credit at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday when he defeated with most consummate ease the field of four that started against him in what was practically nothing more than a contest for the second share of the stake, it being pretty generally conceded that the major share, $16,000, would go to Jean Beraud, just as it did to his sire, His Highness, in 1891. And it did.

A tremendous crowd that packed all the trains and trolley cars going to the track filled the grand stand uncomfortably, and as what wind there was in the early afternoon was from the wrong direction, they sweltered there. The scorching weather made the betting ring a seething mass of sweltering humanity, much like that which packed it on Suburban day. But just as the horses were about to start for the fifth race the storm broke. Clouds of dust that were well-nigh impenetrable floated over the track; the air was perfectly still and as hot as that from a furnace to those who sat in the grand stand. They seemed to be in the perfect and deathly calm of a storm centre. Fifty yards away in front of them they could see the portions of newspapers that had been dropped on the lawn circling about in a myriad of little whirlwinds. Back of the grand stand the rain was coming down in sheets; the sturdy trees were bending before a wind storm of such force and power that it snapped off huge branches of the great trees and carried them crashing against the outbuildings. To add to the fright which prevailed, the awnings about the betting inclosure were stripped from their hanging frames and torn into the merest ribbons.

There was apparent reason for the blanched faces that showed on all sides, for no one could tell what that frightful calm and deathly silence in and about the grand stand might portend. Western men said it was like the cyclone centres of their wild storms, and they deserted the grand stand, thinking that the feared cyclone might destroy it, and raced for the paddock, where the wind was whistling and the frightened horses were alternately snorting, kicking, moaning, and then trembling and crouching against the sides of their stalls as if they scented an impending disaster.

The Inspiration of Lander.

For a moment it was terrifying, to the women especially. Then Lander was seized with an inspiration that probably prevented a panic. He hurriedly passed the word among his musicians and led them through the merry strains of the old song, "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By." The effect was electrifying. This tune was recognized, the mental strain of the throng was relaxed, and the possible panic averted. It was a master stroke. Just as the tune was well under way, and as the fifth run was being finished, the longed-for raindrops began to fall, and then every one knew that the great danger was passed. There was a huge sigh of relief and a scamper to the rear of the stand to escape the drenching rain that beat down the thick dust cloud that made the air gray and dense and charnellike. And if ever rain was welcomed it was by those racegoers who cared nothing for a wetting, so thankful were they that they had escaped the greater danger of a cloudburst with its possible wrecking of the stand. It was the sort of experience none of the crowd will care to go through again, even though it passed away without anything worse in the way of damage to persons than a few moments of mental worriment and intense nervous anxiety.

The running of the race for the Great Trial Stakes for two-year-olds over the Futurity course had preceded the storm. As stated, it brought out a field of but five, but there was a lot of trouble in getting an even start for the youngsters. Jean Beraud and Kingdom must have scented the coming storm for they were both averse to going to the post to begin with, and after they got there they cavorted and acted as if on the verge of madness. Kingdon's misbehavior was explained by the fact that he has such a sore mouth that the least pressure of the bit causes him great pain and gives him what a woman would call an attack of the "fidgets." Jean Beraud has always been a nervous horse at the post, as have so many other high-class animals.

The Start a Good One.

But when a start was made it was a perfect one, though Glenheim plainly did not like the game, and was very slow to get into motion. The instant the barrier was raised Jean Beraud rushed to the front with a perfectly startling burst of speed, and went away from his field like a flash of lightning. Before a sixteenth of a mile had been run he had opened up a lead of a couple of lengths, and at the end of a quarter of a mile had increased this to at least four lengths, running easily at that, while all the rest of the animals were struggling to keep up the pace the leader had set for them. That was about all the racing there was to it, for Jean Beraud so far outclassed the rest that he had them soundly beaten in that short distance. Kingdon and Mr. Phinizy both made a brave struggle to catch the champion, but he had them as surely and as soundly beaten as Hamburg, with his wonderful burst of speed, used to beat his competitors in the first quarter of a mile a year or two ago. Jean Beraud won the race "under wraps," and just as he pleased, or rather as his jockey willed he should. Kingdon was a poor second at the end, beating Mr. Phinizy and Miller, who finished heads apart, by at least four lengths.

While the terrific windstorm and dust visitation was in progress over the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, at a mile, was run. What the crowd saw of it was a straggling field of seven horses apparently being blown down the back stretch from the mile chute and followed by a veritable pillar of dust. Domitor and Isidor led the lot in that wild run through the storm, racing along on even terms, and a couple of lengths in front of the field, which was led by Tragedian. Just as the horses rounded into the stretch, the dust cloud met them, and Isidor and George Keene were lost to sight in it for a second or so. All had swung wide to get away from the cloud, but instead ran into it, except Semper Ego, who, ridden by Taral, hugged the inner rail. While the rest were blinded by the dust, "The Dutchman" and his mount found a clear pathway and came to the finish alone. Behind Semper Ego were a quartet of dust-blinded animals, Domitor, Tragedian, George Keene, and Isidor, who finished on very nearly even terms, but in the order named, so far as could be discerned.

After the dust came the rainstorm, and it was while this was at its worst that the steeplechase over the full course was being run. There was little chance to speculate on this race, as the bookmakers had been so thoroughly demoralized and mixed up during the windstorm that everything in the ring was in almost inextricable confusion, and layers and their clerks and employes had become so separated that there was little time to do anything but get accounts straightened out for the preceding race.

The Sport in the Steeplechase.

In spite of the downpour the chase was one of the best, if not the very best, of the year, as all six starters, with the exception of Red Pat, went the full course without a single mistake. Royal Scarlet led practically all the way, with Decapod second, and all took their jumps with a surefootedness that is rarely shown in such races. All jumped clean and well, and there was a passably close finish for the bunch, considering that they had run more than two and a half miles over a slippery course and with rain beating on them. Red Pat went down at next to the last hurdle, but neither horse nor rider was injured. At the very last jump, Trillion, who finished in third place, fouled Baby Bill so palpably that the former was disqualified and the third money given to Baby Bill.

Of the fourteen youngsters that ran in the opening dash The Gardener was made the favorite, with Dr. Parker and Merry Heart about even second choices. Dr. Parker got away well, and in company with The Gardener led the runners until well into the stretch. Then Dr. Parker began to stop and Hilee joined The Gardener, the pair making a pretty race of it to the end, Hilee getting the decision by a head from The Gardener, the latter three lengths in front of Ben Lodi, who just beat Dr. Parker out for third money.

Imperator was served up a hot favorite for the six-furlong dash, and ran well for five-eighths of the distance. Then he stopped so suddenly and sharply that five of the horses behind him passed him in the stretch, and he was the sixth in the field of nine at the finish. In the turn into the stretch, just when Imperator quit, Hamilton rushed George Boyd through next the rail, and, putting on steam, managed to get home a length in front of Tremargo, who beat Blue Devil the same distance. As George Boyd was at 12 to 1, the Brighton Beach crowd made a heavy onslaught on the strong boxes of the bookmakers.

With her light weight—but 86 pounds—Miss Tenny ran like a scared dog in the race over the turf course at a mile and a sixteenth. As the half mile was run in 0:48, a pace that will "do" most any animal except one of the highest class, the Pulsifer filly had the rest tiptoeing and in trouble by that time. It was a bit too fast for her even, and just after the turn into the stretch was rounded, Sun Up caught Miss Tenny, Handball having failed in his effort to do so. But Miss Tenny was not all out, and O'Connor got another burst of speed out of her and was able to hold her together long enough to get her home a head in front of Sun Up, Julius Caesar and Handball had a hot fight for the third money, which the former got by about the width of his nose. After the race George Murphy bid the winner up to $1,600, which was $800 above her entered selling price. A bid of $5 additional saved the filly to her owner.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Selling. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1.04 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Hilee, W. H. Barrett's b. g., by Himyar-Grace Lee, 110 pounds, $1,000, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.. (Doggett)

2—The Gandner, L. O. Appleby's ch. c., 106, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)

3—Ben Lodi, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, blk. c., 108, 20 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Dr. Parker, 109, 7 to 1, (Coyle;) Big Indian, 102, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Merry Heart, 109, 7 to 2, (Sims;) Ben Blue, 106, 60 to 1, (Powers;) Al Reeves, 103, 20 to 1, (Connor;) A. N. B., 108, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Little Jess, 102, 60 to 1, (Thompson;) Francis Booker, 99, 20 to 1, (Lambley;) Great Neck, 97, 30 to 1, (Rowden;) Dr. Vaughan, 103, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Synia, 110, 60 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages. Handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—George Boyd, W. Lakeland's b. c., 3 years, by Falsetto-Cachuca, 111 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Hamilton)

2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. h., 5, 112, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)

3—Blue Devil, E. D. Morgan's br. h., 4, 111, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Prince Lakeland, 3, 107, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Caldron, 4, 115, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Imperator, 4, 121, 2 to 1, (Taral;) Mainstay, 6, 115, 10 to 1, (Murphy;) Bastion, 4, 100, 30 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Bon Jour, 4, 114, 30 to 1, (Williams,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:47. Winner bid up to $1,605 and bought in by the owners.

1—Miss Tenny, Pulsifer & Karrick's b. f., 3 years, by Tenny-Fair Vision, 86 pounds, $1,000, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)

2—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., 6, 108, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)

3—Julius Caesar, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 94, 50 to 1.....(Maher)

Handball, 3, 101, 15 to 10, (Sloan;) Defender, 5, 108, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Her Own, 4, 91, 100 to 1, (Harrison,) and Doggett, 4, 107, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Great Trial Stakes of $20,000, for two-year-olds, of which $2,500 to second and $1,500 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:13.

1—Jean Beraud, Sydney Paget's b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 129 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)

2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 129, 12 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Williams)

3—Mr. Phinizy, William Walker's br. c., 122, 20 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Miller, fifteen others, (Doggett,) and Glenheim, 129, 9 to 2, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Sheepshead Bay Handicap of $1,500, of which $300 to second and $100 to third. One mile. Time—1:42.

1—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 116 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)

2—Domitor, C. Hughes's ch. h., 4, 100, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

3—Tragedian, J. E. Seagram's ch. h., 4, 107, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

George Keene, 3, 105, 13 to 5, (Sloan;) Isidor, 4, 112, 5 to 1, (Hamilton;) Buela, 4, 98, 6 to 1, (Maher,) and Maceo, 4, 117, 50 to 1, (Murphy,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:31.

1—Royal Scarlet, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5 years, 146 pounds, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.... (English)

2—Decapod, J. W. Colt's b. g., 8, 139, 4 to 1.. (Finnegan)

3—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., 9, 135, 8 to 1.....(Wynne)

Hurry Up, 4, 135, 20 to 1, (Braken,) was placed fourth, Trillion, 7, 156, 2 to 1, (Callahan,) ran third, but was disqualified. Red Pat, 8, 165, 4 to 1, (Christopher,) fell at next to the last jump and did not go the course.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

AMERICAN DERBY AT CHICAGO.

Pinkcoat Was the Winner of the $10,000 Stake.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Pinkcoat is a double Derby winner. This afternoon at Washington Park the Leonatus colt, trained by Pat Dunne and ridden by Willie Martin, flashed under the wire in the American Derby a winner at odds of 4 to 1, with Warrenton, W. T. Oliver's candidate, but a nose behind. Isabey secured third money, four lengths behind Warrenton. Mirthful, the 6 to 5 favorite, finished fourth, with the rest of the field strung out.

The Derby was run over a slow track, and a heavy wind was blowing up the stretch. The time, 2:42¾, under these conditions was very good. The race itself was a pretty contest from start to finish. There were nine starters, Bradley scratching Traverser and Foster adding Eva Rice. Thirty thousand people cheered Martin as he brought Pinkcoat under the wire a nose in front of Warrenton, Miller's mount. There was 4 to 1 in the betting; Mirthful, 6 to 5, and Warrenton, 10 to 1. Thirty-two books drew in. Two favorites won. Attendance, 30,000; weather clear and windy; track slow. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Renewal, $500. One Mile. Macy, 112 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 10, won; The Devil, 97, (Clawson,) 2 to 1 and out, second; David Tenny, 110, (W. Martin,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:44½.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Benhadad, 101 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1, won; Traverser, 116, (H. Shields,) even and out, second; Whitcomb, 109, (Caywood,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾.

THIRD RACE.—American Derby; $10,000 added. One and one-half miles. Pinkcoat, 127 pounds, (W. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Warrenton, 122 pounds, (Caywood,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Isabey, 122, (Knapp,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:42¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Hugh Penny, 107 pounds, (Caywood,) 8 to 5, won; Braw Lad, 103, (H. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Alverado Y., 101, (Clawson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:50.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Jenks, 115 pounds, (H. Williams,) 7 to 1, won; Queen of Song, 115, (Turner,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Josephine B., 115, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:57¾.

SARDONIC WINS THE OAKS.

Corrigan Stable Shipped Her from Chicago for This Race.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Sardonic, from the Corrigan Stable, won the Latonia Oaks to-day over one of the greatest fields of three-year-old fillies that ever contested for this rich prize. Sardonic was shipped from Chicago expressly for the Oaks, and her owner certainly made no mistake in sending her after the big stake, which is worth $4,900 to the winner.

A heavy rain fell several hours before the racing began to-day, putting the track in poor shape, and the time made was not very fast. There were seven starters in the Oaks. At the half-mile Sardonic took command and was never headed, winning out in a hard drive by two lengths from Her Favor, who had to be ridden hard to beat Martha II. for the place. Weather cloudy; attendance, 4,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Mrs. Bradshaw, 103 pounds, (Nutt,) 11 to 5, won; Americus, 108, (J. Mathews,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bill Powell, 105, (Van Dusen,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Terrene, 110, (Conley,) 11 to 10, won; Sis Vic, 103, (Dupee,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Louisville Belle, 103, (Britton,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:04½.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Great Bend, 98, (Dupee,) 8 to 2, won; Remp, 101, (Barrett,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Eddie Burke, 116, (J. Mathews,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:57¾.

FOURTH RACE.—The Latonia Oaks; value, $4,900. Mile and a quarter. Sardonic, 100 pounds, (Clayton,) 3 to 1, won; Her Favor, 105, (Dupee,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Martha II., 112, (C. Sloan,) 11 to 5, third. Time—2:14¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Hampden, 96 pounds, (Dupee,) 6 to 1, won; John Bright, 106, (J. Mathews,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Skate, 112, (Clayton,) even money, third. Time—1:30½.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Panchita II., 111 pounds, (J. Mathews,) 7 to 10, won; Turtle Dove, 103, (Everett,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Derby Maid, 109, (Gaddy,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾.

BELMONT YEARLINGS SOLD.

Twenty-two yearlings from the Nursery Stud of August Belmont were sold at auction before the races were run at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, fetching a total of $12,075, or an average of about $549 a head. As these youngsters were understood to be the rejected ones from the stock on the farm, the sale was certainly a most successful one, though there were no really sensational prices. Those that brought $300 or better were the following:

Lexicon, b. c., by Magnetizer-Leopoldina, by Prince Leopold; A. J. Joyner	$1,425
Clingstone, b. c., by Rayon d'Or-Clarinda, by St. Blaise; Phil Chinn	1,050
Argent, b. f., by Rayon d'Or-Amica, by Sam Brown; W. C. Daly	600
Christmas Carol, b. c., by Magnetizer-Christmas Tree, by Althotas; W. C. Daly	675
Decimal, b. f., by Fiddlesticks-Decoy, by Muncaster; W. C. Daly	300
Iznik, b. c., by Rayon d'Or-Ione, by Eclipse; J. E. Madden	500
Shamokin, ch. c., by Magnetizer-Shibboleth, by St. Blaise; W. C. Eustis	1,000
Night Stick, b. c., by Fiddlesticks-Nineveh, by The Ill-Used; A. Lakeland	1,000
Palmistry, b. c., by Magnetizer-Patience, by Parmesan; David Drake	425
Bacchanal, ch. c., by Rayon d'Or-Belle of Nelson, by Hunter's Lexington; W. C. Eustis	500
Redowa, ch. f., by Magnetizer-Reel Dance, by War Dance; David Drake	325
Prestige, b. c., by Magnetizer-Principia, by Befinfo; W. C. Daly	550
Queenship, b. f., by Magnetizer-Queen T., by Great Tom; Phil Chinn	300
Medicine Man, b. c., by Magnetizer-Enchantress, by Longfellow; Phil Chinn	1,700
Mountain Mist, b. f., by Magnetizer-Mount Vernon, by Uhlan; David Drake	375
Monometallist, b. c., by Magnetizer-Monopoly, by War Dance; J. McLaughlin	500
Beautiful, ch. f., by Magnetizer-Belgarde, by St. Blaise; W. C. Daly	425

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Meekin's Wildness and Errors Caused the New York's Defeat in Cleveland.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	37	20	.649
Boston	36	21	.632
Cleveland	34	22	.607
Baltimore	32	22	.593
Chicago	32	26	.552
Pittsburg	31	26	.544
New York	28	28	.500
Philadelphia	25	28	.472
Brooklyn	23	31	.426
Washington	21	36	.368
St. Louis	20	37	.351
Louisville	19	41	.317

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 9; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Louisville, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Baltimore in St. Louis.
Washington in Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Meekin's wildness and the errors of the Giants entitled them to a shut-out, but that was saved by Davis's two-bagger in the ninth inning. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	4	2	0	0	0	Hart'n, cf	0	1	6	0	1
Childs, 2b	2	2	3	3	0	Tiernan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Wallace, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	6	0	1
McKean, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Davis, ss	1	2	4	1	1
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	3	0
Blake, rf	0	0	3	0	0	McC'r'y, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McAleer, cf	1	1	3	0	0	H'tman, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
O'Connor, c	1	1	5	2	0	Grady, c	0	0	7	2	1
Powell, p	1	0	0	4	0	Meekin, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	5	27	12	0	Total	1	7	24	8	4

Cleveland	2	0	2	0	0	3	1	1	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned run—New York. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; New York, 5. First on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Meekin, 5. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Meekin, 1. Two-base hit—Davis. Double plays—Tebeau, (unassisted;) McKean and Tebeau. Hit by pitched ball—By Meekin, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS DEFEAT CHICAGO.

The Orphans Were Outplayed in the Field and at the Bat.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The visitors played much the better game, both in the field and with the bat, and won a close but listless game. Score:

CHICAGO	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Griffin, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Everitt, 1b	0	0	8	0	1	Jones, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Isbell, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Lach'ce, ss	1	2	1	4	1
Thornton, p	1	0	1	3	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	2	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	1	2	0	3	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	14	0	0
Mertes, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b	1	2	1	1	0
Connor, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	3	0	1
Donahue, c	0	0	8	1	0	Ryan, c	0	0	1	3	2
Woods, ss	0	0	4	5	2	Yeager, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	3	7	27	16	3	Totals	4	14	27	14	4

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—4

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 12. Two-base hit—McCormick. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Donahue and LaChance. Stolen bases—Everitt, 2; Mertes, Donahue, Woods, Connor, and Everitt; Tucker, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Thornton, 4, by Yeager, 4. Base on balls—Off Thornton, 2; off Yeager, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Curry.

Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—A base on balls and a wild throw by Padden, and timely hitting won to-day's game for the Bostons. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Rhines and Schriver; Boston, Nichols and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The Orioles found no trouble in connection with Sudhoff's delivery to-day. McJames was an enigma to the locals, and they secured but five scattering hits off him. Score:

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Baltimore	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	—9

Earned runs—Baltimore, 5; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 16; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Baltimore, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Baltimore, McJames and Robinson; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 3.

LOUISVILLE, June 25.—The Quakers won to-day's game in the first three innings, knocking Cunningham out of the box. Ehret was struck on the arm by a pitched ball and retired in favor of Magee. Score:

Philadelphia	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	—7
Louisville	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 6. Base hits—Philadelphia, 15; Louisville, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland; Louisville, Ehret, Magee, and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Cincinnati, 8; Washington, 5.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Donovan did well with the exception of the third inning, when the Cincinnatis hit him for five singles, which, together with two errors, a hit batsman, and a base on balls, netted seven runs. Hill was hit in the head by a pitched ball and was forced to retire. Score:

Cincinnati	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	..	—8
Washington	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 1. Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Washington, 7. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hill, Dwyer, and Peitz; Washington, Donovan and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Cuban X Giants Win in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 25.—The game at Orange Oval to-day between the Orange Athletic Association and the Cuban X Grants was called after the fifth inning on account of the storm. The colored players won the game in the third inning by good hitting. Score:

Cuban X Giants	0	0	6	0	1	—	7			
Orange A. A.	0	4	0	0	0	—	4			

Other Games.

At Allentown—Allentown, 3; Norfolk, 8, (five innings.)
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 14; Richmond, 7.
At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Springfield, 5.
At Toronto—Toronto, 7; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Syracuse, 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 10; Providence, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 8; Hartford, 4.

MANHATTAN BEACH RACES

Tom Linton Defeated F. J. Titus at the Kings County Wheelmen's Meeting.

WORLD'S RECORD ESTABLISHED

The Welsh Champion Rode Twenty Miles in 35:59 4-5—A Close Finish for the One-quarter-Mile National Championship.

Tom Linton of Wales defeated Fred J. Titus of New York in the fastest twenty-mile paced race ever ridden, at the annual meeting of the Kings County Wheelmen, held at Manhattan Beach yesterday. He finished a little less than a mile in front of Titus in 35:59 4-5, supplanting the previous world's record of 36:18 held by Edward McDuffie. He would have continued for a new record for one hour, but darkness set in and put an end to the day's racing. Titus was clearly outridden by the foreigner, whose riding and picking up of the pacing machines were faultless.

The only thing to mar a good programme of races was the storm that broke over the track at the time the Linton-Titus match was about to begin.

There were about 1,500 persons on the open stand, and they made a concerted rush for the covered stand, where 4,000 persons were soon huddled together, looking anything but happy. After the clouds of dust had disappeared the rain came down in torrents, and the prospects of a race were not very favorable. Shortly after 7 o'clock the sky cleared. A beautiful rainbow appeared in the East, and as Titus came into view about the same time wearing a shirt that possessed many colors of the rainbow, his friends took this as an omen of luck.

Both men had an unlimited number of pacemakers, mounted on "quads" and "quints." They included the best professional riders in the country. Linton rode a wheel geared to 100, while Titus's gear was 112.

It was just 7:30 when the word was given. Titus "tacked on" to a "quad" and Linton picked up a fast "quint." For about a lap and a half they held a small advantage, the men riding slowly. Linton shouted to his team to ride faster, which they did, carrying him past Titus, who at this stage picked up a "quint." Linton received fresh pacemakers in the form of a very fast "quad," and they easily held their own with Titus's "quint." Before entering on the first mile Titus took a fresh set of pacemakers, but he picked them up poorly, and Linton, who still hung on to a "quad," gained a lead of about forty yards. At the third mile Linton had increased his lead to fifty yards, and this stage a fast "quint" set pace for Titus, and he closed up the gap to about five yards. Up to now it was a thrilling race, and the spectators were shouting words of encouragement to the riders.

After the tenth mile Linton's pacemakers showed their superiority, and the foreigner began to increase his lead, and on the first lap after the tenth mile Linton passed Titus for the second time. The crowd, which seemed to favor the New York man up to this stage, apparently lost all interest in Titus and were ready shouting for Linton. Titus as well as his pacemakers seemed to become demoralized when it became evident that the race was lost. At the thirteenth mile Titus jumped his pacemakers and tacked on to Linton's rear wheel. The latter, however, soon shook off his opponent. After the fifteenth mile Linton kept widening the gap with each lap, and entering on the nineteenth mile he again passed Titus and added another half lap to his advantage before the race ended. Linton's pacing after the fifteenth mile, when it became apparent that he could smash the world's record, was remarkable.

The handicap races for amateurs and professionals were with a few exceptions won by riders who were fortunate enough to secure large handicaps. Earl Kiser, Eddie Bald, Tom Cooper, and "Major" Taylor were not even placed in their heats in the professional races. They seemed unable to get up with the leaders and dropped out before the finish of their respective heats. The crowd hissed the riders for this exhibition, but they were hardly to blame, as there was no pace to follow owing to the long distances between the handicap men.

The final heat for the one-quarter mile National championship for professionals, which was won by "Major" Taylor, furnished one of the closest races ever decided hereabout. Less than half a yard separated the first five men at the finish. The summaries:

The Summaries.

One-Half Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—First heat—Won by G. A. Robertson, Greenwich Wheelmen, (30 yards;) A. Brexendorf, West Farms Wheelmen, (100 yards,) second. Time—1:07 2-5. Second heat—Won by H. F. Moller, Orient Wheelmen, (35 yards;) N. Vanderwall, K. C. W., (65 yards,) second. Time—0:59 3-5. Third heat—Won by J. E. Smith, Morris Wheelmen, (65 yards;) H. L. Vredenburgh, N. J. A. C., (50 yards,) second. Time—1:01 2-5. Fourth heat—Won by F. L. Kramer, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch;) F. W. Richt, K. C. W., (15 yards,) second. Time—1:02 3-5. Fifth heat—Won by A. G. Relyea, K. C. W., (50 yards;) A. N. Ransom, Niantic Wheelmen, (25 yards,) second. Time—1:02. Sixth heat—Won by L. H. Huncken, Prospect Wheelmen, (50 yards;) Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J., (scratch,) second. Time—1:01 4-5. Final heat—Won by H. F. Moeller, N. Vanderwall second, A. G. Relyea third. Time—1:00.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—First Heat—Won by Arthur Gardiner, Chicago, (scratch;) O. Mayer, New York (125 yards,) second; E. De Martini, Brooklyn, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:09 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. P. Kent, Boston, (90 yards;) W. F. Sager, Denver, (80 yards,) second; H. J. Hammond, Boston, (80 yards,) third. Time—2:05. Third Heat—Won by J. P. Bowler, Chicago, (50 yards;) E. S. Hager, Philadelphia, (40 yards,) second; Fred Sims, Philadelphia, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:06 3-5. Tom Butler Boston, (10 yards,) finished first, and was disqualified for beating the start. Fourth Heat—Won by C. Kemble, Louisville, (50 yards;) W. Sims, Philadelphia, (20 yards,) second; F. D. White, Lynbrook, L. I., (125 yards,) third. Time—2:02. Final Heat—Won by F. D. White, O. Mayer second, E. P. Kent third, J. P. Bowler fourth. Time—2:06 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by T. B. Wright, Orient Wheelmen, (100 yards;) J. J. Livingston, Englewood, N. J., (100 yards,) second. Time—2:11 4-5. Second Heat—Won by E. C. Housman, New Haven, (scratch;) W. L. Losee, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, (50 yards,) second. Time—2:15 3-5. Third Heat—Won by H. F. Moeller, Orient Wheelmen, (110 yards;) N. Vanderwall, Kings County Wheelmen, (135 yards,) second. Time—2:15 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. E. Smith, Morris Wheelmen, (135 yards;) F. L. Kramer, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch,) second. Time—2:15 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by E. A. Thomas, Newburg Wheelmen, (50 yards;) C. M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen, (scratch,) second. Time—2:10. Sixth Heat—Won by F. W. Richt,

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

The "Official Restaurant" Is the Latest Privilege for L. A. W. Members.

AFTER THE HOUR RECORD

American Riders Training to Lower Stocks's Figures—The Record Never Held by American Racers—Preparations for the Annual L. A. W. Race Meet.

R. L. Stillson of the National League of American Wheelmen Hotel Committee has perfected and put into execution a plan to add to the benefits received by members of the league. It provides for league restaurants in the greater city and elsewhere, in addition to the official league hotels, which have been established for several years. The idea has met with considerable favor and promises to assist in augmenting the league membership should it be found as advantageous as is anticipated.

Because of the troubles arising from fraudulent representation as official League of American Wheelmen hotels, all the old contracts with hostelries have been nullified and the work of making new ones commenced. For the restaurants and hotels alike, a new sign has been adopted. It is of tin, with the League of American Wheelmen emblem in the middle and the words in black and white, "Official Hotel" or "Official Restaurant." From the care taken in distributing the new signs, members may feel assured that the hostelries or restaurants have received the approval of the league officials. Both hotel and restaurant keepers must pay $5 for the official appointment, the name and address being printed in the road and guide books published by the league. The sign is simply loaned and a deposit of $5 is required, which is returned when the league official recognition is discontinued.

No hotel or restaurant is recognized until an investigation into its character has been made by at least two local consuls or league members. In the case where there are two places of refreshment of the same grade in close proximity, only one may be recognized, but if the two establishments are of different grades adapted to pocketbooks of various sizes, both may be recognized.

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Middle-distance racing has taken so firm a hold upon popular favor that it seems safe to predict its continuance for several years as the leading event of race meetings. With its entrance into popularity has followed increased interest in the one-hour record, which had not attracted a great amount of attention previously. Now the racing men are making plans to capture this record, and both in Europe and this country several of the middle-distance leaders have announced that they would make public trials against the hour's figures.

J. W. Stocks, the Englishman, now holds the hour record, which he established at 25 miles 1,084 yards in September on the Crystal Palace track, London. From the success American riders have had thus far this season in lowering existing records in middle-distance paced matches, it seems probable that these figures will fall much lower before 1899.

The recognition of the hour record goes back to 1876, when F. L. Dodds, a student of the University of Cambridge, rode 15 miles 1,480 yards in sixty minutes, creating a record that was not beaten for twelve months. Another Cambridge student, named Shoppee, then covered 16 miles 1,324 yards in the hour. It was not until 1882, after a steady increase in the distance covered, that the famous Cortis covered twenty miles in an hour. These records were more meritorious than it would appear from comparison with the present figures, as the early attempts were made upon the solid tired wheels. After the introduction of the pneumatic tire, from 1890, new records were annually scored for the hour's riding.

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No American rider has yet succeeded in making an hour record. L. S. Meintjes, the South African racer, while in the United States in 1893 covered 26 miles 49 yards on the Springfield track, which stood for one year as the record. Fred Titus covered 26 miles 1,489 yards the following year on the same track, and, while he failed in lowering the world's figures, he created a new American record. Jimmy Michael in 1895, before he visited America, held the record at 28 miles 1,027 yards. Tom Linton and J. W. Stocks have been leaders in the hour record trials since Michael's ride. Linton in 1896 on three occasions lowered existing figures.

A tabulated record of the figures and holders follows:

Holder.	Date, and Track.	Miles.	Yds.
Dodds,	March 25 '76, Cambridge	15	1,480
Shoppee,	May 25 '77, Cambridge	16	1,324
Weir,	May 10, '78, Oxford	17	190
Christie,	June 9, '79, Oxford	18	1,530
Cortis,	Sept. 21, '80, Stamford Bridge	19	1,420
Cortis,	July 27, '82, Stamford Bridge	20	300
Cortis,	Aug. 2, '82, Stamford Bridge	20	320
English,	Sept. 11, '84, Newcastle	20	500
Furnival,	Sept. 27, '87, Surbeton	20	675
Laurie,	Aug. 13, '88, Long Eaton	21	125
Burnett,	July 28, '90, Paddington	21	220
Mecredy,	July 29, '90, Paddington	21	880
Lloyd,	Sept. 6, '90, Paddington	21	1,153
Parsons,	Sept. 17, '90, Paddington	22	620
Ede,	July 14, '91, Paddington	22	1,300
F. J. Osmond,	July 15, '91, Paddington	23	1,246
Ede,	May 25, '92, Herne Hill	23	1,541
Fournier,	Aug 14, '92, Paris-Buffalo	24	703
Dubois,	Sept. 23, '92, Paris-Buffalo	24	1,404
E. Osmond,	July 28, '93, Herne Hill	25	...
Stocks,	Aug. 31, '93, Herne Hill	25	693
Meintjes,	Sept. 22, '93, Springfield	26	49
A. V. Linton,	Aug. 12, '94, Paris-Buffalo	26	116
Dubois,	Aug. 23, '94, Bordeaux-Paris	26	1,620
Bouhours,	Sept. 17, '94, Bordeaux-Paris	27	816
A. V. Linton,	Nov. 3, '94, Bordeaux-Paris	28	406
Lesna,	June 29, '95, D. Jon	28	698
Michael,	Sept. 1, '95, Paris-Buffalo	28	1,027
Bouhours,	Sept. 26, '95, Paris-Municipal	28	1,508
Stocks,	Oct. 14, '95, Catford	29	41
Chase,	May 14, '96, Wood Green	29	295
T. Linton,	May 19, '96, Paris-Seine	30	191
T. Linton,	May 19, '96, Catford	31	3
Stocks,	Oct. 3, '96, Crystal Palace	31	550
T. Linton,	Oct. 21, '96, Crystal Palace	31	580
Stocks,	June 10, '97, Crystal Palace	32	447
Stocks,	June 27, '97, Crystal Palace	32	1,084

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Interest in cycle racing is increasing rapidly in Indianapolis. Heretofore the wheelmen of this city have cared very little for the stars of the tracks, and as Indianapolis was not prepared to give a first-class meet, few of the wheel riders knew anything about the sport. The fact that the National meet will be run off at Indianapolis next August has aroused the interest in the racing men, and the track riders and the circuit-chasing pilgrims are being closely followed by thousands of people in this city, and many of them have already selected their favorites. Three of the National professional championships will be practically decided at the National meet. The three races which will be run here are the half-mile, the mile, and the two-mile. The winners of each of these events will be credited with 60 points; the second man, 40; the third, 30; the fourth, 20; the fifth, 10. These are just ten times more points than they secure by winning the championship events at the ordinary circuit meets.

H. T. Hearsey, Chairman of the Veterans' Committee of the Indianapolis '98 Meet Club, has secured a list of the veteran league members from Secretary Bassett, and will send each of them a personal invitation to attend the '98 meet. Mr. Hearsey has selected Lucius M. Wainwright and Lew J. Keck as the other members of his committee. Mr. Wainwright is one of the best known bicycle men in the country, as well as one of the oldest league members.

The Entertainment Committee has under consideration a trip by rail through the famous Indiana gas belt, a flying visit to the gas towers, and a brief inspection of some of the great industries of the State which have sprung up since the discovery of natural gas in Indiana. Anderson, Muncie, Marion, Elwood, Kokomo, and other towns in the belt have asked that they be given a chance to help entertain the visitors. A trip of this sort will likely be arranged, but it will probably take place immediately after the meet closes, as Indianapolis will have plenty to keep the wheelmen and wheelwomen busy during the five days they are in the city.

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A member of the Century Wheelmen of New York gives the following hints to beginners in bicycling:

Don't learn to ride in the street. It is one of the most dangerous practices connected with bicycling.

When nuts will not stay tightened, it is a good plan to melt a small amount of resin on the thread. This will cause it to stick and remain where it is wanted.

When passing a car or a wagon going in the same direction as yourself, be absolutely positive there is a clear road for you ahead of the horses. Never pass at high speed.

It is absolutely impossible to keep the chain free from dust while riding, and the only thing outside of the chainless that will overcome the disadvantage is the gear case. Riding with a dust-laden chain is not at all pleasant and seems work after one has once used the gear case.

A skillful rider will be able to take a light safety over almost any obstacle, whereas under the same circumstances a clumsy rider would smash a heavy machine. It is done by slightly raising the front wheel as the obstruction is reached, and then pressing heavily on the pedals and throwing the weight forward just as the front wheel passes over, thus easing the driving wheel.

If you scorch and cause an accident, make yourself as scarce as possible. All reputable and sane bicyclists look upon a scorcher on a city street in the same light as they would a mad dog, and they would have no more pity upon him. If you are not a scorcher and see one, get him into the hands of a policeman if you possibly can.

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A manufacturer estimates the annual output of steel balls used in the bearings of bicycles at 116,200,000, and that the gross volume of business in this one line yearly amounts to $1,400,000. There are now about nine concerns of importance making steel balls, but the extension of the industry is early expected, as the use of steel balls for many kinds of mechanism is rapidly spreading.

The steel balls are made from round rods, about one-fiftieth larger than the required diameter of the ball. The rods are heated red-hot and chopped off into spheres by a peculiar die. These dies consist of little grooves carved on circular disks, which move in opposite directions. These grooves sink gradually at one end, and attain their full size at their centre, after which their diameter is uniform. As the two points of these grooves come opposite each other, the heated bar is thrust in and the ball is cut off.

Then the rolling begins. The ball reaches its full size half way along its course, afterward simply rolling. When it appears, it is perfectly round, with the exception of a little groove around it, left to prevent too much metal being taken into the die, thus giving it a tendency to an oblong form. From the cutting machine the rough balls are taken to the grinders, where they are put through two grindings, one with a coarse emery wheel and the other with a fine wheel. The balls are put into a little metal runway, just large enough to hold them in and let them protrude so that they will touch on the emery wheel below. This wheel is then set revolving, and the balls are forced to revolve in an opposite direction by a metallic rim that fits down into the groove and holds the balls, crowding them upon the emery wheel.

When the balls have received a first rough grinding, contact with the emery is shown in plain scratches, but after being treated with the fine wheel a highly polished surface is evident. A final polishing in emery dust and oil is necessary before the finished product is washed off and sorted. Sorting is accomplished by forcing the balls into a hopper from which they are run into a little slot between two pieces of steel so graduated that balls differing one one-thousandth of an inch in diameter are collected into separate compartments.

LONG ISLAND BICYCLE TRACKS.

Two Wheelmen's Clubs Will Be Refused Sanctions by the League.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Chairman Albert Mott of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has issued a bulletin announcing that the Brooklyn Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Felmer's Queens County track, Maspeth, L. I., have been placed upon the list of those to whom sanctions will be refused for promoting unsanctioned races. The New Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne, N. J., has been restored to the sanction privilege.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

A Catboat Is Capsized by the Storm and Two Vessels Meet in Collision.

Just as the boats in the special regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club were finishing yesterday afternoon, a white squall which had been gathering in the sky to the northwest broke over Fort Hamilton, and the surface of the Bay became a seething caldron of troubled waters. The cabin catboat Sunshine, owned by Mr. Bishopric, was unable to reach shelter in season, and at the breakwater was laid on her beam ends and capsized. The crew clung to the overturned hull and were rescued by Henry Barnet of the Regatta Committee.

Commodore Adams's naphtha launch, filled with a party of women, who were on their way from the Sachem to the landing, were also caught by the squall, but managed to reach the pier safely.

Another in the chapter of accidents that assisted in making the day at Sea Gate a particularly lively one was the collision between two of the racing boats. The cabin cat Wabasso had just rounded the home stakeboat on the completion of the first circuit of the course, when the fast catboat Qui Vive, turning close in her wake, ran into the larger boat and stove a hole in her hull on the port quarter. A protest was lodged against the spry Qui Vive, but as the Wabasso was sailing a walk-over in her class, the protest was only formal, and probably both ships only the cost of damages.

The races were exciting throughout, and the following times were taken at the end of the rounds:

End of First Round—Scrap, 3:41:55; Impudent, 3:42:30; Wabasso, 3:48:31; Qui Vive, 3:48:34; Graviling, 3:49:25; Dorothy, 3:48:55; Cyclone III., 3:55:54; Gimwar, 3:58:33; Gryphon, 3:58:26; Vortex withdrawn.

End of Second Round—Scrap, 4:17:10; Impudent, 4:17:55; Qui Vive, 4:21:47; Dorothy, 4:23:00; Grayling, 4:23:17; Cyclone III., 4:36:42; Gryphon, 4:40:12; Gunwar, 4:40:45.

The special small knockabouts were decided by the second round, because a storm prevented the third round from being completed. The summaries:

SPECIAL CLASS.—21-FOOT KNOCKABOUTS.

Yacht and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Scrap, J. W. Bainbridge	3:05:40	4:55:05	1:50:05
Impudent, Louis Barry	3:06:05	4:54:32	1:49:32

SLOOPS.

Watasso, H. B. Shaen	3:12:30	Disa'd, withd.	
Lacksmi, F. D. Mackay	Did not start.		

CABIN CATS.—CLASS S, SERIES C.

Qui Vive, George Freeth	3:15:15	4:56:37	1:40:13
Grayling, J. S. De Selding	3:15:25	5:59:19	1:43:17
Dorothy, G. L. Johnstone	3:15:45	4:58:44	1:43:44

SPECIAL KNOCKABOUTS—2 ROUNDS, 7 MILES.

Vortex, Mr. Fredericks	3:20:00	Did not finish.	
Gryphon, Mr. Moore	3:17:30	4:40:12	2d P'ze.
Cyclone II., Mr. Ives	3:15:17	4:40:45	.....
Gimwar, Mr. Bennett	3:16:10	4:36:42	Wins.

Schooner Yacht Vigil Launched.

The schooner yacht Vigil, designed by Cary Smith and owned by Alfred N. Chandler of Philadelphia, was launched, completly rigged, yesterday at high water from the shipyard of Brown & Sons, Tottenville, S. I. The Vigil is 73 feet over all and 43 feet long on her water line. She is 18 feet beam, and will draw about 4 feet of water. She has the most modern form of spoonbill bow, a graceful after body, and a long overhang at the stern. She has a centreboard, and her cabin, which is large and comfortable for a boat of her size, has 6 feet 2 inches headroom. Mrs. Stephens of Philadelphia christened the yacht, which will fly the pennant of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Chandler is a member. The boat will go into commission next Saturday.

The Columbia Yacht Club.

The members of the Columbia Yacht Club, with anchorage and clubhouse on the Hudson River at Riverside Park, made a fine appearance yesterday in their culb uniforms of navy blue. A large number of women were spectators.

There was a sail by the club fleet to Fort Lee. After the sail, which finished just before the storm, the women were seated to a supper. Dancing followed in the reception room and was continued until midnight.

On the Marine and Field Links.

The regular members' handicap at the Marine and Field Club golf links, near Bath Beach, yesterday was won by S. W. Curtis, the only scratch competitor, in 98 strokes. The scores:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
S. W. Curtis	98	0	98
F. Starbuck	132	32	100
C. A. Boody	132	32	100
E. C. Lockwood	125	21	104
J. T. Gwathmey	111	6	105
W. F. Ford	140	32	108
M. Wilkins	117	8	109
L. Daniels	119	6	113
A. P. Clapp	124	6	118

A woman's tournament was played at the same time, and was won by Mrs. J. T. Gwathmey in a net score of 99. The scores of the leaders:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
Mrs. J. T. Gwathmey	135	36	99
Mrs. S. F. Hodges	157	45	112
Mrs. Searle	143	18	125

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

The Indianola Defeats the Mongoose, the Hitherto Invincible Champion.

THE WANDA'S EASY VICTORY

Most of the Yachts Reefed on Account of the Strong Southwesterly Breeze—Details of the Various Contests.

L. R. Alberger's new knockabout Indianola defeated Simeon Ford's flyer Mongoose yesterday afternoon in the special regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and as a result there was great rejoicing in the Greenwich (Conn.) Clubhouse last night. The Indianola was built to beat the Mongoose, but it was no easy task, for the older boat was considered invincible, both by her present owner and the man who won the Eastern championship in her around Boston. The race was sailed in a strong southwesterly breeze, and the hitherto invincible champion was beaten on her merits by one minute and forty-three seconds. The sea throughout was comparatively smooth, and the weather conditions apparently suited the newer craft, although considerable credit is due to Hal Doremus, who sailed her in superb style throughout.

The victory of the Indianola was not the only feature of the regatta. The latest Herreshoff cabin catboat Wanda literally spreadeagled her field in the twenty-five foot class, and even sailed away from the thirty-footers, among which were Charles T. Pierce's new boat, Dot.

The Wanda is practically a fin-keel boat, but has a centreboard dropped through the fin. Her deck has a pronounced crown, and the top of her cabin house is not more than eight inches above the sweeping line of the deck, and, of course, she carries a relatively large sail spread.

In addition to the Dot and Wanda, a new catboat (the Shippan) appeared, representing the Stamford Yacht Club. She has excellent lines, and is likely to be heard from in subsequent races.

The Small Yachts Reefed.

The entire fleet, with the exception of the thirty-six footers, were reefed, and even with this shortened canvas, carried their leeward sails under green water all the time they were "by the wind." Even the Surprise found difficulty in lugging her full spread of canvas during the second round and tucked in a single reef.

The course for the two larger vessels was around the gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain's Island, then to a stake boat anchored south three-fourths west one and five-eighth miles, thence to the red spar buoy off the western end of Great Captain's Island, thence to the spar buoy at Carmel's reef, and return to the starting line. The course was sailed over twice, making a total distance of thirteen nautical miles. The smaller sloops, knockabouts, and catboats above the half-rater class had for outer marks the gas buoy off Little Captain's Island, the red buoy off Great Captain's Island, and the spar on Carmel's reef, which, when sailed around twice, made a total distance of ten nautical miles. The half-raters and 15-foot cats sailed the above course once over, five nautical miles, and the dories sailed twice around in a one and one-half-mile triangle. The starting line for all classes was between the committee boat and a stake boat anchored off the clubhouse.

The breeze that kept the bright waves dancing along in merry fashion held the yachtsmen in good humor, and the big fleet of racers made a most picturesque vista as they sped about the harbor and dashed showers of glistening spray to leeward from their shining hulls. The Regatta Committee, consisting of Frank B. Jones, Charles P. Towy, and Charles McManus, quickly arranged the preliminaries and allotted temporary numbers to the yachtsmen who had neglected to provide themselves with their regulation ones.

The start was delayed until 1 o'clock, and promptly at that hour the preparatory gun boomed, five minutes after the signal for the 36-footers and yawls was given, but owing to the fact that the Vorant II. had parted her throat halliards two minutes before the gun was fired, and was unable to start, De Ver Warner, on the Surprise, refused to start until his competitor could repair damages. They were finally sent away ten minutes after the last division of the other boats had begun the journey.

The Fidello dashed across the line first, and was followed by the remainder of the fleet, which were sent away in divisions at five-minute intervals.

The Time at the Start.

The yachts were timed as they crossed the line as follows:

Fidello, 1:05:30; Edwina II., 1:10:01; Myrmaid, 1:11:10; Dot, 1:15:15; Dosoris II., 1:15:21; Wanda, 1:15:22; Uarda, 1:15:22; Win or Lose, 1:15:25; Shippan, 1:16:31; Laura Lee, 1:20:00; Lark, 1:20:05; Minnetonka, 1:20:30; Gosbird, 1:20:41; Ruth, 1:20:41; Louie Belle, 1:20:43; Indianola, 1:30:02; Mongoose, 1:30:04; Yellow Pup, 1:35:07; Swinet Pup, 1:35:09; Tern, 1:36:04; Prize, 1:36:09; Ketch II., 1:36:21; Surprise, 1:45:41, and Vorant II., 1:46:00.

The yachts completed the first round and jibed at the home stake boat as follows:

Yellow Pup, 1:59:50; Prize, 2:00:08; Tern, 2:00:42; Swinet Pup, 2:00:48; Wanda, 2:11:03; Dot, 2:12:12; Uarda, 2:14:22; Dosoris II., 2:14:40; Shippan, 2:14:55; Fidello, 2:16:33; Win or Lose, 2:18:42; Spray, 2:18:52; Indianola, 2:24:58; Minnetonka, 2:25:15; Mongoose, 2:26:03; Surprise, 2:41:05; Gosbird, 2:44:10, and Vorant II., 2:45:47.

There were some withdrawals at the end of this round, as the wind became squally and the storm clouds were gathering in the south. The greater part of the racers continued again around the circuit and were handled so well that not an accident of importance was reported. The Regatta Committee took the following time as the yachts crossed the finish line:

Edwina II., 2:21:48; Prize, 2:22:33; Yellow Pup, 2:23:25; Swinet Pup, 2:23:54; Tern, 2:26:18; Lark, 2:30:58; Louie Belle, 2:36:22; Ruth, 2:46:18; Wanda, 3:03:32; Dosoris II., 3:11:55; Uarda, 3:12:35; Shippan, 3:15:23; Indianola, 3:21:37; Win or Lose, 3:22:07; Mongoose, 3:22:20; Fidello, 3:26:08; Spray, 3:28:12; Minnetonka, 3:32:06; Surprise, 3:37:29; Vorant II., 3:45:15.

Summary of the Race.

The summary of the race follows:

CABIN SLOOPS.—36-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length, Feet.	Elapsed Corr't'd Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Surprise, De V. H. Warner	34.68	1:59:29	1:52:29
Vorant II., Geo. G. Tyson	34.00	2:00:15	1:57:59

YAWL CLASS.—36-FOOT.

Fidello, E. I. Sanford	33.46	2:21:08	2:18:17

CABIN SLOOPS.—30-FOOT CLASS.

Spray, Dr. Lander	30.00	2:23:12	2:23:12

OPEN SLOOPS.—15-FOOT CLASS.

Myrmaid, G. N. Stanton	15.00	Withdrew.	
Edwina II., J. N. Gould	15.00	1:11:48	1:11:48

CABIN CATS.—30-FOOT CLASS.

Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00	Withdrew.	
Dosoris II., G. P. Vail	29.24	1:56:56	1:56:01

CABIN CATS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Wanda, F. T. Belford, Jr.	25.00	1:48:32	1:48:32
Uarda, H. H. Gordon	24.64	1:57:35	1:57:00
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.35	2:07:07	2:04:42
Shippan, A. M. Bradley	25.00	2:00:23	2:00:23

OPEN CATS.—20-FOOT CLASS.

Minnetonka, A. B. Alley	19.89	2:12:06	2:11:56
Gosbird, R. H. Nevins	N.M.	Not timed.	

OPEN CATS.—15-FOOT CLASS.

Ruth, C. T. Wills	15.00	1:20:18	.....
Laura Lee, F. S. Ray	15.00	Withdrew.	
Lark, C. J. Davis	15.00	1:10:38	.....
Louie Belle, J. M. Williams	15.00	1:16:22	.....

SPECIAL CLASS.—RACING KNOCKABOUTS.

Indianola, L. R. Alberger	21.00	1:51:37	.....
Mongoose, Simeon Ford	21.00	1:53:20	.....

SPECIAL CLASS.—DORIES.

Ketch II., L. V. Ketchum		Withdrew.	
Prize, Hs E. Jones		—:47:33	.....
Tern, W. B. Greeley		—:51:13	.....
Swinet Pup, F. S. Doremus		—:50:54	.....
Yellow Pup, C. S. Summerville		—:48:25	.....

The winners were: Surprise, Fidello, Spray, Edwina II., Dosoris II., Wanda, Minnetonka, Lark, Indianola, and Prize.

Coach Lehmann Sails for England.

Rudolph C. Lehmann, the Harvard coach, sailed yesterday for England on the Cunard Line steamship Umbria. He reiterated before his departure that he would not return to this country, as his efforts had not been satisfactory. Asked if he thought Harvard's failure due to the inability of the Americans to acquire his stroke, or the unsuitability of the stroke for Americans, he evaded the question, but said that he still had confidence in his stroke.

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MORRIS COUNTY CLUB WINS

Fairfield County Golfers Beaten by the Narrow Margin of Three Holes.

TIE FOR TYNG AND DOUGLAS

Best Score of the Day Made by Toler, Who Wins His Match by Five Holes—Thunderstorm Drenches Several of the Contestants.

A golf team match that was characterized by many interesting and several unlooked for features was played yesterday on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., between that club and the Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn. Twelve men played in each team, and they were very well drawn to keep the contest exciting until close to the finish of the game. Before the last two or three pairs had come in, it was practically an even thing as to which team would carry off the victory. That happy honor at last rested safely with the Morris County members, but by a narrow margin, the winning team scoring 19 holes and Fairfield 16. For a twelve-man team match, it was a very close finish, and, with two or three exceptions, the individual victors won by low figures.

W. D. Vanderpool, former Captain of the Princeton Golf Team, and who was graduated a few days ago, started off first with C. S. Cox of Fairfield. The latter remained true to his fron driving and sent some long balls. He had the advantage, too, for more than half of the match, and when he was 3 up with 6 to play, seemed to have a sure hand on ultimate victory. But Vanderpool was not donc for, and won five of the last six holes, making a change of figures to two holes for his credit. The heat was intense during their entire play, and they were almost drenched with perspiration as they ended.

Toward the end of the match several others were drenched, but in the latter case it was due to a sudden but cooling deluge which poured itself out over the grounds, to the accompaniment of violent thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. Some of the players, forestalling the gathering clouds, abandoned golf temporarily and sprinted like college athletes for the clubhouse. It was a funny sight to see a long procession of running golfers, followed by the diminutive caddies, almost bowed down under the big golf bags slung over their shoulders.

Playing in the Rain.

When the storm did break a few seconds were enough to make a man careless whether he got in out of the wet or not. Such was the case with R. H. Williams, one of the Morris County Greens Committee, and J. W. Monteith. They kept right along, in the thickest and worst of it, and were watched with general interest from the clubhouse plazza. Monteith was rewarded by a victory of two holes.

The only tie game in the series was played by James A. Tyng, the many-times Morris County champion, and Findlay Douglas, who has not played since he won the Lakewood tournament in April. The latter played fast golf at the first nine holes, finishing four in the lead, but Tyng got in some of his fine work, playing the last holes admirably, and succeeded in ending the match with honors even. Their scores were:

Findlay Douglas, Fairfield—											
Out	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	7	—39	
In	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	—47	
Total											—86
James A. Tyng, Morris County—											
Out	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	8—45	
In	5	5	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	—42	
Total											—87

Henry P. Toler, the present Morris County champion, made the best gross record of the day—82 strokes for the eighteen holes, within 3 strokes of the record. He played Dr. Carl E. Martin and beat him by five holes. The scores are:

Henry P. Toler, Morris County—											
Out	5	5	4	6	5	5	4	5	5	4—43	
In	4	5	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	—39	
Total											—82
Dr. Carl E. Martin, Fairfield—											
Out	7	5	5	7	5	5	4	6	5	7—49	
In	4	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—40	
Total											—89

J. Otis Post, who has been in Paris studying architecture for the past year, made the excellent score of 87 for the course, and added five holes to the Morris County record by defeating Edward Leavitt. That was pretty good play for one who has only had three weeks to get into the swing of golf. His putting was excellent, and in this delicate part of the game he is a putter of his own idea, and totally unlike the orthodox clubs for that purpose. Their scores are:

P. Otis Post, Morris County—											
Out	6	4	4	5	6	4	4	6	4	—43	
In	6	5	4	6	4	3	5	5	6	—44	
Total											—87
Edward Leavitt, Fairneld—											
Out	4	6	4	5	6	5	4	7	5	—46	
In	5	6	4	5	5	4	4	6	5	—44	
Total											—90

Robert Grannis, one of the youngest Morristown players, put up a good game against E. B. Curtis and won by two holes. The scores are:

Robert Grannis, Morris County—											
Out	7	4	5	5	7	6	5	4	5	—48	
In	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	5	—45	
Total											—93
E. B. Curtis, Fiarfield—											
Out	4	6	5	6	7	4	5	5	6	—47	
In	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	8	5	—45	
Total											—92

As the men were starting off, considerable comment arose as to the merits of the two teams. The best version being given by a popular Morristown golfer, who stated that the teams were well matched, with the chances slightly in favor of each. He, however, disclaimed originality for this erudite utterance. The teams and scores are:

MORRIS COUNTY.	Holes.	FAIRFIELD.	Holes.
James A. Tyng	0	Findlay Douglas	0
Henry P. Toler	5	Dr. C. E. Martin	0
W. D. Vanderpool	2	C. S. Cox	0
William Shippen	3	J. M. Mason	3
Robert Grannis	2	E. B. Curtiss	0
E. M. Bacon, Jr.	0	J. W. Curtiss	4
W. L. Thompson	3	G. A. Phelps	0
J. Otis Post	0	Edward Leavitt	0
W. A. Flagg	2	C. H. Seeley	0
C. D. Chapman	0	M. M. Singer	5
J. E. Denton	0	A. S. Pitt	2
R. H. Williams	0	J. W. Monteith	2
Total	19	Total	16

GOLF AT LARCHMONT.

Bucknell Wins the Silver Cup Given by Alfred Marshall.

The golf members of the Larchmont Yacht Club played a thirty-six-hole competition yesterday for a cup given by Alfred Marshall. It was won by H. W. J. Bucknell, whose gross score of 178 tied that of G. E. Ide for the lowest of the day. The former, by having four strokes more handicap, won in the net figures of 150. His full score is:

H. W. G. Bucknell.—First Round—											
Out	7	6	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	—50	
In	4	4	4	5	6	5	4	4	4	—40—90	
Second Round—											
Out	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	—40	
In	4	5	5	5	7	7	5	5	5	—48—88	
Total											—178

The players who finished, with total scores, are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
H. W. G. Bucknell	178	28	150
G. E. Ide	178	24	154
F. A. Moore	188	24	164
J. A. Fordyce	210	30	180
Reginald Hurry	206	24	182
B. C. Lockett	214	28	186

Many others played part of the rounds, but withdrew when they saw their chances of winning were gone, among them being C. M. Hamilton, F. M. Gould, R. Cobden, R. Lamson, G. C. Smith, O. G. Smith, W. Gould Brokaw, C. A. Singer, H. T. Shrieve, Dr. W. E. Bullard, and T. J. Kennedy.

GOLF AT PELHAM.

The Country Club's New Links Will Be Opened July 4.

The recently organized golf club of the Pelham Country Club at Pelham, N. Y., will have its opening day July 4. It has a nine-hole course in process of construction, and it is expected that by the opening day six holes will be ready for the players and the remaining three will be completed soon after.

The links are probably the most accessible of any about New York, and can be reached by train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad from Forty-second Street, Grand Central, to Pelham, from which station it is but a short walk to the grounds on the Old Boston Road, or by train from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to Pelham Manor, thence by the new trolley line, which will shortly be running past the grounds on the Boston Post Road. The new extension of the trolley system between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle will make the links very convenient for residents in those places.

The membership is limited to 100, and includes the principal citizens of Pelham, Pelham Manor, and New Rochelle. The Secretary, Mr. G. K. Perry, Pelham, N. Y., will be pleased to answer any inquiries.

CRESCENT athletic GOLFERS.

Wind and Rain Destroy a Quantity of Glassware in the Clubhouse.

During the golf tournament yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links the wind and thunder storm arose so suddenly that before the windows of the golfhouse could be closed over $200 worth of damage had been done in the breaking of glass and tableware. On account of the storm many did not finish. The scores of those finishing are, C. L. McMahon being the winner:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
C. L. McMahon	103	3	100
W. R. Thompson	104	0	104
A. D. Napier	107	3	104
C. J. Paterson	109	2	107
W. M. Banks	115	5	110
J. W. Johnson	111	0	111
W. T. Smith	119	5	114
J. G. Sage	129	10	119

Golf Game at Ardsley.

The Class A and Class B golfers at the Ardsley Club yesterday played their usual club handicap. W. H. Patterson won in Class A and H. E. Leroy in Class B. The players and scores:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. H. Patterson	90	8	82
A. Sandford Barnes, Jr.	98	10	83
A. De Witt

SUMMER PLAYS AND SHOWS

"The Ragged Regiment" Will Brave the Perils of a Summer Run.

FOR "YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"

Roof Garden and "Continuous" Vaudeville Bills—Summer Music.

"The Ragged Regiment," R. N. Stephens's military drama, which was produced at the Herald Square Theatre last Monday night, will be kept on view another week and perhaps longer. The uncertainty of the first performance has been mended. The actors know their parts now. The play is not without merit, but is, of course, as devoid of originality as it is of logic. One would not look for either of these qualities in a Summer melodrama. Mr. Stephens contrives situations with sufficient skill; but his literary ability is small, and the spectator is often disappointed because an emotional scene deliberately led up to is shirked, seemingly because the personages have nothing to say when they get to it. The piece is set with new scenery, and the cast includes E. L. Davenport, Frank Mordaunt, Aubrey Boucicault, Frazer Coulter, Blanche Walsh, Effie Germon, and Una Abell, the last named as a Spanish girl who cannot speak English.

The only other dramatic incident of last week was the appearance of that excellent actor James H. Stoddart, in one of the "continuous" theatres, as the old copyist in Ben Webster's famous one-act piece from the French called "One Touch of Nature." In 1830, when this little play was first acted, the typewriter was undreamt of, printing was expensive, and the shabby old man who earned a pittance copying plays for dramatists was a possibility. The character is something like Triplet in "Masks and Faces," in which Webster had previously made a hit, and which Stoddart could play admirably. The acting of Stoddart has improved rather than deteriorated in late years. He does not cling to musty traditions and his model is nature. His portrayal of Holder is simple and pathetic, while its incidental touches of humor are delightful and free from exaggeration.

There will be no novelty in theatricals this week, but at the Casino, where the star "Erminie" has run its course, there will be a recurrence of "The Telephone Girl," with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in the grotesque impersonations seen here some time ago. This piece requires no word of introduction. It will be kept on view, this time, for a fortnight. July 11 is the date now fixed by Messrs Lederer and McLellan for the production of their new comic, musical, saltatorial, and anatomical annual, which will be called "Yankee Doodle Dandy."

HERBERT ON BAND MUSIC.

"The progress of the military band," said Victor Herbert, in conversation recently, "and its possibilities for performing the higher classes of musical compositions, is not generally understood by the great mass of music lovers, nor thoroughly appreciated by those who are closely enough in touch with musical events to have been made aware of the actual conditions. As a matter of fact, the military band to-day can render almost any composition with a fair degree of faithfulness to the composer's intent, and render much of that large class of musical composition which up to fifteen years ago was deemed impossible for anything but a completely organized orchestra.

"When my predecessor, Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, suggested to a few friends on the veranda of the Manhattan Beach Hotel several years ago, that he intended to have the overture from 'Tannhäuser' rescored for the military band, they laughed with incredulity, said it was absurd, and chaffed him unmercifully for what they termed a wild and fruitless enterprise. Not daunted by these criticisms, Gilmore went straight ahead and had the instrumental parts of the 'Tannhäuser' overture arranged for his military band, and he invited his skeptical friends, and, in fact, very nearly all of the musical people of prominence in New York and Brooklyn, to hear the rendition, which proved a veritable triumph for Gilmore. From that period the development of the possibilities of the military band has gone on steadily, until now there is scarcely any class of music, except perhaps the heavier symphonies, that a band carefully and properly developed, as is my Twenty-second Regiment Band, cannot render and with full consideration for the composer's color and harmony effects. I fancy that Mr. Gilmore, if he were alive to-day, would wonder somewhat should he see sample programmes of what the Twenty-second Regiment Band is providing for the music lovers of these times. I presume this is true of every line of human effort, for I know of many that have developed wonderfully in the last fifteen or twenty years, but I simply make the point that the military band as well has kept in the forefront of the procession that has progressed. This fact is not true, however, of European military bands, but alone of those of America. It simply dazes the bandmasters of Continental cities when they hear of some of the heavier and more difficult compositions that our military bands render."

Mr. Herbert was asked why it was that his and other bands did not attempt to play the heavier compositions. He replied that the chief difficulty was the large expense, and he said: "A slight notion of the expense of rescoring big musical numbers for military bands may be gathered from the fact that it cost Mr. Gilmore in the neighborhood of $500 for his arrangement of the 'Tannhäuser' overture. I have discussed at some length the performance of the larger works, but that does not mean that military bands do not know and know thoroughly the music best fitted for their expressional powers. The stirring patriotic music, the marches, and all those lighter, catchier works that the public loves to hear a band play are, after all, perhaps the works best fitted to the peculiar character and efficiency of a band's make up."

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its People.

Now that William H. Crane has gone "abroad" to spend part of his Summer, instead of cruising along the Massachusetts coast in his steam yacht, he must expect to hear strange things about himself. The Pall Mall Gazette kindly classifies Crane as "the John Hare of the United States," adding, in a burst of deplorable mendacity, "as he is admiringly described on the other side"—and The Pall Mall is owned by an American, too. The writer of this singular article about him does not err in calling Mr. Crane a "very popular personage." Nobody here will object to that. But The Pall Mall must not be permitted to say that Mr. Crane is "about forty-five years of age." He is, in fact, "about thirty-eight," and has been about that for a good many years. Louis Napoleon Parker has written a play for Crane called "The Treasure Seekers." The comedian will hear it read while he is in London, and, perhaps, if it is good enough, will produce it here next season. But it ought to be better than some of Parker's other plays if Crane is going to do it—better than "The King of Peru," "Change Alley," or "The Mayflower," for example.

In the rising generation of writers for the press about things theatrical there is a disposition to call the black-faced gentlemen who play on the bones and tambourine in the first part of a minstrel show the "corner men." This is vile. "Corner men" is a London expression, and refers to the dull comedians in the exotic Moore and Burger show—the Christy Minstrels, as it is called—the prevailing idea in London being that a Christy is a droll kind of darky. Negro minstrelsy is the one form of theatrical entertainment which belongs exclusively to the United States. It originated and developed here. It is racy of our soil. And the two funny fellows in the dark semicircle are, and always have been, the "end men." No true American would think of calling them "corner men."

It is possible that Constant Coquelin, before the close of his engagement at the Lyceum Theatre, London, may appear as Petruchio in "La Mégère Apprivoisée" to the Katherine of Eleanor Calhoun, who frequently acts in French, and has played Shakespeare's shrew in that language to the tamer of Coquelin in various French cities since Jane Hading resigned the rôle. Miss Calhoun is an American actress who has long been conspicuous abroad. She has not yet produced Mrs. Burnett's "A Lady of Quality" in London, but she hopes to do so next Autumn. A sister of Miss Calhoun, calling herself Virginia Carlyle, lately acted Penthoea in Ford's tragedy called "The Broken Heart" at an entertainment given in London by the Elizabethan Stage Society. Her acting, especially in the mad scene, was highly praised. Ford's play was presented with Elizabethan primitiveness, and the incidental music was of the period, and played on lute, viol da gamba, viol d'amore, and the virginals, under the direction of Arnold Dolmetsch, who has lately been identified as the original of Innes, the father of the heroine in "Evelyn Innes."

J. M. Barrie has just finished a new play treating of modern English life. It will be produced in London at the St. James's Theatre by George Alexander. Of course Charles Frohman has secured the American rights.

We are to have a crop of Dreyfus plays now. "Devil's Island" is already announced for production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre early next season. In Paris they are to have "Un Erreur Judiciare," but it will have only a single performance, and the admission will be by invitation only. The plot will embody the narration of the dark machinations, said to be known to Col. Schwartzkoppen and Col. Panizzardi, the German and Italian military attachés. To this will be added the events surrounding the efforts of several European sovereigns and of the Pope to intercede on behalf of the prisoner on L'Ile du Diable.

A play called "The Convert," by the late Serglus Stepniak, was performed in London recently for the benefit of the author's family. The piece is said to have dramatic purpose, but is crudely constructed. It is the story of a girl who, having imbibed Nihilistic ideas from the young man she loves, quits her parents and is thought to have committed suicide. But when the police are on her track in connection with the printing of revolutionary manifestoes she endeavors, as a servant, to obtain concealment in her home. A rascally Russian official, discovering her, tries to levy blackmail on her father, a wealthy man, hitherto a supporter of the nobility, who in a fit of passion shoots him on the spot. The father surrenders himself and the mother dies of heart disease. In prison old Murinov becomes a convert to his daughter's faith. Everything should be sacrificed for the cause, and the question occupying the last act is, Should the devoted Katia accompany her father to cheer his last days in Siberia, or should she rejoin her lover and continue the work of striving to ameliorate the condition of the people in which she has been so useful?

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Roof Gardens and Music Halls.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Eagle's Nest," a long familiar melodrama by Edwin Arden and his father, Arden R. Smith, will be acted this week, with Mr. Arden in the chief rôle.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The Fontenoi Brothers, gentlemen with illuminated noses and extraordinary voices, are in the bill here. Kitty Palmer and Hanan's Arabs also appear twice daily. Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus, Emma Warde, and Harry Montague are others in the bill.

PLEASURE PALACE.—J. H. Stoddart will appear this week as the old copyist, Mr. Penn Holder, in "One Touch of Nature." Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, the Edison wargraph, with its Spanish and Grecian war pictures; Cook and Sonora, Fields and Lewis, and the Romale brothers will be in the bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—"Cook's Tour," in its revised form, is still attractive. Marie Dressler, Josephine Hall, Ada Lewis, John Slavin, and Joseph Ott are among the "funmakers." Their fun has a rich spectacular setting, but is scarcely as appreciable as that of the Rogers brothers, who have their altercation in badly broken English in the olio.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Frederick Warde, highly esteemed as a tragedian "on the road," will appear this week in the famous "lend-me-your-ears" scene of "Julius Cæsar"—a novelty in "continuous" performances certainly. Edison's wargraph and the veteran minstrel, Billy Rice, a contemporary of Nelse Seymour, will be Warde's rival stars in the long and varied bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The leading dramatic feature at Keith's this week will be supplied by Francesca Redding, in her successful sketch, "A Forgotten Combination." There will also be Sweet, the musical burglar; the Coulson sisters, the Rossi brothers, the Alersons, Al Leech, and the three "Rosebuds," &c., making up a big bill of vocal and instrumental music, dancing, acrobatics, and comedy acts. Papinta's new dances are among the prettiest things she has ever done.

EDEN MUSEE.—The war groups are now at their best, and represent a large outlay of money. There are more than twenty of them, and they present in a comprehensive pictorial manner the history of the war with Spain. New cinematograph war views have been received. These pictures are shown each hour week days and on Sundays, beginning to-day, at 3 and 9 P. M. The pictures include scenes in military camps, warships in action, and scenes in and about Havana. The concerts will be given as usual afternoon and evening.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra continues its concerts and changes its programme nightly. The Thursday programme will be made up of numbers that the audience has requested. To-night's programme will be as follows: March, "King Cotton," Sousa; overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppé; Danse Macabre, Saint-Saëns; cavatina from "Freischütz," Weber; Scenes Pittoresque, Massenet; selection, "Idol's Eyes," Herbert; Berceuse, Godard; polonaise, "Struensee," Meyerbeer; intermezzo, "Naila," Delibes; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; Bacchanale from "Sylvia," Delibes; Love Song, Jones; waltz from "Faust," Lassen; Aubade, "Printannière," Lascombe; waltz "Wine, Woman, and Song," Strauss; Uncle Sam's War Medley, Rietzel.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—"Rice's Summer Nights" have not been consistently Summer-like, but the bill is good. George Honey will sing coster songs this week, and other newcomers will be Christopher Bruno, Adelina Roattino, and Helene Tuesart. Alice Atherton and her "cake walkers" remain, while Josie De Witt, Edwin French, and Amorita, the dancer, are also in the bill. The new musical programme includes Rice's "Columbian March," selections from "The Telephone Girl," Braham's "Starlight," Maurice's "May Irwin Waltz," the ballet music from "Faust," and Tobani's "Trip to Coney Island." The music begins at 8 o'clock, the vaudeville at 8:30, and from 11:15 P. M. to 12:30 A. M. the band is reinforced to forty-five pieces, the opening march number, "Stars and Stripes Forever," being directed by Mr. Rice in person. The Sunday concerts, beginning to-night, include light music and specialities from 8 P. M. until midnight, and if the weather is inclement these performances are transferred to the main auditorium below. William Broderick and Damon Lyon are among the special singers for to-night.

Grenadier Guards Band Coming.

Rudolph Aronson has arranged to have the Grenadier Guards Band of London play a brief engagement in this city at the Lenox Lyceum prior to their departure for England. Lieut. Godfrey and his musicians are at present in Canada, where they are the guests of the Dominion Government. They will arrive in this city Saturday, July 2, and open their engagement on Sunday, July 3. In recognition of the coming of the band the Manuscript Society of New York has appointed a committee consisting of Silas G. Pratt, Homer N. Bartlett, and Rudolph Aronson to receive Lieut. Godfrey and his bandsmen upon their arrival. The Godfrey band was last heard in this city during Patrick Gilmore's carnival of music in 1872, when, on one night the receipts at the Academy of Music exceeded $7,000.

Castle Square Opera Company.

The Castle Square Opera Company last night closed its first season of cheap opera in this city, under the management of Henry W. Savage, after giving twenty-six weeks in all of a very successful engagement. After the performance the entire company was disbanded for the two months intervening between the close and the opening for next season, which will take place early in September. The subscription list for next season will be opened to the public two weeks earlier than usual. Mr. Savage intends to elaborate on his répertoire for the coming season by including along with the light and popular productions such operas as "Ernani," "Aïda," "Lohengrin," and "Rigoletto."

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Sheepshead Bay, June Meeting, 1898.
June 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30; July 2, 4. Rain or shine.
First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander.
TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY, 11:20, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:52, 3:10. Brooklyn Elevated Trains leave Brooklyn Bridge EVERY 15 MINUTES from 12 noon to 2:30 P. M.; TIME, 30 MINUTES. All Nassau Electric roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CENTS.
EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS returning from track

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN THEATRE, CONCERT HALL, ROOF GARDEN, AMPHITHEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN
COLOSSAL TESTIMONIAL.
TENDERED BY OVER
1,000 Artists
AT 4 DISTINCT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

GARDEN THEATRE, Operatic and Mammoth Minstrelsy. Comic Opera. Grand Opera. Burlesque and Artistic Novelties.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. High Class Vaudeville. Over 300 Volunteers. Gigantic Programme by the Best Vaudeville Artists.
MADISON SQUARE AMPHITHEATRE. Great Cake Walk. 1,000 Volunteers. Military Band and Orchestra, (200 musicians.) Directed by Mr. G. A. Kerker. Promenade Concert, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, and McCoy in Friendly Bouts with their partners, Comedians, Bicycle Races, and the Great Cake Walk.
See reading columns of newspapers for further particulars.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
Same Day and Date.
Grand Bill, "Diplomacy," "Faust." High Class Specialties.
Seats, 50 cents to $2. Boxes, $25.
On sale at respective places of entertainment and at Box Office, Broadway Theatre, and at all leading Hotels at box office prices.
ONE DOLLAR ADMISSION ADMITS TO ALL
From 7 to 8:30, Outdoor Exhibition, Free, at 7th Av. and 125th St., Fuerst's Military Band, Balloon Ascension, and Pain's Fireworks.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance
23D ST. THEATRE. Refined Vaudeville.
VAUDEVILLE DEBUT OF
FREDERICK WARDE,
AMERICA'S FOREMOST TRAGEDIAN.
BILLY RICE (Famous Minstrel,)
GREAT WARGRAPH (New Views.)
CLAYTON WHITE & CO.,
35 Others.
Balcs., 25c., Orch. 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.

PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performance Refined Vaudeville.
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
J. H. STODDART
& CO. in "ONE TOUCH OF NATURE," JOSEPHINE GASSMAN AND "PICKS," ROMALO BROS., WARGRAPH, Others.
Afts. 15, 25c.; Evgs., 25. 50c. 1:30 to 11 P. M.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band, Daily 3:30, 7 Sunday 3:30, 8
ADMISSION, (EXCEPT SATURDAY & SUNDAY,) 10 cts. & 25 cts.;
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS, 25c. & 50c.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Excep. Sun. & Mon. 8 P. M.
De Wolf Hopper in EL CAPITAN, 9 P. M. Except Sundays
Assisted by A COMPLETE MILITARY BAND.
Matinées Saturdays and July 4th at 4 P. M.

LENOX LYCEUM. 59th St., Madison Av.
RUDOLPH ARONSON ..... Manager.
ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
LAST WEEK
BANDA ROSSA
and Debut
FLORENTINE MANDOLIN QUINTET.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
Week Beginning SUNDAY, JULY 3.
LIEUT. DAN GODFREY'S BRITISH GUARDS' BAND.
England's Greatest Band Master and Band.
Advance sale at Lenox Lyceum Wednesday, June 29. Reserved Seats, $1; Boxes, $6. Admission, 50c.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ.
25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FRANCESCA REDDING
IN "A FORGOTTEN COMBINATION."
Chas. R. Sweet. Papinta.
Al. Leech & 3 Rosebuds.
Merri Osborne. Biograph.

SUNDAYS 25c. ADMISSION.
NEW GROUPS TO-DAY.
EDEN MUSEE
OUR ARMY AND NAVY HEROES.
Major Gen. Miles, Admiral Sampson,
Gen. Shafter, Rear Admiral Dewey,
Lieut. Col. Roosevelt, Commodore Schley,
Consul General Lee, Capt. Sigsbee.
BARBETTE GUNS IN ACTION AT MANILA.
CAPT. BOB EVANS ON THE IOWA.
CINEMATOGRAPH WAR PICTURES,
Taken in Havana Harbor by Edison's Special Artist.
TO-DAY at 3 and 9 o'Clock.
Orchestral Concerts this afternoon and evening.

BERGEN-NORWAY-1898
MAY—OCTOBER,
INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.
National Exhibition of Art, Industry and Agriculture, etc.

THE COOL CASINO! Theatre & Roof Adm. 50c. THIS WK! 2 WKS ONLY!
RE-ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN "The Telephone Girl!"
THE BIG BEAUTY SHOW!
Expressed Popular Demand! Hundreds Letters!
JULY 11th The New Extravagant Extravaganza, "YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!"
"EVERGREEN ROOF" RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS. To-night. Adm., 50c. Evergreen Bxs., $5.

Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Adm. 25c. Roof Garden. 50c.
"A GREAT BIG WINNER."
Book by Jos. Herbert. COOK'S TOUR Music by Max Gabriel.
100 PEOPLE and STAR CAST,
Including Josie Hall, Marie Dressler, and others.
BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL, Including
ROGERS BROS. & MARGUERITA SYLVA.
One Price of Adm. to Music Hall & Roof Garden.

HERALD Square Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
2ND WEEK BIG HIT! CROWDED HOUSES!
THE RAGGED REGIMENT
A GOOD ORCHESTRA SEAT 50c. WED. MATINEE, 25c. and 50c.

P Madison Square Roof Garden. P
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
O GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS O
P By the Met. Permanent Orchestra. P
Cold or Rainy Nights Concert in Amphitheatre.
S ADMISSION, 50c. S
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus.
COLUMBUS COLUMBUS THEATRE STOCK CO.
THE EAGLE'S NEST.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman
Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

LADIES' CLOAK and SUIT ROOM.
An Assembly of Special Value in the Cloak Department for Monday Well Worthy of Investigation.

Ladies' fancy Crash Suits, large assortment of styles, blazer and Eton effects, skirts very wide, deep hem; special for Monday, $1.98.
Ladies' all linen Crash Bicycle Suits, handsomely trimmed with braid; special for Monday, $1.98.
Dainty White Pique Skirts, the perfection of style, neatly stitched and finished with deep hem, actually worth $3; Monday, $1.98.
Misses' Navy Blue Serge Skirts, full 4 yards wide, double lined, finished seams; special for Monday, $1.39.
Black Brilliantine Dress Skirts, double lined, finished seams, handsomely made; special for Monday, $2.98.

SILK WAISTS.
10 dozen Plain and Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists, Shirt Waist and Dress Style; special, $3.98.

Special Bargain Wrapper Sale.
100 dozen Ladies' Fine Lawn Wrappers, every one made with separate waist lining, skirt made very full and wide, with deep hems, very neatly finished; for Monday, 63c.

Clearing Sale of WASH GOODS
Prior to Inventory.
A miscellaneous lot of Wash Stuff, such as Silk Stripe Printed Challies, Printed Batiste, and Printed Organdies, value of either from 10c. to 16c. per yard, are marked to go at the uniform price of 5c. per yard. Advise an early call, as there is only a limited quantity of some.
Printed Etamine Wool Challies, silk stripe effect, good assortment of patterns, early season's price, 14c., are reduced to 10c. per yard.
Our 29c. fine Printed Organdies, fair assortment of patterns, are reduced to 19c. per yard.
The best quality of Imported Organdies, this season's designs; 39c. goods is marked to sell at 29c. per yard.
Yard-wide Madras, light ground, assortment of patterns in stripes, checks, and bias plaids, value 25c., are reduced to 19c. per yard.
Silk and Linen Brown Batiste, some lace effect, intrinsic value from 40c. to 65c., is reduced to 25c. per yard.
Manufacturers' lengths of Madras Cloth; pieces range from 5 to 12 yards, value 12½c., are to go at 8c. per yard.

BOYS' CLOTHING
The Greatest Summer Sale Ever Announced! Strong, Well-made and Stylish Clothes for Little Money! Our Assortments for Country, Seaside and Vacation Unequaled.
49c. will buy a pair of Knee Pants, 4 to 15 years, worth 75c.
23c. A boys' Percale Shirt Waist, all colors and sizes; worth 35c.
35c. Tan Linen Striped Blouses, very pretty, 2 to 8 years; worth 49c.
19c. Washable Knee Pants in linen and fancy galateas, 3 to 10; worth 25c.
98c. The U. S. N. HOBSON Suit, including cap; sold elsewhere at $1.48.
98c. Boys' All-Wool Navy Flannel Bathing Suits, sizes 4 to 12 years.
98c. Men's two-piece Jersey Cloth Bathing Suits in all sizes.
$1.98. Boys' Suits, strictly all wool, 4 to 15 years, 50 styles; worth $2.50.
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR HOT WEATHER, LARGE VARIETY.
79c. Washable Suits, beautiful styles and trimmings, 50 patterns, 3 to 10 years.
98c. Washable Crash Suits, fly front, 3 to 8 years, worth $1.50.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SERGE AND ALPACA COATS IN ALL SIZES.

For Small Boys at Small Prices.
Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years, beautiful styles, worth $2.98, selling at $1.98.
Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years, elegant designs, worth $3.98, selling at $2.50.
Vestee Suits, 3 to 8 years, high grade novelties, worth $4.50, selling at $2.98.
Special Boys' Reefers, blue and tan covert, 3 to 7 years, Monday, $1.50.
Special Boys' All-Wool tan and drab Sailor Suits, 3 to 7 years, Monday, $1.25.

Sailor Suits at $1.98.
This opportunity you must not miss! We offer here a LINE of Sailor Suits in navy blue with red and other combination collars, also of TAN COVERT CLOTH, in sizes 3 to 7 years only. We guarantee each suit to value $3.50, you can have your choice Monday at $1.98.

SHEETS. SHEETS.
Ready Made Sheets, Fruit of the Loom and Anchor Brand, at prices below manufacturers' cost.
63x90 at 41c. each.
72x90 at 46c. each.
81x90 at 53c. each.
90x90 at 58c. each.
Hemstitched Sheets, linen finish:
72x90 at 49c. each.
81x90 at 55c. each.
90x90 at 59c. each.
Full line of Brown Sheets in stock at equally low prices.

Happenings in and About Brooklyn.

BICYCLE THIEF CAUGHT.

Marsden Admits the Theft of One Wheel, but Denies Other Charges.

James Marsden, seventeen years old, who says he lives in a lodging house at the corner of Fulton and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court Brooklyn, charged with stealing a bicycle. Detective Sergeant Kelly of the Forty-sixth Precinct, who arrested him, thinks he is the individual who has been stealing wheels all over the Hill and Bedford sections. Kelly caught him on Friday afternoon eying persons with bicycles, and arrested him. He was identified by Leon H. Delle of 224 Garfield Place as the person who stole his wheel on June 18 from in front of his house. He ran after Marsden, he says, but could not catch him.

George H. De Klerk of 473 Bergen Street appeared in court and said that his wheel was also stolen on June 18 from in front of a house in Prospect Place, where he stopped to call on a friend. A boy visiting at the house, Harold Morris of Ellsworth, Me., identified Marsden as the person who rode away on De Klerk's wheel. Marsden pleaded guilty to having stolen De Klerk's bicycle, but denied the other charge. He was held for examination. Detective Kelly says that Marsden stole a wheel on June 4 from the cellar of the Young Women's Christian Association Building. It was the property of E. J. Wheeler, the engineer of the building.

GAS COMPANY IN COURT.

New York Bondholders Petition Against a Chicago Concern.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Three separate bills were filed in the Circuit Court here to-day by three New York bondholders of the Equitable Gas Light and Coke Company, who seek to have a receiver appointed for the Consolidated Gas Company of Chicago, and to have the act of the Legislature under which the consolidation was formed declared unconstitutional.

The complainants are Charles Sterbach, Maurice Sterbach, and Abraham Hermann, New York woolen importers, who hold $42,000 of the Equitable Company's bonds. The bonds are secured by trust deeds to the Central Trust Company of New York, and the court is asked to remove this corporation as trustee. The bill alleges that the authors of the gas consolidation, by a combination of capital and skill, have restricted trade, prevented competition, and are enabled to regulate prices at will.

The Equitable plant, the complainants say, is being neglected and the security of their bonds endangered. The bills name a long list of persons and corporations as co-defendants.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson in Bellevue.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson, twenty-eight years old, a widow, was taken from the Hotel Girard, 123 West Forty-fourth Stret, to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital late last night. Mrs. Phillips of the Girard accompanied her in a cab. Mrs. Phillips said Mrs. Wilson had been acting queerly for some days, and last night, upon consultation with the proprietors of the hotel, she concluded to take her to Bellevue for treatment. Mrs. Phillips declined to give more explicit information.

More Suits Against W. H. Kent.

Four suits against William H. Kent, the lawyer and church member who is now in Sing Sing for forgery, were placed on trial yesterday before Justice Johnson in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary H. McCord is the plaintiff in each. The suits are to declare liens in favor of Mrs. McCord on property in the name of Kent, and the names of his wife and mother, which it is claimed Kent secured with the plaintiff's money. She was a client of Kent, and he was convicted of defrauding her.

AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Storm Prevents the Fireworks, but Not "El Capitan" Production.

The expectant public that visited Manhattan Beach last night in the hope of seeing Pain's reproduction of the battle of Manila in pyrotechnics were disappointed. The place was so thoroughly "swept by ocean breezes," or breezes from some other direction, about 5:30 o'clock, that a part of the "bay" which was to figure in the representation was blown away, and a big crowd read upon the entrance door some time later the dismal legend: "No fireworks to-night. The battle of Manila will therefore be given on Tuesday night."

De Wolf Hopper, however, did not fail to open up with El Capitan and a new leading lady in the Summer theatre. His gyrations and tone modulations in the notable rôle of Don Errico Medigua were as picturesque and entertaining as ever, while Alice Judson acceptably sustained the part in which Edna Wallace formerly shone. The feature of the evening was the patriotic demonstration by the audience which followed the singing of the chorus, "Hurrah for the Flag of the Free," at the end of the second act. After encoring this they induced Miss Nella Bergen on another curtain call, to come out and sing "Teh Star-Spangled Banner," and five more curtain calls followed this one. In the last one De Wolf Hopper was forced to make a speech.

Nearly Killed by Lightning.

WHITE PLAINS, June 25.—Charles Skipfer, a horseman, had a narrow escape from being killed by lightning during the storm this afternoon. He was at the fair grounds exercising his horse, which is to take part in the races on July 4. When struck Mr. Skipfer was rendered insensible, but after much hard work he was revived. To-night he was improving and will undoubtedly recover. A valuable trotting horse owned by Jerome Whelpley, and a stallion owned by Col. Reeves, were both shocked.

A Tangle of Thirteens.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Thirteen Club has been investigating the Harper deal, which wrecked the Fidelity Bank, and the Leiter deal, which wrecked Leiter, and it arrives at the following result, which has been added to its statistics:

Edward L. Harper—thirteen letters.
Joseph V. Leiter—thirteen letters.
Harper wheat corner collapsed June 13, 1887.
Leiter wheat corner collapsed June 13, 1898.

It is a little remarkable that the club did not also place on its books:

Philip D. Armour, who handled the holdings—thirteen letters.

Hobson Square.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

"Boston," it is noted, "is moving to have a Hobson Square, in honor of the hero of the Merrimac." Such an idea would never have occurred to the people of any Southern town. It becomes more and more patent every day that the "emotional" and "hot blooded" part of this country is really north of the Ohio and Potomac line, not south of it.

Birds' Nests in Moving Railroad Trains

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The passengers by two workmen's trains from New Barnet to the city are just now greatly interested in some of their traveling companions—two families of sparrows. The birds have built a nest underneath a carriage of each train, and do not seem in the least disturbed by the journeys to and from town. One of the trains occasionally goes on the long run to Skegness and back, and with it go the sparrows.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

SHIRT WAISTS.
Will place on sale Monday, 1,000 Shirt Waists, assorted styles, up-to-date goods, all desirable colors, in pretty plaids, stripes and figures. We quote a few of our special prices.
Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, all colors and sizes, 25c. and 39c.
A variety of Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, neat patterns, 48c., 74c., 84c.
Finer Quality Shirt Waists in lawn, cambric and percale, choice colors and styles, 98c., $1.25 to $3.45.

LADIES' SUITS.
The mammoth success of our Great Suit Sales warrants us in putting on sale the greatest values ever offered.
100 Ladies' Fine Tailor-made Suits, in a variety of materials and mixtures, in fly-front and blouse effects, lined beautifully with taffeta silk, in plain or fancy; there is not a suit in the lot but what is worth from $18.00 to $22.00; come early Monday morning and get first choice at
$9.95
150 Ladies' Fine White Pique Suits, made with fly-front or reefer jacket, at $5.50, $6.50, $7.50, $10.00.
250 Fine Irish Linen Crash and Pampas Cloth Suits, at $4.98, $5.98, $6.50, $10.00.
1,000 Ladies' Fine Linen, Crash, and Pique Skirts, all the newest styles, at $1.19, $1.49, $1.98 to $18.00.

BABY CARRIAGES
At Reduced Prices.
$23.50 kind, at $19.00. $21.35 kind, at $17.00. $15.69 kind, at $13.00. $15.65 kind, at $12.75. $15.00 kind, at $12.50.
Balloon given to every purchaser in Toy Department on Monday.

SILVER WARE.
June Clearing Sale of Silver Ware. One thousand pieces to choose from, hardly two pieces alike. All new and quadruple plated, at prices less than cost to manufacture. An opportunity to select a beautiful wedding gift for a mere trifle.
25 Odd Coffee Pots, $1.48.
25 Odd Teapots, 98c. to $1.48.
25 Cream Pitchers and Spoon Holders, gold lined, 98c.
25 Sugar Bowls, $1.19.
Water Bottles, cut-glass patterns, handsomely silver mounted, 98c.
Pickle Jars, Silver Stand and Tongs, 98c.
Syrup Pitchers, separate plate, 98c.
Butter Dishes, six styles, 98c.
Bread Trays, beautifully engraved, 98c.
Fruit Stands, with berry bowl, in cut-glass designs, 98c.
A lot of odd Cream Pitchers, 49c.
These are but a few items of this Unusual Sale of Choice Goods.
One dozen Fruit Stands, with beautifully decorated berry bowls, never sold for less than $7.20; our price Monday $2.50.
Telephone and mail orders will receive prompt attention.

JAMS.
McNee & Sons' Scotch Jams, assorted flavors, pound jars, 14c.; two-pound jars, 25c.

CARPETS.
Our large and superior display, with extremely low prices for choice patterns in new goods, from the best manufacturers, will repay you for the time and trouble by looking through this department. Where others show a few designs, we show many.
Bigelow Axminsters and Savonerries, were $1.50 and $1.65, at $1.10 per yard.
Bigelow and Lowell Body Brussels, were $1.25, at $1.00 per yard.
Alex Smith's Celebrated Axminsters, were $1.00 and $1.10, at 80c. per yard.
Oilcloths, at 20c. per square yard.
Linoleums, at 35c. per square yard.

Eyeglasses & Spectacles.
Fine Steel, Nickel, and Alumnico Frame Eyeglasses and Spectacles containing a fine crystal, at very low prices.
Silk Guards for eyeglasses, 3c.
Glasses fitted by a practical optician. Oculist's prescription a specialty. Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired in the best manner on the premises.

ART GOODS.
Special Prices in Spachtel Goods.
Scarfs, 29c., 48c., 59c., 68c.
Squares, 30x30, value 78c., at 50c.
Squares, 20x20, value 50c., at 34c.
Doilies, 10c., 12c., 19c., 25c.
Stamped Linens, tray cloths, value 39c., at 19c.
Tapestry Cushion Squares, 14c., 17c., 25c.
Cretonne Cushions, suitable for hammocks and stoop seats, value 29c., at 14c.
A large assortment of Patriotic Pillows.

GLOVES.
Blarritz Gloves, 89c.
Four-button Suede Embroidered, value $1.25, at 89c.
Four-button Silk Gloves, 45c.
Special Taffeta Gloves, 25c.

STATIONERY.
Monarch Bonds, three sizes and tints; Victoria, No. 1, 14c. per quire; $1.15 per ¼ ream, with envelopes; No. 3 and No. 5, 12c. per quire; 96c. per ¼ ream, with envelopes.
Fountain Pens, from 49c. upward.
All the latest designs in National Stationery.
Flag Paper, Lakewood Size, 5c. per quire. Envelopes to match, 5c. per package.
Vacation Paper, four tints in box, 48 sheets and envelopes, 25c.
Paper in pound packages, linen and smooth finish, 16c. Envelopes to match, 6c. per package.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

DECISIONS IN CUSTOMS CASES.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers handed down the following decisions yesterday of questions not heretofore determined:

Schieffelin & Co. imported belladonno, digitalis, and hyoscyamus leaves, selected and put in large bottles. In being passed through the neck of the bottles the leaves were broken. They were

GERMAN ELECTION RESULT

Socialists Lose Heavily in the Cities, but Quite Make It Up in the Country Districts.

RADICALS PERHAPS ALLIED

No Other Explanation of the Transfer of Votes—Small Gains Safer for Reformers than an Overwhelming Victory.

BERLIN, June 25.—Results of 163 second ballots in the Reichstag elections show the return of 16 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 15 Centrists, 5 candidates of the Reform Party, 36 National Liberals, 9 Freisinnige Union candidates, 28 candidates of the Radical People's Party, 8 of the German Popular Party, 3 Agrarian Leaguers, 21 Socialists, 1 Pole, 6 Guelphs, and 5 Independents.

Among other prominent candidates elected are Herren Rickert and Levetzow and Prince Schoenach-Stumm.

Prince Georg Schoenach-Carolath was defeated.

Gen. Count von Waldersee was defeated for election to the Reichstag in the Memel District.

The second balloting to-day and yesterday attracted a poor attendance. The number of ballots on Monday of the Socialist vote was certainly much larger than in 1893. The Vorwärts says the Socialists lost twelve seats, gained eighteen, and have a total of fifty-four.

It appears that the Socialist vote in Saxony is 300,000 against all three parties, and 260,000 in Cologne against all parties.

The Volks Zeitung, organ of the Centre Party, declares the Centrists will not aid the Government in bringing about the adoption of exceptional anti-Socialistic measures.

Agrarians a Powerless Minority.

For the United States the most interesting result of the elections is the wholesale defeat of Agrarianism. The only single Agrarian candidate elected was returned on the first ballot on June 16, while the successful Conservatives, National Liberals, and Centrists pledged to Agrarianism only totaled sixty-six. So, including yesterday's and to-day's successes, the Agrarian strength in the new Reichstag will certainly not exceed 00, a number wholly insufficient to exercise a controlling influence on the deliberations. This fact is important to the United States, as the Agrarian programme is outspoken in its hostility to American interests, its professed aims including the exclusion from Germany of all American agricultural products by means of special legislation and an unfair application of the existing tariffs, for the carrying out of which schemes the Agrarians confidently counted on the connivance and even open support of the German Government.

Emperor William was very indignant at the earlier Socialist gains, and expressed himself in strong terms. He remarked:

"It is time to stop persuasion and try more drastic measures, or these fellows will destroy all."

But the later returns will probably mollify the powers that be. Nevertheless the Government, and particularly the Emperor, is not disposed to offer any compromise to Socialism. There is already extensive repressive legislation; but the officials are deaf to all suggestions for removing the causes of Socialism by means of social reforms. The Government press, on several occasions this week, reiterated the statement that measures intended to benefit laborers and employes generally had already gone too far rather than not far enough, and that nothing more was intended in that direction.

The Socialist press parades the above declarations, pointing out the fact that workers are the only salvation for the success of Socialism.

Socialists Turned Out of Office.

Among the curious facts developed by the recent election is the discovery by a Department Chief of the Ministry of the Interior that most of the subordinates voted for the Socialistic candidates, the ring-leader being a favorite copyist. Seven of these employes were immediately discharged when this fact became known.

The highest personages in the land participated in the electioneering. At Leipsic a high Government official stood at the polls and buttonholed voters, urging them not to support the Socialist candidate, Herr Schmidt.

The Conservative and bi-metallic leader, Count von Kardorff, was elected by only two majority, which he obtained at the last moment among his own employes.

Herr August Hintze, the Socialist leader of this city, who denounced the election letter of Count von Posadowsky, the Minister of Interior and Representative of the Chancellor, was arrested on election day on the charge of slandering a Government officer. Another Socialist leader, who dubbed the Count's letter as "mean," was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in jail. It is whispered that Emperor William is the real author of Count von Posadowsky-Wehner's manifesto.

Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, was absent throughout the campaign, and Baron von Buelow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, did not participate in the electioneering. The Agrarians and Conservatives now charge them with grievous indifference to the Government's interests and demand their dismissal or retirement. As a matter of fact, the members of the Cabinet did not harmonize throughout the campaign, and now the adversaries of the more moderate members are indulging in all kinds of intrigues. However, thus far, it is certain the Emperor has not withdrawn his favor from either Prince von Hohenlohe or Baron von Buelow.

RESULTS APPEAR PREARRANGED.

A Suggestion that the Radicals May be Helping the Socialists.

It was intimated a month or so ago by a prominent Socialist journal that this election might not after all demonstrate the entire strength of the Socialist Party. The Socialists themselves had claimed at least seventy seats in the Reichstag, and the Conservatives had conceded them at least sixty, and now the fact that they fall below the lower number may be considered as very significant. It is a well-known fact that restrictive legislation had been threatened them by the Government in case they had a too pronounced victory this time; and it is quite likely that the Socialist leaders in the cities were more than content to see their expected majorities cut down. The fact that the Socialists lost in the cities and gained in the small towns can hardly be explained in any other way. The strength of the party was probably thrown to aid the Radicals, who can be depended on now to prevent the Government from indulging in any conservative legislation.

The small advance in the number of Socialist seats in the Reichstag is therefore more significant, and safer for the reformers than had the party placed a majority seating. The rapid development in power of the Social Democracy of Germany is shown by the following figures:

In 1871 the Socialist Party was represented by only two members in the Reichstag, Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, who were placed there by a vote of 124,000. In 1874 the Socialist vote was increased to 352,000, with a return of 9 Deputies; in 1877, 493,000 votes elected 12 members, but the next year, in which an attempt was made to assassinate Kaiser William I., the votes fell down to 457,000, with 9 representatives in the Reichstag. In 1884 the Socialists sent 24 Deputies, representing a vote of 550,000. In 1890 it was predicted by the Socialist press that their party would soon become the most powerful faction of the Reichstag; the vote of that year was 1,437,000, which gave 37 Socialists to the Reichstag. At the last general election, held in 1893, the Socialists showed 1,786,000 votes out of a total poll of 7,674,000, and their party returned 47 Deputies out of 397. The Centre, with its 100 Deputies, only polled 1,468,000 votes, and the Conservatives, with 61 Deputies, 1,038,000.

KAISER'S REMARKS CRITICISED.

Newspapers Irritated by His Address at Potsdam.

BERLIN, June 25.—The recent speeches delivered by Emperor William are much commented upon, sometimes in uncomplimentary terms. The Tageblatt, in this connection, says:

"The address to the garrison at Potsdam will re-echo throughout the army, but the general public will be surprised at the tone of bitterness toward themselves pervading the speech. His complaint as being misunderstood and suspected is something new."

The Frankfort Zeitung is very angry at the Emperor's remark that "the theatre, like the schools and universities, should be a weapon of the monarch." It says:

"The Emperor may be permitted to be master of theatres enjoying royal subsidies, but we protest against the analogy being drawn with educational institutions, which, we think, are being reduced to powerless instruments of one-sided political views."

ELECTION RIOT IN WURTEMBERG.

A Hose Played on the Mob More Effective Than Bayonets.

BERLIN, June 25.—A special dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Heilbronn, a town of Wurtemberg, Circle of Neckar, twenty-six miles north of Stuttgart, says that a mob made a demonstration before the Town Hall of that place yesterday against the election of Herr Hegelmeyer to the Reichstag.

Troops with fixed bayonets attempted to clear the square in front of the hall, but the rioters continued their assault on the building, until they were dispersed by means of streams of water played on them by the firemen's hose.

Later the rioters recommenced their attack, but eventually the military succeeded in gaining possession of the square, the Town Hall, and the neighboring streets.

Many of those who participated in the disorders were wounded, and numerous arrests were made.

Heilbronn has a population of over 30,000. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woolen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead, and other chemical products, paper, &c. The name, signifying "Fountain of Health," is derived from the spring which supplies the town with water.

NO CABINET YET IN FRANCE.

M. Faure Offers the Premiership to M. Brisson, but He Has Not Yet Decided.

PARIS, June 25.—President Faure has now invited M. Henri Brisson to form a Cabinet, but the latter has pointed out the difficulties which had been accentuated by the failures of MM. Sarien and Peytral to form a Ministry, and he has asked until Sunday evening to consider the matter.

In consequence of M. Peytral's friends insisting that a Radical Socialist must have one of the portfolios, M. Dupuy, M. Leygues, and M. Delombre had declined to enter such a Cabinet, and M. Peytral, therefore, abandoned the task of forming a Ministry.

Eugene Henri Brisson had occupied the chair of the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies longer than any other person when he was defeated for re-election on the second ballot on June 2 by the Government candidate, M. Deschanel. The data of M. Brisson's career as President of the Chamber will be found in the column headed "In Foreign Lands." M. Brisson was elected to the National Assembly Feb. 8, 1871. He had previously been defeated, in 1869, in an attempt to make the Corps Législatif. An honorable career in the Chamber followed. It was after the fall of the Cabinet of Jules Ferry, March 31, 1885, and after the ineffectual attempts of M. de Freycinet to form a Cabinet, that the President called upon M. Brisson to be Premier. The task seemed then almost as hopeless as it does now. Nevertheless M. Brisson succeeded, and his Cabinet went into office April 6, 1885, he occupying the Premiership and the portfolio of the Minister of Justice. His Cabinet might have been called a Moderate Republican one. In the Winter of 1885 his Cabinet nearly sustained defeat, owing to a formidable coalition in the Chamber against the Government's policy in Tonkin and Madagascar. He gave way to the more liberal policy advanced by M. de Freycinet in 1886 and retired from the Ministry. In 1895 he was a most important candidate for the Presidency of France.

CABINET MAKING IN ITALY.

Visconti-Venosta Fails and Now Gen. Pelloux Will Try It.

ROME, June 25.—The newspapers announce that the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the retiring Cabinet, who was intrusted with the formation of a new Ministry, has abandoned the task. King Humbert, is is said, has conferred with Gen. Pelloux, a former Minister of War.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EVENTS.

Atlas Line's Completion of a Route Across Nicaragua—The Recent Peace Treaty.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 9.—Lewis Wieseman, representing the Atlas Steamship Company of Liverpool, England, (Pim, Forwood & Co.,) has telegraphed to President Zelaya of Nicaragua from San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, that he would be in Managua in a few days prepared to complete the purchase of Nicaragua's steamboats on Lake Managua and of the Government's railroads. The completion of these negotiations will give the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company, Limited, of Liverpool (Pim, Forwood & Co.) a transportation route across Nicaragua, over part of the route conceded to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua in 1886 for a canal.

Nicaragua's Congress on May 28 in extra session accepted the Treaty of Peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, signed on April 26 last by Commissioners from the two Governments on board the United States warship Alert at sea, on condition that the Congress of both Salvador and Honduras also accept the treaty. The Congress of Nicaragua claims that this condition is necessary so as to comply with Article 5 of the contract organizing Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras into the Greater Republic of Central America. It is regarded as suspicious that the treaty did not express this condition, as it was made between Costa Rica and Nicaragua through the agency of the Diet of the Greater Republic, acting for Nicaragua. The apparent object of the Congress of Nicaragua is to so connect Salvador and Honduras with the troubles between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to cause the two former Governments to assist Nicaragua at any time of war with Costa Rica. However, it is probable that Salvador will ignore the treaty and that Costa Rica will not accept the condition now demanded by the Nicaragua Congress, thus placing Nicaragua and Costa Rica in a position to renew their quarrel after the rainy season of 1898 is passed, say, in November or December next, and then fight it out to a definite conclusion.

COL. HAY AT CLIVEDEN.

Ambassador at St. James's to Spend To-day with the Astors.

LONDON, June 25.—The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, visited the Foreign Office to-day and later started for Cliveden, to pass Sunday with the Astors.

PRINCE D'ESSLING DEAD.

A Descendant of Marshal Massena Passes Away in France.

News has reached this city of the death of Prince d'Essling in Paris. The Prince d'Essling, with his younger brother, the Duc de Rivoli, was a descendant of Marshal Masséna. Both the titles of Duke and Prince were conferred upon Marshal Masséna by Napoleon I., and now, by the death of the Prince d'Essling, they are both identified in Victor Masséna, Duc de Rivoli.

The Prince d'Essling, since the fall of the Second Empire, had lived the life of a country gentleman in Southern France, paying, however, periodical visits to his brother in Paris.

The latter is much better known than the Prince, for he has been an officer in the French Army, and was elected to the Corps Législatif in 1861, and again in 1869. After the fall of the empire he, too, retired to private life for a while, but in 1879 he stood for the General Council of Alpes-Maritimes, and was defeated. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

British Battleship Goes to Lisbon.

LONDON, June 25.—The British first-class battleship Illustrious of 14,900 tons sailed this morning for Lisbon, Portugal, under sudden orders received last night. Inquiries at the Foreign Office show that the sailing of the battleship has no connection with the war.

JEWS MASSACRED IN GALICIA.

Sixteen Victims Reported to Vienna Fifteen Anti-Jewish Riots in One Day.

LONDON, June 26.—The anti-Semitic revolt in Galicia, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Observer, has broken out afresh, and with renewed violence. Sixteen Jews, the correspondent says, have been massacrd at Neu-Sandec, and the Governor of Galicia telegraphs that the situation is extremely serious.

VIENNA, June 25.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Lemberg says that fifteen anti-Jewish disturbances occurred in different places yesterday, during which houses were plundered and burned. Much anxiety is felt regarding the situation.

NEW GERMAN OCEAN FLIER.

North German Lloyd Company to Order a 22,000-Ton Steamer.

BERLIN, June 25.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered at the Schichau Yards a double-screw steamer of 22,000 tons and 171 meters long, to be in readiness for the New York travel to the Paris Exposition.

Prince Henry Not to Visit Japan.

BERLIN, June 25.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai says Prince Henry of Prussia has abandoned his proposed trip to Japan in view of the fact that the Japanese Government has expressed doubts of its ability to protect the Prince against the possible attacks of fanatics.

Deliberate Murder in Flushing.

Dennis Lawlor, twenty-six years of age, of 15 West Amity Street, Flushing, Queens Borough, was the victim of deliberate murder yesterday. While sitting at Twenty-fourth Street, Whitestone, reading a newspaper, he was attacked from behind by Sodato Massano, an Italian laborer of 114 Washington Street, Flushing, and slashed across the right side of the neck. Lawlor died from the stab wound while being conveyed to the Flushing Hospital. Massano had been employed as a laborer on the Long Island Railroad under Lawlor for a month past. His work had not been satisfactory, and Lawlor had occasion to reprimand him. This, it is thought, led to the murder. Massano escaped, and is believed to be in hiding in the woods or with friends in Manhattan.

Beyer—Keefe.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 25.—Miss Ruella Keefe and Ernest Beyer were amrried to-day at the home of Mrs. William Fowler, sister of the bride, State and Salem Streets. Mr. Beyer is editor and proprietor of The Star-Gazette of Atlantic City. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Morris T. Gibbs of Irvington.

Justice Titus Wanted for Governor.

BATAVIA, N. Y., June 25.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention elected in Genesee County to-day were instructed to vote for the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Robert C. Titus of Buffalo for Governor.

THE JUMPING RECORD BROKEN.

M. F. Sweeney Clears Six Feet Six Inches at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—M. F. Sweeney, the champion high jumper, broke the world's record at the Catholic Club picnic here to-day.

Sweeney cleared 6 feet 6 inches after two unsuccessful trials. His former record was 6 feet 5⅝ inches.

Rain Postpones Cricket Games.

There were a number of cricket games played in various places yesterday. The Staten Island Cricket Club defeated the New York Cricket Club before the storm broke in the championship game of the Metropolitan District Cricket League. The game was played at Livingston, Staten Island. The score was: New York Cricket Club, 43; Staten Island Cricket Club, 148. Owing to the storm all other games played hereabout were drawn. The Brooklyn and Paterson Clubs played at Prospect aPrk. They are the leaders in the race for the pennant of the New York Cricket Association. Before the storm put an end to the game Paterson was up a total of 137 and Brooklyn 11. The New Jersey Athletic Club team B played the Roseville team at the latter place for their league championship game. The other games were: Brooklyn second eleven and the New York Arbrouth Club, the Kings County Club and the Kearny Club, at Prospect Park, and the Roseville second and the Manhattan second at the same place.

The Hillsides' Golf Contests.

The result of the monthly handicap at golf played on the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club links at Plainfield yesterday afternoon was as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. W. Beebe	97	14	83
W. W. Chapman	100	10	90
Reeve Stockton	101	5	96
F. W. Walz	97	14	83

Following the above, the contest for the Charles J. Fisk Cup took place. Score:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Whitney Baker	100	..	100
Irving W. Clark	120	30	90
O. H. Fleming, Jr.	105	20	85
Paul W. Kimball	98	10	88
David S. Pond	100	5	95
C. H. Richards	89	3	86
N. P. Rogers, Jr.	126	16	110
Clarence S. Roome	121	26	95
H. Lee Roome	131	28	103

Boxing at Coney Island.

The principal attraction at the Greater New York Athletic Club last night at Coney Island was the twenty-round fight between "Mysterious Billy" Smith and Andy Walsh. Walsh did nearly all the work, and maintained a decided advantage, but Referee Dowdell decided that it was a draw. It was very evident that Walsh was in hopes of drawing Smith into dealing a foul blow, but in this the Brooklyn man was not successful. Smith's friends were very much dissatisfied with the referee's decision, and claimed that nothing short of a knock-out would have gained him a favorable decision.

Close Seasons for Game and Fish.

The League of American Sportsmen, in a circular to hotel men and game dealers, which is signed by President G. O. Shields, calls attention to the close seasons for game and fish, and asks that careful attention be given to the law on the subject. Members of the league will endeavor to discover violations of the law by visiting restaurants in the close seasons and ordering prohibited dishes. The circular has also been sent to cold storage houses. The league is also active in endeavoring to discourage and prohibit the destruction of song birds and plumage birds for millinery purposes, and to this end will co-operate with the Audubon Society and kindred organizations.

HERRICK NOT A CANDIDATE.

Albany Justice Out of the Race for the Governorship.

ALBANY, June 25.—When the Democratic County Committee was organized to-day it was suggested that, inasmuch as Justice D. Cady Herrick's name had been mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the committee ought to indorse it. One of Justice Herrick's close friends announced authoritatively that Justice Herrick was not a candidate for the office, and that he would not accept the nomination under any circumsances.

It was understood that while David B. Hill was not favorable to the move to nominate Justice Herrick, he would not hinder it in any manner. The official statement of Justice Herrick's friends removes his name, however, from the field.

Baltimore and Ohio Arrangements.

The lake and rail arrangements of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for this year are practically the same as were in effect in 1897. Freight for Lake Superior ports is sent by way of the Northern Steamship Company and the Owen Line is used for Lake Michigan ports. The trans-Lake Erie arrangements are with the Detroit Steam Navigation Company between Cleveland and Detroit, and with the Ashley and Dustin Line and the Michigan and Ohio Car Ferry Company between Sandusky and Detroit.

NATIONAL MUSIC TEACHERS

Miss Fay Talks of the Conservatory System Before the Association.

HENRY E. KREHBIEL'S RECITAL

With Vocal Illustrations by Mrs. Krehbiel, He Talks of Folk Song in America—The Peculiarities of Negro Music Shown.

The third day's session of the Music Teachers' National Association began yesterday with a symposium on the conservatory system, the details of which were explained in the opening address by Richard Zeckwer of Philadelphia. He favored in the main the methods pursued in the conservatories of the larger cities, and pointed to the excellent results obtained by the students who were able to take a full course.

Miss Amy Fay, a former pupil of Kullack of Berlin, followed with a paper, entitled "Some Weak Points in the Conservatory System." She said, in part, as follows:

"The question is often asked, why it is that when we have so many great conservatories all over this country we so seldom hear anybody play well in private life. Twenty-five years ago it was quite a common thing to hear young girls in society sit down and interpret a piece of moderate difficulty, by one of the classic masters, in a manner which gave pleasure to those who listened and which was a stimulus to themselves.

"At the present day, with all our modern facilities and improvements upon old methods of teaching, it is always a surprise when we hear a young girl play well, and we feel as if she deserved particular credit for what ought in reality not to be regarded as a remarkable achievement. We have plenty of fine professionals, but very few good amateurs, in proportion to the amount of teaching done. Is this because the all-pervading class instruction of to-day is not as effective as that of the old-fashioned plodding music teacher, who gave private lessons at a small price, to one pupil at a time?

"I am inclined to think this is true, as I review my observations of the youth of my acquaintance. The artistic seed must not only be cast in good ground, to bring forth abundantly, but it must be planted in the right way. Every thorough teacher will acknowledge that a whole hour once a week, is the least time which ought to be devoted to a pupil to insure steady progress. With a whole class demanding his attention, the teacher has no time to carefully go over difficult places with the pupil. He is obliged to give each member a few minutes, or must illustrate himself as best he can how the class should study.

Inequalities of the Class.

"Now if the class could be perfectly graded, this might suffice, but, as most classes consist of one or two talented pupils and a rank and file of dull ones, either the clever pupils are kept back on account of the stupid ones, or else the stupid ones are left hopelessly in the rear by the clever ones.

"This is an injustice to both. The stupid pupils are discouraged by the brilliancy of the talented ones, and try even less than they otherwise would. The talented pupils on the other hand are fretted and tired by hearing the dull ones stumbling painfully through pieces which would be easy for them, and feel as if they are losing their time while listening to the laggards—as they really are. As for the teacher, he is in a dilemma, for, if he rushes ahead with the talented pupils his conscience reproaches him for leaving the dull ones to their fate. If he does his whole duty the progress of the class is reduced to the ratio of the dullest pupil. Conservatories are arranged on a commercial and not on an artistic basis, unfortunately. Their object is to save money for the pupils by giving them cheap instruction and to make money for the teachers by doubling up on the number of pupils in a class.

"Some one may ask, How is it that conservatories turn out as many artists as they do? To this I will reply that it is a question of the survival of the fittest. Among a large number of pupils there are always a few of conspicuous ability. They are expected to play at the annual exhibition concerts of the school. They practice ferociously, and they receive the lion's share of the lesson, and a great deal of private clothing from the teachers' families. Their playing is not, therefore, purely the result of classwork. The conservatory, as an adjunct to private teaching, is an excellent thing, for it awakens a spirit of emulation and stimulates ambition. But it is not sufficient in itself unless the pupils begin very young and grow up in it, as it were. To produce artistic playing two things are necessary: One must have a strong individuality one's self, and one must be trained by a teacher who has strong individuality. In a class the exercise of individuality is almost impossible—too many ears are listening, too many eyes are looking on. The teacher might reveal himself to one person, but he is dumb before a crowd."

Charles H. Morse of Brooklyn closed the discussion with an address on "The Conservatory of Music, that is, the Common School of Music."

Krehbiel's Lecture Recital.

Frank H. Marling delivered an interesting talk on musical literature, and pointed out the value of a thorough musical and literary education combined.

At noon H. E. Krehbiel gave a lecture recital on "Folksong in America," with vocal illustrations by Mrs. Krehbiel. Mr. Krehbiel began by saying that there existed sufficient proof of the fact that there really was such a thing as folksong in America, the most characteristic feature of this kind of music being the tunes and melodies adapted by the slaves. These melodies, he declared, were not imitated from the whites, but their general form proved that the character, rhythm, and melodic element came from Africa, and was formulated in America under impulses that were purely American, and these under the broad idea that anything which had been in America for some time was American, they were fully entitled to be called a product of this country.

The character of the Afro-American songs, he further explained, indicated the nature of the slaves' surroundings. The plaintive wail could not but come as a consequence of their sufferings, or at least of the knowledge that they were not free. He showed that there was quite some connection in the songs of the negroes with the characteristic Scotch snap, especially in the transitory passages. The illustrations as rendered by Mrs. Krehbiel made the connection quite apparent. A number of religious and Creole songs were illustrated, retaining the peculiar patois of the Louisiana plantation negro, and a song which came from Martinique was also sung in proof of the similarity between the songs of the negroes in the Western Hemisphere.

The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon was devoted to a concert in which the following artists took part: Miss Florence Terrell, pianiste; Miss Marie Panello, contralto; Allen G. Waterous and Miss Beulah Harris, Flavie van den Hende, 'cellists, and Miss Phipps, Louise St. John Westervelt, and Ion A. Jackson. Mamie Silberfeld and Bessie Silberfeld, eight and thirteen years old, respectively, performed some difficult selections of Bach, Mozart, Chopin, and Weber, and elicited considerable applause by the excellent character of their renditions.

The Cantata Club, under the direction of Albert Gerard-Thiers and Elsa Von Grave, pianiste, and C. S. Cornell, baritone, took part in a secondary concert which preceded a piano recital by William H. Sherwood.

A large audience gathered in the evening to listen to the elaborate concert, a feature of which was the singing of the German Liederkranz, under the direction of Heinrich Zoellner, who is soon to depart for his new field of activity in Germany. Most of the members were present, and rendered four pieces, which were enthusiastically applauded. The other numbers on the programme included three songs by Miss Hannah Cummings, a quintet for piano, soprano, violin, violoncello, and horn, with Miss Cummings, Bruno Oscar Klein, Richard Arnold, H. Riedrich, and Herman Dutschke as the performers; a solo by John C. Dempsey, and five songs by Gertrude May Stein.

To-day the members of the association will attend a number of church services, where special musical programmes have been arranged by the organists.

Half Rates to Niagara Falls, July 2d to 5th. Call on New York Central Ticket Agents and get the best.—Adv.

APPEALED TO GOV. BLACK

Asked to Pardon Michael Lynch, Who Was Sentenced to the Penitentiary as a Tramp.

CONFINED SINCE LAST MARCH

The Stories on the Subject Differ—Magistrate Pool, Who Convicted Lynch, Favors a Pardon—Lynch Is a Former Squire of Minerva, N. Y.

Commissioner of Correction Lantry yesterday sent a letter to Gov. Black, asking him to pardon Michael Lynch, an eighty-one-year-old man, who had been arrested last March and committed to the penitentiary as a tramp for six months. Magistrate Pool, who committed Lynch, also wrote to Commissioner Lantry proposing to discharge Lynch with the Commissioner's approval.

Commissioner Lantry said last evening that when he visited the penitentiary on Tuesday last the Warden told him that an old man wished to speak with him. "I called the old man into another room," Commissioner Lantry went on to say, "and he gave me his name as Michael Lynch of Minerva, Essex County, N. Y." He said he was a former Squire of the village and came to New York to be treated for an ailment, as the country doctors could not help him. He had $16 in his possession when he reached the city. While walking to visit a physician in Sixth Avenue he became very ill, and a policeman who was at hand summoned an ambulance, and Lynch was taken to the police station, where the officer behind the desk questioned him. Lynch said he gave the same replies that he had given to the policeman on the street, and he remained in the station house all night, although no one told him that there was any charge against him. The next morning Lynch said he was taken by a policeman to Jefferson Market Police Court and led before Magistrate Pool. The Magistrate and the policeman, Lynch said, spoke together in a low voice, and then he was locked up in the court prison. The only questions he was asked were his age, birthplace, and residence, and when he replied, "Essex County" to the last, the Magistrate remarked, "New Jersey," but Lynch corrected him by saying, "No, your Honor, New York State—Adirondacks."

"Lynch insisted that he was not told he had been charged with vagrancy or with being a tramp, and that the paper on which he had been committed was not read to him. Further, Lynch said that the Clerk asked him to sign a paper, and when he started to do so the Clerk remarked: 'Never mind; just touch the pen.' He was kept three days in the court prison, after which he was sent to the penitentiary, where he had to put on a striped suit in the place of what he said was a new suit of clothes.

"I at once wrote to his son's address and requested him, if the story was true, to see to it that his father was released as soon as possible. I received a reply from the son saying his father's story was true in every particular, and also that he had been trying to do all he could to get his father released, but did not know how to manage it. So I thought that the quickest way to get the old man out of the penitentiary was to appeal to the Governor, who will no doubt pardon him. It is possible that Lynch may be taken on Monday before the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, and be discharged there. I have not yet received Magistrate Pool's letter, but I don't think I have any power to consent to the request to discharge Lynch. I am not criticising the Judge, as I believe he acted in the matter within his powers."

Magistrate Pool said yesterday that the story given by Lynch was altogether incorrect. "The policeman who brought him into court," said Magistrate Pool, "said that Lynch had come out of a lodging house, and, as far as I can remember, he said Lynch was soliciting alms. It is not true that the policeman whispered to me or talked in a voice that could not be heard by the prisoner, for I never allow policemen to do such things. Lynch heard the charge against him, and never said he was from Minerva, but gave me to understand that he was a non-resident of the State, and that is why I committed him to the penitentiary instead of to the workhouse, which I would have done otherwise.

"On June 9 I received a letter from James E. Totten, a patrolman of Plainfield, N. J., saying that Lynch had once done a great favor for his wife, and asking whether he could not be released, and he added that Lynch owned property in this State.

"I looked up the papers in the case and also the law, to see how I could discharge Lynch from the penitentiary, and then wrote to Totten to send a proper affidavit as to whether he and his wife would take him from the city in the event of his discharge, and call for him. Mr. Totten has sent the affidavit signed by himself and wife and another person, and I have sent a letter to Commissioner Lantry, inclosing a copy of the complaint and commitment, and also the letter and affidavit of Totten. I said I thought that the ends of justice having been fully served I could discharge Lynch with the Commissioner's consent and approval. If the Commissioner thinks he cannot do it I shall summon Lynch before me on Monday and discharge him in court.

"I never heard from Lynch's son, and was not told anything about him. Lynch was brought to court with several other vagrants, and he did not have any new suit of clothes on. He was made acquainted with the charge against him, and was given all the rights he was entitled to, as all other prisoners. Had he stated his case as he now gives it in his story, I should have discharged him."

BOMB EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Arthur Conway in the Hospital as a Result, His Mother Cut Over the Eye, and Windows Smashed.

The youthful tendency of the two Conway boys of 124 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, to get into mischief resulted in giving the neighbors the impression yesterday afternoon that the Spaniards had descended on East New York with artillery. It also resulted in placing the younger Conway boy in the hospital, injuring his mother, wrecking the windows of the house, and making the kitchen and dining room look as if an army of invasion had passed through them.

Yesterday James Conway, Jr., aged thirteen, had a small cannon out in the back yard with some paper torpedoes. Arthur, aged nine, was assisting him. There was no fuse to set off the cannon, and Arthur went into the closet where some bombs recently purchased were stored to get a fuse. His mother appeared on the scene at this moment, and in his excitement Arthur dropped a bomb to the floor. An explosion followed, the force of which drove Mrs. Conway across the room and slammed her up against the kitchen door, while little Arthur was actually blown into the dining room. An ambulance from St. John's Hospital was summoned, and it was found necessary to take Arthur to the hospital. He is suffering from severe burns on the face and hands. His mother had a severe cut over the eye, but was otherwise uninjured. The kitchen is a wreck.

Capt. Robinson Bound for Cuba.

Capt. John Robinson of Portland, Me., who arrived here Thursday in a small sloop yacht of his own construction after a good run of sixty-five hours from his home port, sailed yesterday for Key West. As soon as the American forces have made the island of Cuba habitable to peaceable Americans he will go to Santiago Province and reclaim a plantation from which he was driven at the outbreak of the insurrection for having harbored insurgents. His buildings were at that time burned down. The Captain had been in Cuba about eight years at that time, and he was one of the first refugees to return to this country. Ever since he returned he has been at work on the yacht designed to take him back to his belongings. He started yesterday from South Brooklyn.

Two Brothers Injured.

Hamilton McCroskery, fourteen years old, and Howard, his brother, twelve years old, of the Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, were the victims of serious accidents yesterday, though neither mishap had any connection with the other. Hamilton was riding a wheel on the Hudson County Boulevard when he was knocked down by a truck and his leg broken. The driver of the truck escaped. About two hours afterward, Howard went to the roof of an extension of his home to fix a shutter on the second story. He slipped and fell to the ground, breaking his right arm and dislocating his shoulder.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE.

By FRANKLIN NORTH. A story sparkling with humor, abounding in entertaining episode and strange and curious characters, with a charming romance running through it—quaint, skillfully drawn, original.

ILLUSTRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL—OVER 100 PICTURES.

"'The Awakening of Noahville' has the unquestioned distinction of being the most amusing novel of the year."—BOOKSELLER AND NEWSDEALER.

There is humor and there is pathos in THE AWAKENING OF NOAHVILLE, a series of logical climaxes resulting in the attempt of a king, with the aid of a Yankee man-o'-war's man, to introduce nineteenth century civilization, with its noise and bustle, its rivalries, pretensions, and impostures, among the contented and simple-mannered people of Noahville, the capital of a kingdom lost in the mountains, forgotten by the world, and, knowing nothing better, still following the customs of the Middle Ages in a land where life was a dream, labor a vain pursuit. Through all runs the moral, which, though not formulated in set terms, stands out here and there in high relief through all the pages of bubbling humor and pathetic episode, that in a simple life there may be contentment, while often prosperity and luxury lead to contention, rivalry, and heartburn.

"Laughable and startling."—*The Publishers' Weekly.* "A captivating story. *Cincinnati Enquirer.* "It abounds with amusing scenes."—*N. Y. World.*

On the cover is depicted a view of Noahville in five colors. Paper, 50 Cents. Extra cloth, $1.00. NEW YORK PUBLISHING CO.

ANTHRACITE MINERS STARVING.

Dreadful Condition of the Men and Families Due to the Preference for Soft Coal.

READING, June 25.—Never in the history of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania has there existed a condition of affairs, a condition of want and distress, paralleling the present. With the mines working but two and three-quarter days a week, it is simply impossible for the miners to earn enough to buy their families the commonest necessaries of life, and the harrowing scenes and incidents of protracted strikes are surpassed in these coal regions to-day.

The primary cause is the almost general use of bituminous coal where the hard fuel was consumed before. This change from hard to soft coal has been occasioned purely by the matter of economy in the conduct of manufacturing plants, railroads, and other concerns requiring steam, and to-day the mine owners, the miners, the merchants of the coal regions of Pennsylvania, look with well-founded concern at the black smoke of the bituminous coal as it issues from the locomotives which draw the hard article from the anthracite regions to the seaboard.

This is, indeed, an extraordinary condition of affairs—the railroad companies which lease many of the hard coal mines buying the soft coal for use in the locomotives on these lines.

Beginning next Tuesday, there will be held at Scranton a large convention of business men for the purpose of thoroughly discussing the situation and creating measures to better the hard coal trade and place the cities and towns of the region in a better business condition. Tremont, Minersville, Shenandoah, Shamokin, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Frackville, in fact, all the cities, towns, and hamlets in the hard coal country, will have representatives at the convention who will make a strong effort to devise some means for creating a greater demand for hard coal and stop the havoc wrought by the demand for the bituminous.

COLLEGE CREWS AT SARATOGA.

Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania Men Practicing for the Races.

SARATOGA, June 25.—A series of thunderstorms this afternoon seriously interfered with the practice spins of the Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania crews at Saratoga Lake. The wind at one time threatened a cyclone. The storm ended shortly after 4 o'clock, and when the lake subsided the crews rushed out in force.

They were observed on the lake again early this evening, when they pulled rapidly over the full three-mile regatta course, and made good time, considering the roughness of the water. Spurts were indulged in when the crews happened to parallel each other. The crews are in fine condition, and are pulling good strokes. The Varsity race promises to be one of the liveliest contests of the Summer.

An interchange of visits has been made by the different crews, who are enjoying the most friendly relations with each other.

Cornell men are confident that they will capture the laurels in the Varsity race. The other crews are also confident, however, and as all are in fine condition and in excellent rowing form, spirited contests may be looked for.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Class Day Exercises Held in an Amphitheatre in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, June 25.—The Sheffield Scientific School class day exercises were held this morning within the amphitheatre which had been erected on the school square. Several hundred guests were present. After the reading of the histories and the singing of the songs, the annual parade of the class in caps and gowns took place.

The historians to-day were Francis J. Tyus, Middletown, Ohio; Sherman Day, New Haven, Conn.; Lawrence Fitch, Milwaukee, Wis.; James L. Howard, Jr., Hartford, Conn.; William P. Stewart, New Orleans, La.

The Class Day Committee was Philo R. King, Jr., of Chicago; Wal

HIGH WIND DOES DAMAGE

A Record-Breaking Day of Weather Winds Up in a Rain Squall.

THE MERCURY AT 89 DEGREES

Property Suffers in Harlem and Other Parts of the City—A Man Drowned —A Fire Caused at Sandy Hook.

The weather yesterday was record-breaking. The temperature reached its highest mark for the year at 4 P. M., when the thermometer in the Weather Bureau tower registered 89 degrees. It was several degrees higher down in the sun-baked streets. The day wound up in a rain squall.

One could feel as the day advanced that there must be a precipitation of water from the clouds after such insufferable heat. One could also feel a more intelligent sympathy for the soldier boys who are sweltering in tropic climes. The temperature at 4 A. M. was 68 degrees; at 6 A. M., 70; at 9 A. M., 77; at 12 M., 87; at 4 P. M., 89; at 6 P. M., 70, and at 9 P. M., 75 degrees.

Probably the exodus from the city of excursionists was greater than usual on account of the intense heat, and a greater number than otherwise caught the deluge that came over the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A number of boats reached the Battery and ferry slips near by just as the sky became ominously black in the west and great clouds of dust were blown over the river from Jersey.

There was a grand scramble for shelter and for cars, a turning over of street stands, a whipping off of limbs from park trees, and a dashing after runaway headgear. Then came the rain. The big preliminary drops were fewer than usual before the downpour came. Similar scenes of running to cover were witnessed all the way up Broadway.

Velocity of the Wind.

It appeared that few had armed themselves with umbrellas, and they would have been useless. The wind attained a velocity of forty miles an hour at 5:15 P. M., coming out of the southwest. Many small boats were caught in the squall in the bay, and it was believed that there must have been a number of casualties.

The rain lasted an hour, and thirteen-hundredths of an inch fell. A gorgeous rainbow to the east was disclosed soon afterward. It was a double bow, and seemed to touch the tall buildings of down town at both ends. The sky in the west then burst out into a spectacle of rashly brilliant coloring and the sun went to his luxurious rest in a blaze of glory.

Much Damage in Harlem.

The wind did considerable damage in Harlem. Mrs. Martha Cohen and her two children were in front of the Harlem Opera House as the storm approached, and they started for the entrance for shelter. The children reached there in safety, but Mrs. Cohen was picked up by the wind and deposited in the desired haven. She fainted but soon recovered, and was taken to her home, 124 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue the two large plate-glass windows of W. F. Morris's grocery store were blown in and the contents of the windows wrecked.

A glass and steel skylight, 8 by 10 feet, on the roof of the Metropolis Theatre, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, was blown to the opposite corner, and fell on an iron railing. Both skylight and railing were smashed.

John Daly, a laborer employed in a building in course of construction at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Macomb's Dam Lake, went to the second story to close a fire-escape door. The door was blown in, and, striking Daly, threw him through the rafters into the cellar. In falling his head struck a beam, and his scalp was badly cut. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. His condition is considered serious.

Hupfel's Brewery, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and St. Ann's Avenue, is minus its large wire sign, which and wire which was blown off and landed two blocks away.

At Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street a baby carriage was noticed sailing down the street before the wind. Some one yelled that there was a baby within, and a score of people gave chase. The carriage went faster than the people, who were terrorized to see the carriage strike a telegraph pole, where it was smashed. Luckily the baby was with its mother, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, watching the proceedings.

An Electrician Drowned.

Frank Phillips, electrician at Koster & Bial's Theatre, was drowned in the North River at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street during the storm. Phillips, with Robert Hilliard, 67 West Thirty-sixth, and A. R. Johnson, 333 West Forty-seventh Street, was fixing his sloop for a race to-day when the wind overturned the craft. The two friends, knowing that Phillips was a good swimmer, put for shore. Phillips was caught in the rigging and was drowned.

Lightning struck the tall spire of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, dislodging a stone weighing about two pounds, which fell in front of 13 Madison Avenue, 100 feet away. No one was hurt. A second stone fell out, but was caught between the lightning rod and the spire. The spire is not seriously injured.

A liberty pole in front of 51 Carmine Street, erected by the volunteer firemen in 1863, and said to have been the only one left standing in the city, was blown down by the wind. No one was hurt. The pole was struck by lightning in 1868, when the liberty cap was knocked off.

A large flagpole on the four-story brick building at 403 Broome Street was hit by the lightning and broken off about the centre. The detached portion was thrown into the street, but it did no damage.

A Fire at Sandy Hook.

There was a heavy squall at Sandy Hook. Sparks were blown out of a fire banked in a hoisting engine, setting fire to the engine house and a storehouse. Both buildings were destroyed. Several torpedoes were lying on the wharf, and one was exploded by the heat. The tin roofing on the buildings flew in various directions, and a piece of tin sheeting hit Daniel Pittenger, cutting his arm.

Part of the west steeple of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church, on Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was blown down. The damage is estimated at $700. A large tree in front of the church was uprooted, and was blown across the church steps.

At Coney Island thousands of pleasure seekers were driven through mud and water to shelter. While the storm was at its height George Taylor, who acts as manager in a shooting gallery on the Iron Pier Walk, attempted to save some stock from the rain and picked up a handful of loaded rifles and threw them under cover. The concussion caused one of them to discharge, and the bullet struck Taylor in the breast. An ambulance was called, and an examination showed that the bullet had lodged near the heart. Taylor was removed to the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, where it was said that he probably would die.

Timothy Leary and Matthew Garrigan, employed by the Edison Electric Company, were badly shocked by coming in contact with an electric wire which they were repairing in West Fifth Street, Sheepshead Bay. Dr. John Hill, who attended them, said that Leary's condition was critical. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. Garrigan was taken to his home, 59 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. Leary lives at 265 Gold Street.

Lightning struck the Baptist Church, at Union Street and Sanford Avenue, Flushing, Borough of Queens. The edifice was set on fire, and the volunteer firemen extinguished the blaze after a damage of about $500 had been done.

The roof of a barge of the Standard Oil Company, at the New Brighton dock, Staten Island, was torn off by the wind. A catboat was capsized off Robbins Reef. Two men who were in it were picked up by a tug.

Embarrassment for Bathers.

There were forty yachts and rowboats moored at Audubon Beach before the storm. This beach runs from One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, along the Hudson River. Nearly every boat was blown loose, and after the storm it took two hours to gather them again. About thirty men and women were in bathing, and at the first squall they hurried out. As they were about to enter the bathing houses thirty of the houses were blown down, smashed, and flung into the river by the storm. Bathing suits and clothing were carried with the wind and bathing houses into the river. The bathers had to wait until friends or neighbors supplied them with clothing. Some of them lost money with their clothing.

STORM'S WORK AT CINCINNATI.

Huge Smokestack Blown Down and Five Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 25.—A severe windstorm to-day blew down the smokestack seventy-five feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter at Muth's bakery, on Richmond Street, crushing in portions of the building. Five persons have been taken out injured.

Spectators differ as to the cause of the accident. Some who saw it say the stack, which has a metallic lining, was struck by lightning; others say the fierce wind snapped it off above the roof. The stack had just been built. The débris fell through several stories to the first floor. It was at first thought that many had been killed, as nearly 100 women and children were at the bakery after stale bread, distributed free every morning. A panic resulted, and several children were knocked down. It was found, however, that only five were seriously hurt, Herman Lippert, painter; Charles Coates, Mrs. Jackson, Conrad Steinheilber, and William Mennix. It is thought they will all recover.

Wind Storm in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over Western Pennsylvania shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Trees, flagstaffs, and fences were blown down, telegraph and telephone wires prostrated, and a number of houses unroofed. One man was killed. As far as known there were no other casualties. The wind reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour—the highest ever recorded here—and the rainfall in ten minutes was 25-100 of an inch. The Postal Telegraph Company reports all wires down south of Oil City.

Three Victims of the Storm in Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, June 25.—Many new victims of the storm which blew down a circus tent were discovered to-day. The dead number three, and the injured thirty-three. Of the latter ten are critically hurt, and some of them may die. The dead are: Adolph Halverson, Judge A. G. Steiner, and an unidentified infant.

Distillery Destroyed by Lightning.

PEORIA, Ill., June 25.—The Great Western Distillery, the second largest in the world, was struck by lightning to-day, and everything was burned except the bonded warehouse. The loss is estimated at $300,000, fully covered by insurance. The establishment was running at a capacity of 4,500 to 5,500 bushels per day.

Lightning Strikes a Church.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 25.—A Lutheran Church, near Minnewaukan, was struck by lightning while dedication ceremonies were in progress. One end was torn out of the building. About 300 persons were present, and two were instantly killed. In the panic a number of others were injured, but none fatally.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOLOMON B. KAUFFMAN.—B. Abbott Lindsey has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Solomon B. Kauffman by Judge McCarthy of the City Court on the application of Stettiner Brothers.

MARY NIELSEN.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Max Radt receiver in supplementary proceedings for Mary Nielsen, who formerly had a liquor saloon at 460 West Fifty-seventh Street, on the application of Sarah Levenson, on a claim for rent.

NEW YORK LUMBER COMPANY.—Judgment for $3,173 was obtained here yesterday against the New York Lumber Company, a Florida corporation, in favor of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, on a note of the company dated Feb. 11, payable three months after date at the Standard National Bank.

FREDERICK DAHL.—Frederick Dahl, saloon keeper at 15 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Gars, giving a preference for $100 to Myers & Pohly. He has been in business there since January, 1896. The brewer holds a chattel mortgage on the place for $2,000. The liabilities are $5,000 and actual assets $2,500.

THE SHAW ELEVATOR AND CHANNEL CHUTE COMPANY.—Two judgments aggregating $5,113 were obtained here yesterday against the Shaw Elevator and Channel Chute Company, formerly of Coney Island, in favor of the Market and Fulton National Bank, on two notes of the company to the order of L. D. Shaw, which were indorsed by him and Hall & Garrison. Henry C. Adams of Brooklyn was President when the notes were made.

Out of Town.

SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY.—Two judgments for $10,122 were obtained here yesterday against the Schaghticoke Woolen Company of Schaghticoke, N. Y., in favor of the Bank of America on notes of the company to the order of S. W. Barker.

FRANK C. PARMENTER.—Two petitions from substantially the same parties were presented in the insolvency court at Salem, Mass., yesterday, with liabilities aggregating $263,000. In the first case Frank C. Parmenter of Gloucester, a fish dealer, owes $115,637, and his assets, consisting of land, building, and wharf, are mortgaged to the Cape Ann Savings Bank for $15,000. He also has the fishing schooner Viking, now at sea. Parmenter is the manager of the business, of which Lucy C. Parmenter is the owner. She is the second party in the insolvency proceedings. Her liabilities are $147,373, with assets about the same as Parmenter.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Levi—Standard Varnish Works	236
BEERS, Edwin A.—The Colonial Bank	256
CERRITO, Vincent—C. Masalse	36
CERRITO, Vincent—P. Marullo	32
CAPRIA, Joseph—A. Caroline and another	61
CROWLEY, Michael—J. J. Kelly	23
DOLGE, Alfred—Isaac Denby	15,565
FRENCH, John H.—C. F. Wood and others	118
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—Frank Esser and another	1,191
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—Albert A. Bushee and another	742
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—R. S. Hamilton and others	410
KINKELSTEIN, Herman—C. E. Bliss	121
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—H. Fletcher and another	226
FINKELSTEIN, Herman—C. H. Tappen and another	380
GOLDSMITH, Louis K.—E. C. Berthet	120
GOODE, John F.—J. Pratt and others, executors	30
HESS, Ludwig C.—C. Schertz	38
HAIGHT, Elijah C.—J. E. McClung	107
HOLLY, William P.—Mary L. Morton	922
JENKINS, Maross, and the Coal Oil Johnny Soap Company—The Petrolia Manufacturing Company, costs	217
KOHLER, Carl—A. J. Clark	124
MORRIS, Thomas—A. Miller and others	20
MONGO, George—T. Altieri	53
MAGIN, John—S. H. Haas and another, costs	113
MULLER, Louis C.—C. Knlering and another	39
MEYER, Adolph M., and Frank X. Rueckle—The Garden City Company	614
McDERMOTT, Thomas P.—New York and New England Distributing Company	253
McSWEENY, Joseph—C. Knlering and another	202
NAGELE, Charles F.—W. M. Hoes, public administrator, &c., costs	67
O'CONNOR, Morris B.—I. Bloch	30
PILGER, John—E. Richenbach	30
PULLMAN, Charles L.—H. F. Roesser	419
PFALTZ, Adolph, Charles Plock, Frederick Steinbach, and John L. Murray—The Lincoln National Bank	185
STOUTENBURG, William A.—F. Wehnes and another	28
SETZINS, John—C. F. Gennerich and others, executors	174
STEINGLANZ, Max—J. Drescher and another	693
SHAW, Lorenzo D., and the Shaw Elevator and Channel Chute Company—The Market and Fulton National Bank	2,568
SHAW, Lorenzo D., and the Shaw Elevator and Channel Chute Company—The Market and Fulton National Bank	2,345
SCHEURER, Louis—C. N. Howard & Co., costs	86
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY—The Bank of America	5,063
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY—The Bank of Aemrica	5,068
THE NEW YORK LUMBER COMPANY—Produce Exchange Trust Company	3,173
THE FRIEDMAN-DOSCHER COMPANY—Edward Valk, costs	26
THE F. W. CUTTRELL COMPANY—The Stockton Manufacturing Company	163
THOMAS, William W. and Emma H.—David W. Bishop	1,135
TULLY, Michael, William C. Turner, and Frank E. Stephens—H. A. Connolly and another, executors	298
UHLIG, Caroline—C. A. Wendell	275
WYCKOFF, Jacob V. D.—The Colonial Bank	177
WOLFRATH, Emma, administratrix—John Frees	2,676
WHITE, De Villo, and Frederick C. and Alexander W. Doolittle—C. Ahlers	240
VASSILIADES, Constantine D., Agnes Murphy, Charles B. Oettinger—Tefft, Weller & Co.	236

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Louis F. Payn Tells Senator Platt the Governor's Position on the Police Board Trouble.

CANDIDATES TALKED ABOUT

The Possibility of a Military Hero in the Campaign—Lieut. Col. Roosevelt Mentioned—The Democratic Situation.

Senator Thomas C. Platt arrived in this city from Washington yesterday afternoon. Soon after his arrival State Superintendent of Insurance Payn called on him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Payn, as the personal representative of Gov. Black, informed him of the position which the latter had taken in regard to the Police Board trouble. He is said to have told the Senator in very decided terms that the Governor would not act according to the wishes of the Republican organization in New York City; that is, that he must decline to interfere with the city's internal affairs by dealing directly with the Police Board.

Senator Platt's friends admit that the organization here has been beaten in its attempt to carry its plan in this matter, and the members have made up their minds to accept the Governor's views concerning the situation, there being nothing else for them to do. It has also come to be generally understood that the Governor gave very little satisfaction to the committee from the Republican County Committee which called upon him under the leadership of Lemuel E. Quigg to present the case against the Mayor.

The Governor, it is said, was not disposed to compromise in any way, and told the committee that the new city charter was made by the New York City Republicans themselves, and that if it had worked to their detriment in this matter, they were to blame, and that they must shoulder the consequences. It was not his business to interfere with their municipal affairs.

But according to the talk yesterday among organization politicians in a position to know a good deal about the matter, the Governor answered the argument that if he did not accede to the wishes of the organization here, Tammany Hall might destroy his own chance of election by its control of the Police Department, by describing his plan for a bipartisan Board of Supervisors of Elections.

Quigg and His Friends Disgusted.

The members of the committee who have returned here have found it difficult to conceal their disgust over the way in which the Governor treated their propositions. Although they decline to talk for publication, the details of their defeat at Albany are gradually leaking out.

Shortly after Mr. Payn's call, Senator Platt received Edward Lauterbach, and the two men were in secret conference for nearly an hour. After Mr. Lauterbach went away no intimation was given of what the conference was about, but it was taken for granted among the politicians that Mr. Lauterbach had talked with the Senator in reference to the Police Board trouble principally.

Senator Platt had very little to say for publication. He intended to return from Washington this week, he said, and would then leave the Fifth Avenue and go to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. He said he felt the necessity of getting to the cool sea air.

The war has started a good deal of talk concerning the possibility of the nomination of some military hero for Governor on the Republican ticket. In this connection the name of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt has been mentioned, especially among the anti-Platt men. Some time ago Senator Platt began to realize the possible changes the war might bring in the Gubernatorial situation. It is argued by some of the leaders that if some well-known man from New York State of recognized ability should distinguish himself in the volunteer army, he might become a strong candidate. Some of the regular organization men say that his name is being talked of only among those antagonistic to the organization, with the idea of making trouble. The name of Gen. Frederick D. Grant has also been mentioned in the same connection.

The Democratic Situation.

There are as yet very few developments in the Democratic situation. The principal names that are mentioned as candidates for Governor are those of John B. Stanchfield and Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, and until last night that of Justice D. Cady Herrick. There was doubt expressed in some quarters as to whether Justice Herrick would accept the nomination. His term on the Supreme Court bench does not expire until 1902. It is said that Senator Murphy is aiding in booming him for the nomination.

Mr. Danforth said yesterday that the prospects were bright for a Democratic victory. He believed, he said, that there would be perfect harmony in the party, and that Democrats would go to the polls as a unit. He was very reticent in speaking about whether the Chicago platform would be brought into that of the party in the State. He answered a question put to him concerning this matter by saying: "I believe a set of resolutions will be framed at the State Convention which will suit all factions of the party.

Jumped to Save a Dead Man.

When the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania left her pier at Hoboken yesterday the propellor disturbed the shallow water and sent the body of a drowned man to the surface. Fritz Boldt, a longshoreman of 114 Jefferson Street, who was on the dock, thought one of the passengers had fallen overboard. He leaped into the water, but when he found the man he sought to save was dead he gave a cry of fright and swam back to the pier. The body was afterward taken to the shore by some men in a boat. A silver ring, on which was engraved the letter "H.," was the only thing on the body that would serve to identify it.

Probable Murder in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 25.—Charles Hollum, forty-eight years or age, shot and probably fatally wounded Edward McGee, twenty-two years of age, this evening. McGee is a plumber, and the senior member of the firm of McGee & O'Conner of West Orange. At 7:30 this evening he was at the corner of North Jefferson and Main Streets, this city, when Hollum came up. He accused McGee of having ruined his daughter, but McGee protested his innocence. The men had some angry words, and McGee started to walk away. As he did so, it is alleged, Hollum drew a revolver and sent two bullets into McGee's abdomen. The doctors say the wounded man cannot recover.

Runaway Horse Injures Three.

A horse left standing at 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street ran away last night while in charge of Edward Lubbin, fourteen years old. The horse ran to Seventh Avenue, where it turned sharply, knocking down Mrs. Lulu Ratzan of 90 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, her son Guy, five years old, and her daughter Ellen, three years old, who were with her. Mrs. Ratzan was severely bruised about the body, the boy was cut in the face, and the girl's lips were cut. A surgeon dressed their wounds. The horse was caught a block away.

Schooner's Captain Drowned.

Capt. John A. Fischer of the schooner Joseph Eaton was drowned Friday night while bathing at Whitestone, L. I. Capt. Fischer was evidently seized with cramps, for he called for help, but before a boat could reach him the body had been carried away.

He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Brooklyn Baptist Boys' Brigade.

The Brooklyn Baptist Boys' Brigade, 500 strong, gave its first review and parade yesterday afternoon. Two thousand friends and relatives of the little soldiers gathered in the Prospect Park Parade Grounds to see their manoeuvres. The boys acquitted themselves well. Each of the companies had a large American flag, while a number of the boys had the National colors wrapped around their guns.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Week of Good General Dealing—Summer Influence Still Unfelt.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Room Doings—The Olympia Foreclosure —This Week's List of Sales —Mortgages Filed.

The only inference to be drawn from the week's doings in realty is that both in amounts and general character there is everything to point to a Summer of unusual activity. The traditional Summer season has not yet made its influence felt, and, contrary to all precedent, June has witnessed a steady forward movement rather than a falling off.

The most interesting single item of the week comes with the announcement by Brokers Henry D. Winans & May that they have sold for the Trustees of Columbia College the plot of five lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-second Street. This property immediately adjoins the site purchased by August Belmont for his new residence. Further details of the transaction are withheld, but it is stated that the buyer will erect on the plot several fine residences, which will be placed on the market when completed. The sale is interesting from a number of points of view. It differs from nearly all other recent purchases on Upper Fifth Avenue, which, almost without exception, have been accompanied by the announcement that the buyer would erect a residence for his own use on the plot. Even the sale of the lot just north of Eightieth Street reported yesterday was of this character. There is no question that the dwellings to be erected at the Eighty-second Street corner will be of most modern and elegant design, but, on the other hand, the transaction may mean that the beginning of building operations in Fifth Avenue is the first step in determining where the line of millionaires' mansions shall end. The sale is also the second made by the Trustees of Columbia College within a week, the other one involving the southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Park Avenue, in which also negotiations were conducted by Messrs. Winans & May.

The finer uptown apartments have been a favorite field in the operations of the last month, another noteworthy instance being the sale of part of the "Loyola," at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West. That the seller took unimproved property in payment of $90,000 out of a total consideration of $215,000 hardly makes the deal an exchange, and trading has had altogether a very small place in the week's transactions.

The buying for improvement, to which attention was called in these columns a week ago, has been continued. Downtown, a plot at Prince Street and Broadway changed hands, while in the upper section the purchase of four lots at Park Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, by George S. Hall, following closely that of a similar plot at Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, by Jeremiah C. Lyons, shows that this section is receiving its share of attention from builders. On the west side, two 100 by 100 plots, one on Ninety-fifth and the other on Ninety-sixth Street, have passed into the hands of Wagner & Wallace.

The sale of the business buildings at 240 and 242 and 241 and 243 West Twenty-third Street, in a district which does not figure frequently in realty reports, added to the diversity of the week's doings. Additional evidence of healthy conditions appeared in the quick reselling by operators, notably in the case of 25 Ferry Street, purchased only recently by Martin & Brother from William F. Havemeyer.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Voorhees & Floyd, in conjunction with Archibald C. Foss, have sold for Charles E. Whitehead to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, the lot on Central Park West, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 100. Together with corner recently purchased through the same brokers, the church now has a plot 100.5 by 100, on which, it is understood, an edifice will soon be erected.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mrs. John E. Darragh the plot, One Hundredth Street, north side, 95 feet east of the Boulevard, 60 by 51.10.

George D. Bogert has sold to John C. Barth the five-story building, 13 and 15 Lispenard Street, 50 by 100. The seller takes a country place in part payment.

Ernest A. Haaren has sold to Hayman & Baer the five-story flat, southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.10 by 70.

John Froelich's Sons have sold for Jane A. E. Fash, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 122 East Sixty-second Street, 20 by 100.

Henry Roth has purchased from Aaron Zwendling the three-story tenement, 147 Broome Street, 20 by 41.6.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Henry L. Wirth to John Kohl, for $16,250, the four-story front and rear tenements, 432 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The two or three attractive parcels out of an otherwise uninteresting lot of legal sales scheduled for the week, were either adjourned or withdrawn. Outsiders enlivened matters a little on Friday by taking three out of five foreclosure offerings of small value. The sale of one of the Bathgate estate lo s in Third Avenue near Wendover Avenue on Thursday, afforded an opportunity for a comparison, and it will be noted that last week's figure showed an advance of $600 over the auction price of the same lot last December.

Everything in this week's list is almost overshadowed, at least in point of value, by the Olympia Theatre, to be sold on Tuesday by Auctioneer Meyer. The circular issued by Mr. Hammerstein, which has been widely distributed in real estate and financial circles, shows that the property is not beyond the reach of disinterested parties. From statements relative to the original amount invested and the present earning capacity of the property, it would appear that the incumbrances of something over $900,000 are not sufficient to prohibit outside competition. Any attempt to predict what will become of a property after it gets into the basement of 111 Broadway usually results in a multitude of wild guesses, and the more valuable the property the poorer the guesses. It has been shown repeatedly that nothing is of more uncertain outcome than the offering of high-valued parcels at auction. A twenty-five-thousand-dollar flat, under proper conditions, will crowd one end of the salesroom, but one can almost count on the fingers of one hand those who have the money and the inclination to put $1,000,000 into one piece of realty. Talk of the formation of syndicates to bid on the Olympia has been rife, but so far as is known, none of these schemes has taken definite form.

An executor's offering by Auctioneer Harnett on Wednesday promises good bidding. It includes a plot 100 by 138 at Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, two lots on the west side of Park Avenue, near One Hundred and First Street, with three adjoining lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, and ten lots near the junction of Heath and Boston Avenues. Among the properties under foreclosure will be noticed 62 Vesey Street and 542 and 544 West Broadway.

There were recorded last week 258 mortgages for $2,868,038, of which 83, for $991,408, were at 5 per cent.; 147, for $1,170,130, were at more, and 28, for $706,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 296 mortgages for $2,597,021, of which 138, for $1,179,634, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $753,387, were at more, and 50 for $664,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry L. Scheuerman, referee, 357 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brick tenement, with three-story frame tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $11,452.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 62 Vesey Street, north side, 43.9 feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 100, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $20,339; subject to another mortgage for $36,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, 114 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 151.9 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,373.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel Blumenstiel, referee, block front on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, being 203.9¼ on Broadway, 101.2¾ on Forty-fourth Street, and 154.8¾ on Forty-fifth Street, five-story brick and limestone theatre, known as "The Olympia." Due on judgment, $936,526; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 968 Tremont Avenue, southwest side, 50 feet southeast of Crotona Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,234.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 307 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 70.4 feet north of Seventy-fourth Street, 17 by 81, four-story brick dwelling; 547 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 80.6 by 25.3 by 83.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $5,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, Louis C. Whiton, referee, part of Lot 80 on the map of the village of Morrisania, being on the east side of Franklin Avenue, 27.3 by 259 and irregular, vacant.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Park Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,631.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100.11 by 138, one-story old buildings and vacant; Park Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, two lots, each 25 by 80; One Hundred and First Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, adjoining the rear of the foregoing, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; Heath Avenue, near its junction with Nathalie, formerly Boston, Avenue and Fort Independence Street, ten lots, each 25 by 87.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 542 and 544 West Broadway, west side, 161.9 feet south of Third Street, runs west 75 by south 5 by west 15 by south 16 by east 90 to West Broadway by north 43, six-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $88,390.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 11 and 12 Stryker's Lane, south side, beginning at a point 84 feet north and 425 feet west of the northwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 75 by 91.6 by 75.5 by 78, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,943.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, N. A. Elsberg, referee, 324 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 525 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $25,603.

THURSDAY JUNE 30.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, 105, 107, and 109 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 105, $4,392; on 107, $4,378; on 109, $4,385; each subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Armitage Matthews, referee, 181 East Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Third Avenue, 22 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,754.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, George L. Nichols, referee, Plot 26 on map of lands formerly of Abraham Schermerhorn, Twenty-fourth Ward, being the southeast corner of Mosholu Avenue and the Boulevard, 125 by 300, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, A. Sidney Norton, referee, southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 250 by 148, five two story brick dwellings and seven two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $11,396; subject to other mortgages for $19,000.

By James L. Brumley, partition sale, George C. Austin, referee, 415 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 219 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 68 Convent Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 94.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $25,525.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 773 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 20.5 by 105.6 by 20 by 101.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,031.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Vernon M. Davis, referee, 400 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, 96.10 by 20 by 101.2 by 20.5⅜, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,304.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 148 West Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 482 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 102.2, four-story brick and stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,941.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 105 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story brick tenement and studios, 20 by 50.1; Charles P. Neyes of 7 Park Avenue, owner; Rossiter & Wright of 94 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $12,000.

Monroe Street, northeast corner of Gouverneur Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 27 by 88.8 and 25.4 by 96.6; Ableman & Rosenbaum of 1,804 Madison Avenue, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 35 to 51 East Twenty-third Street, for a brick office building, 179.2 by 98.9; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; N. L. Brun & Sons of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, southwest corner of the Southern Boulevard, for five five-story brick flats, 25 by irregular; George Walton of City Island, owner; Kerby & Co. of 722 Themont Avenue, architects; cost, $85,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, west side, 501 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a three-story frame loft, 22.11 by 49.7; Henry Wilker of 938 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 64 feet north of Boston Road, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 60; Isaac L. Dunn of 2,011 Valentine Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $32,000.

Aqueduct Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Marie E. Furlong of 228 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Ahneman & Younkheere, architects; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 292.9 feet west of Willis Avenue, for a one-story brick dwelling, 50 by 65; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Ninety-sixth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick tenement; S. Jamulowsky, owner; O. Lowinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $650.

No. 710 Madison Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 20 by 59; W. K. Porter of 173 Broadway, owner; R. Z. Anderson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 152 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; C. Pleullen, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Willis Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; August Mochus, owner; D. W. King, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday June 25.

GREENWICH AV, 117, 27.5x irregular; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Theressa Schlosser	16,000
HUDSON ST, n w corner of West 12th St, 37x irregular; Mary B. Currie to James T. Cooper, ½ part	1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s corner of Ellwood St, 151.9x150x32.2x192.6; Thomas Dooner to Ernst Mara Nathan Company	100
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s corner of Ellwood St, 151.9x150x32.2x192.6; William F. Havemeyer and wife to Thomas Dooner	1
MOUNT MORRIS AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 25x78; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to Robert Hoe and others	27,500

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING

Massachusetts Leads All Other States in Mustering Her Men Into the Service.

EXISTING COMMANDS FILLING

President McKinley Is Pleased with the Results Under the Second Call for Volunteers—Work Proceeds Smoothly.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin is greatly pleased at the reports which are reaching his office of the progress being made in the mustering in of new organizations in response to the President's second call. So far, only one complete organization has been taken in—a battery of light artillery in Wyoming—but the mustering is already half done in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and it is making satisfactory progress in a number of other States.

In pleasing contrast with the first mustering, the work is being done with little friction and confusion. At the same time the recruiting for the existing regiments is progressing rapidly and smoothly. The department is greatly pleased with the success of this recruiting process, as a result of which the volunteer regiments will all enter service with their full strength, constituting a far more effective fighting force than would have been possible as the regiments were originally manned.

This fortunate result is not, however, the only or even the chief good arising from the President's insistence on the existing commands being filled to the maximum, as the War Department sees it. The same policy can, and it is believed will, be carried out in case the war lasts long enough to make more volunteers necessary, so that instead of new organizations being raised when troops are called for, the regiments which have been depleted by service will be recruited to their full complement.

This is what the law provides shall be done as far as the President thinks necessary, and it is believed that the success of the present volunteer recruiting has so convinced the President of the need of keeping the organizations in service filled up that he will insist on its being done in all future levies. The fact that Massachusetts is ahead in getting her men into the National service under the second call is considered significant in view of the fact that she led the way when the first levy was made.

To have been first in the field both times in response to the President's summons is considered a very substantial tribute to the efficiency of the Massachusetts National Guard. "The reason both Massachusetts and New York have troops in Cuba to-day winning glory right along with the regulars," said an officer of the Adjutant General's office, "is because those States have their National Guard equipped and ready to go to the front when called on. The only reason there are not more volunteers in Cuba to-day is that in most of the States the National Guard was not prepared for service."

GEN. FRED GRANT'S BATTLE.

The Event of the Week at Chickamauga Was the Sham Engagement Under His Direction.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 25.—The event of the day at Camp Thomas, practically the event of the week, was the second demonstration of Gen. Fred Grant's now noted battle problem. As early as 4 o'clock the regiments composing the Third Division of the First Corps, Gen. Grant's command, were astir and by 5:30 all the men had had breakfast and were in line.

So satisfactorily was the play carried out, that in future it has been decided to have a battle manoeuvre with the entire division every Saturday morning.

The first column was composed of the First Vermont, Eighth New York, and the Third Tennessee, under the command of Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York. After considerable manoeuvring it secured possession of the observation tower at the northeastern corner of the park, and prepared to hold it. The second column, composed of the Fourteenth New York, Second Nebraska, and First Missouri, commanded by Col. Charles J. Bills, arrived a short time after and began a vigorous attack.

The attack was a superb one, the most skillful tactics being employed. The first column, in possession of the tower, held its position well, however, and the attacking column failed to dislodge it. The firing was continuous, and the battle had very much the appearance of the real thing. Gen. Grant expressed himself as well pleased with the work done. Thousands of soldiers and civilians watched the contest.

The most gratifying feature of to-day's programme was the demonstration that volunteer soldiers under volunteer officers could accurately and precisely execute orders for battle formation. The two columns in to-day's sham battle under orders issued twenty-four hours prior were started from adjacent points in opposite directions over roads more or less confusing. After their long marches the respective columns, when formed in line for attack, were parallel to each other from flank to flank. The subsequent inspection of the two lines disclosed not a single error of tactical disposition, the only comment being that of position, which seemed to give the advantage decidedly to the column commanded by Col. Chauncey of the Eighth New York.

Major Nye, Commissary of Subsistence of the Chattanooga depot, received fourteen cars of provisions to-day from Chicago. In this train were ten cars of canned corned beef, two cars of canned salmon, another of rice, and one car of beans.

Ment for the Army Cats.

Col. Woodruff of the Commissary Department yesterday announced that only one bid had been received for supplying beef, one pound a day, to feed the cats—Weyler, Blanco, and the Queen Regent. These cats have commissions in the army. They have to keep the rats and mice away from the army buildings and protect the stores from these rodents. The price quoted was 12 cents a pound, and no contract was awarded. It is rather curious that bids were opened for supplying meat to the army. There were several bids and the prices bid varied from 7¼ cents a pound to 7.69 cents a pound.

EXCURSIONS.

Spend the Fourth on the Hudson.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SHORT OCEAN TOURS
UNDER BRITISH FLAG.

The first-class ocean-going passenger steamer ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, sailing under the British flag, will leave New York June 30—and every Thursday fortnight thereafter until October 6th—for the British Islands of Bermuda, situated in the Atlantic Ocean. Three days' ocean voyage. Excellent hotels. Unsurpassed beaches for bathing. Good fishing. Unequalled healthfulness. 100 miles perfect bicycling roads and exquisite scenery. Absolute safety assured by neutral flag. Round trip fare, including meals and stateroom berth, $30.00.

For illustrated pamphlet giving all information, apply to QUEBEC S. S. CO., A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York, or to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 261 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY
SPECIAL THREE-DAY TRIPS,
Including Hotels and All Expenses.
NIAGARA FALLS, or THOUSAND ISLANDS..... $14.50
LAKE GEORGE.....$13.00
SUMMER TOURS Pleasant Vacation Excursions under Personal Escort, occupying from ONE WEEK to THREE WEEKS, leave at frequent intervals during the season for the Principal Summer Resorts, including Lakes George and Champlain, the St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, White Mountains, the Great Lakes, the Rockies, etc. All Traveling Expenses Included. Programmes and Circulars free from Thos. Cook & Son, 261 & 1225 B'way, N.Y.

EXCURSIONS.

Coney Island
CULVER ROUTE.
From 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Foot Whitehall St. (Battery) N. Y.
Boats Connecting with Express Trains. No Stops.

Leave Daily 7:00, (except Sunday,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, (11:30 Sundays only,) A. M., 12:00 noon, (12:30 Sundays only,) 12:40, (except Sundays,) 1:00 and every twenty minutes thereafter until 10:40 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

4TH OF JULY GO TO NIAGARA FALLS
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
And See One of the Famous Seven Wonders.
LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM
ROUND $8.00 TRIP
Tickets going July 2 & returning any time to July 5.
OR
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND SWITCHBACK,
MONDAY, JULY 4TH.
SPECIAL TRAIN. LUNCH CAR ATTACHED.
ROUND $2.25 TRIP
Tickets for Switchback can be purchased on the train for 50 cents extra.
For full particulars apply to Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices and at Eastern Passenger Office, 355 Broadway.

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GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE Subject to Change—STEAMERS LEAVE Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.3, 2.30, 3.30, P. M. So. 7th St., Brooklyn 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12 20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 92d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St only, 3, 5, 6, 7, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS,
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND J. C. RACE TRACK.
Trains leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, (12:40 P. M. on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, (12:20, 12:40, on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:00, (1:20 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 1:40, (2:00 on race days, C. I. J. C.,) 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH TRAINS
Leave New York, foot of 34th St., E. R.: Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10 P. M. Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, and 9:40 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Long Island.
SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway, ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Avenue Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. Smith, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

THE **BROOKLYN**
CENTRE MORICHES, L. I. Now open.
On Great South Bay, (the yachtsmen's Mecca;) 1¾ hours from East Thirty-fourth St., New York. Accommodates 250 guests. Beautiful drives, spacious lawns and shade trees; surf and still water bathing, fishing and hunting. Moderate rates for June and September. Send for descriptive catalogue. GEO. E. HALLOCK, Prop.
W. E. ROBERTS, Manager.

MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) The Manhanset, secure from naval attack, (being situated in landlocked harbor,) will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

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LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH INN AND COTTAGES NOW OPEN.
LONG BEACH HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
Rooms may be seen and engagements made at the hotel daily. Express trains, UNEXCELLED RAILROAD SERVICE.
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CLIFTON HOUSE, Patchogue, L. I.
COOLEST AND FAVORITE RESORT ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
An ideal spot for recreation. Bathing, Yachting, Fishing, Boating, Wheeling, Music. 200 rooms. For terms and circular,
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By Brooklyn Elevated in about 1 hour.
HOTEL NEW POINT.
Thirty miles from New York; NOW OPEN; always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses; reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

LYONHURST,
GOOD GROUND, L. I.,
now open for reception of guests; large, new house and newly furnished; fronting Shinnecock Bay; bathing; fine drives; fishing; excellent cycling. For particulars, apply or write,
N. A. HEINSFURTER.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
Will Open June 20th.
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Mizzen-Top Hotel, Quaker Hill, N. Y.
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THE DEBATE ON HAWAII

Senators Opposing Annexation Are Accused of Filibustering, and Warm Words Ensue.

ATTACK BY SENATOR MORGAN

He Says the Obstructions to the Hawaiian Resolutions Are Obstacles to the Pending War—Mr. Teller on Expansion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Hawaiian annexation question was laid before the Senate at 1:40 P. M. to-day. Mr. DAVIS, (Rep., Minn.,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered a resolution that hereafter, until further notice, the Senate convene at 11 A. M. It went over under objection.

Mr. DAVIS then promptly moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until 11 A. M. Monday, and the motion was agreed to—42 to 11.

Mr. TURLEY (Dem., Tenn.,) then resumed his Constitutional argument against the annexation resolutions. Toward the close of Mr. TURLEY'S speech a diversion was caused by an interruption by Mr. FORAKER, (Rep., Ohio,) who questioned Mr. TURLEY'S position on the point of the cession of territory. Mr. FORAKER walked over to the Democratic side, and, from asking a question, he fell into quite a general discussion with several of the opposition Senators concerning the nature of treaties.

He argued that in this case it was more legitimate to proceed by means of legislation than by treaty because with the ratification of the treaty it would cease to be binding, as when this should occur one of the parties to the contract would pass out of existence. In any event, the transaction was at an end with the tender and acceptance, and this was the case whether the transaction was by means of treaty or legislation.

In the course of the extended colloquy between Mr. FORAKER on the one side, and Mr. ALLEN, (Pop., Neb.,) Mr. CLAY, (Dem., Ga.,) and Mr. CAFFERY, (Dem., La.,) on the other, Mr. FORAKER maintained, as he had held a few days ago in a debate with Mr. BACON, (Dem., Ga.,) that the annexation of Hawaii was not necessarily an executive function. He said that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, under the circumstances, might be made effective even more properly by act of Congress such as was now pending than by treaty, because a treaty was in effect a continuing contract which implied by its very terms the continuing existence of parties to it. In the case in hand the Government of Hawaii would cease to exist upon annexation of the islands to the United States.

A question by Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.,) as to the provisions of the Constitution of Hawaii brought out the statement from Mr. FORAKER that every Constitution the people of the islands had ever had was a proclamation simply by Executive authority. The people themselves had had nothing to do with the making of the Constitutions. The Hawaiian revolution of 1893, he said, had been precipitated by the people when the constituted authority of the islands was about to promulgate another Constitution.

Mr. FORAKER took occasion at this point to defend the action of Minister Stevens, the representative of the United States at Honolulu at that time. He maintained that Mr. Stevens had not done a thing during the revolution which he had not been justified in doing. Other Senators dissented from this view, but Mr. FORAKER maintained his position, granting, of course, he said, that it was a matter of opinion.

Mr. WHITE expressed his gratification that one member of the Foreign Relations Committee should come forward with a defense of the proposed action on the annexation of the islands.

"I want to say to the Senator," instantly replied Mr. FORAKER, "and I say it now because I want it to be of record in this debate, that we considered this matter for months, and every possible phase of the annexation question was elaborately discussed by the Senate. It is unnecessary, in my opinion, that further discussion of the question should be had."

Hawaii's Contract Labor Laws.

At the conclusion of the colloquy, Mr. PETTIGREW (Silver Rep., S. D.,) offered the following amendment to the resolutions:

"That the contract labor laws and all laws, civil or criminal, now in force in said islands by which men are held for service for a definite term, except in punishment for crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, are hereby repealed, and all existing contracts are hereby declared void."

Mr. TURLEY then resumed his argument.

At 4 o'clock Mr. JONES (Dem., Ark.,) suggested to Mr. DAVIS that it might be desirable to have a brief executive session and then adjourn.

"I would ask the Senator from Arkansas," inquired Mr. DAVIS, "whether or not he would be willing now to suggest a day when a vote might be taken on the pending resolutions."

"So far as I am concerned," replied Mr. JONES, "I am willing to agree upon some day next term for a vote."

"That is quite illusory and impossible of entertainment," said Mr. DAVIS. "Can the Senator not make it Thursday of next week?"

"That is even more illusory," responded Mr. JONES.

"Then I shall call for the regular order, Mr. President," said Mr. DAVIS.

A systematic filibuster was then inaugurated. Mr. PETTUS (Dem., Ala.,) moved that the Senate go into executive session. The motion was lost—34 to 15.

Mr. ALLEN (Pop., Neb.,) moved to adjourn. This motion was also lost—35 to 10.

Mr. ALLEN then moved that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock Monday. Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.,) made a point of order against the motion, and it was sustained.

Then for half an hour Mr. ALLEN, sustained by the opponents of annexation, continued to suggest the absence of a quorum or enter motions to adjourn. The friends of annexation stood fast and refused either to adjourn or to go into executive session.

Finally the regular order was called for, and Mr. BERRY (Dem., Ark.,) insisted that a division had been called for on one of Mr. ALLEN'S motions.

Mr. WILSON, (Rep., Wash.,) in demanding again the regular order, intimated that Mr. BERRY was engaged in a "game."

This aroused the Arkansas Senator, and he replied, heatedly: "I desire to say that I have not been engaged in any filibuster or in any game, and any statement of that kind by the Senator from Washington is entirely unfounded and unwarranted."

Mr. MORGAN then took the floor and denounced as "a miserable political trick and intrigue" to which he would never be a party the proceedings which had characterized the opponents of annexation during the previous hour. He declared that the army and navy of the United States were fighting, the battles of their country. Senators were sitting in the Senate Chamber conducting a filibuster against a measure that was essential to a proper conduct of the war with Spain. It was the plain purpose, he said, to block the progress of the Hawaiian resolutions by any possible means. "It is the duty of the Senate," said Mr. MORGAN, "to take action upon this great and solemn question. The American people are in no mood to be trifled with about it."

Mr. ALLEN interrupted Mr. Morgan to say that no filibuster was being conducted by the opponents of annexation, but that rather the filibuster came from the other (the Republican) side of the chamber.

"The facetious remark of the Senator from Nebraska," responded Mr. MORGAN, "does not do justice to the truth, to the record, of the proceedings, to the proprieties of the Senate. For the last hour a systematic filibuster has been set up here, while we ought to be performing a grand and patriotic duty by taking action upon the pending question."

Mr. Morgan's Severe Criticism.

After further discussion Mr. MORGAN said:

"We are representing here men who are shedding their blood for us, and, instead of consulting our convenience and pleasure, we should be giving them our earnest support. If the members of the Senate had to go out and defend this Capitol to-night and were obliged to stand guard, we would have more patriotism than some are now manifesting here. By our delay in taking action we are placing enormous burdens upon the President. By conduct that is absolutely indefensible, by endeavoring to consummate a political trick unworthy of the Senate—unworthy of this solemn occasion—we are failing of a patriotic duty. When you return to your constituents, to the fathers whose sons are now in the Philippine Islands, they will know of this trick and they will spurn you.

"I thank God there is an American spirit, and in that spirit I rejoice. It has already won for us a glory that will last as long as time—glory that will never be dimmed. It has shown that the United States is willing to wage a war for humanity, for Christianity, for liberty. Our soldiers are to-day fighting for humanity, Christianity, and liberty, and with such marked skill and intrepidity that their conduct will ever stand as a monument to them in the eyes of the world and always will command for them the admiration of civilized nations. That we should in this august body be laying pipes to carry into effect a political scheme for the advantage of some party at the November elections is inconceivable, to use no stronger term."

In the course of a heated reply to Mr. MORGAN, Mr. WHITE (Dem., Cal.,) utterly repudiated the statements of the Alabama Senator so far as they related to the conduct of the opponents of annexation. He declared that on the part at least of those opposed to annexation of the Hawaiian Islands the debate was being conducted with the highest and purest motives, and any statement that their actions were otherwise was based either upon corruption or imbecility.

The charge by Mr. WHITE that Mr. MORGAN had been purposely absenting himself from the chamber while the discussion was in progress, and that Mr. MORGAN had himself on other questions led a filibuster, brought the Alabama Senator to his feet.

Invited to a Personal Contest.

"The Senator is becoming personal in his remarks," said Mr. MORGAN. "I submit that this is no proper place for personalities. If the Senator desires to enter upon that kind of a contest, a place may be found outside this chamber which is better calculated for a controversy of that kind."

Mr. WHITE laughed off the suggestion of Mr. MORGAN, and then entered a vigorous denial that either he or any other opponent of the resolutions was attempting to filibuster against their passage.

"Such a statement," declared he, "is utterly and absolutely untrue. I deny, however, that we should be detained here. The rectitude and honesty of our purpose and of our course cannot fairly be questioned. Let none of this hypocrisy, this falsehood, delude anybody. I certainly will never stand here and receive orders as to what I shall do from the Senator from Alabama or from anybody else."

Mr. TELLER, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) in a speech during which he endeavored to throw oil on the troubled waters, maintained that the Senators who were opposing the annexation of Hawaii could not be accused of impeding the progress of the war, as had been intimated by Mr. MORGAN. They had a perfect right, he thought, to a full and free expression of their views upon this as upon any other question before the Senate. Personally, he would like, he said, to have the annexation question determined as soon as possible. He believed that this country would soon be face to face with serious questions of policy.

"Whatever may be done," said he, "whatever policy may be adopted, I do not believe that our action will in any way endanger the solidity and perpetuity of American institutions. We may take Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, but we shall be able to take care of them in a way satisfactory to the people residing there and satisfactory to our own people."

Mr. TELLER eulogized the policy of Mr. MARCY, and said he had advocated the annexation of the islands because he thought that in the expansion of our commerce and the increase of our population they would be necessary to this country.

Mr. Teller on Taking Territory.

As to what should be the policy with reference to the acquisition of territory after the close of the war, he thought the American people could be trusted to dispose of it rightly and righteously whatever party might be in power. Going to war to free Cuba, he asked if it would be consistent to restore the 8,000,000 of the Philippines to the domination of Spain, whose Government there for the past 200 years had been the most corrupt ever known. No one would dare suggest their restoration to Spain, or the dividing of the islands up among the nations.

"Where American soldiers," he said "are buried there the American flag will be planted to remain, and we will take the responsibility of settling the questions involved."

Mr. TELLER asserted that if President he would not tolerate any address from a consort of powers. He said also that he would resent any interference by Germany in the settlement of matters in the Philippines.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Wash.,) followed with a few facetious remarks addressed to Mr. ALLEN, closing with the assertion that the question of majority rule, a greater question than the annexation of Hawaii, was at issue.

Mr. ALLEN followed, replying more particularly to Mr. MORGAN than to Mr. WILSON. He said he cared nothing about being called a filibuster, and that he would maintain his convictions regardless of the dictation of Mr. MORGAN. He asserted that Mr. MORGAN himself had been a filibuster in the silver fight of 1893. He resented the expression that he desired to obstruct the progress of the war, and said this was mere "political rot."

At 6:07 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ROUTINE WORK IN SENATE.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Was Considered, Coming Up as a Report of the Conferees.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) called up and secured the passage of the bill providing for a military secretary to the Secretary of War.

The conference report upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa.) The Senate amendments providing for public buildings at Annapolis, Md., and Butte, Mont., to which the House insisted upon its disagreements, were advocated further by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) and Mr. Mantle (Sil. Rep., Mont.) Aside from the urgent necessity for the buildings, they said that objection had been made by the House on the ground that no bill for a public building had been passed by this Congress, and, aside from providing for these buildings being a discrimination against other deserving cities, it was not usual to incorporate such provisions in sundry civil bills. Mr. Gorman said should the House further insist upon disagreement, he would take occasion to go fully into the construction of the bill to show that rigid rules had been departed from in a number of instances.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) speaking to the recession of the Senate conferrees from the Senate amendment suspending the executive order of February, 1897, making forest reservations in certain Western States, criticised the action of the House for insisting upon striking out the amendment. He said the reservation contained one section of 1,000,000 acres, upon which 15,000 people lived, and upon which there were 127 Post Offices.

Explaining the contention of the House, Mr. Allison said the House conferrees refused absolutely to go into the matter of suspending the orders because the proper modification of them was in the province of the executive department, and could be secured by the representatives of the States affected without asking Congressional action.

In response to this Mr. Pettigrew said he and other representatives had been to the department, had pointed out the injustice of some features of the orders, and the department would do nothing to relieve it.

The forestry reservation question was discussed for nearly two hours by Mr. Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Mr. Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Mr. Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) and Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)

The first three strenuously insisted that the amendment of the Senate providing for an abrogation of the order creating the reservations should be insisted upon. Mr. Wilson had assurances from the Secretary of the Interior that the whole question would be properly and fairly dealt with to the satisfaction of all persons interested.

In a criticism of the conference committee's action upon the Paris Exposition representation, Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) said it was evident no such public sentiment existed in this country in favor of the Paris Exposition appropriation as existed at the time the bill was passed. He attacked the conference provision that twelve Commissioners, instead of experts, be appointed.

The report presented by Mr. Allison was finally agreed to.

A bill conferring authority upon the President to appoint five additional cadets at large to the Naval Academy, which went over yesterday under objection, was called up and passed.

TO INDEMNIFY THE STATES.

A Bill Reported for Refunding Expenses of Raising Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate a copy of a bill for the indemnification of the Governors of States for expenses incurred by them in raising troops for the Spanish war. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Governors of States all reasonable costs incurred in this service.

The Secretary says in his letter of transmittal that the legislation is needed, "in view of the many claims that have been and will hereafter be made by the several States for expenses incurred by them in the organization, enrollment, and muster in of the volunteer forces of the United States." The bill is similar in its provisions to the act of 1861 for a like purpose.

Bankruptcy Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Chairman Henderson of the Judiciary Committee states that it is his intention to call up the conference report on the Bankruptcy bill in the House on Tuesday next.

Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The President to-day sent these nominations of Postmasters to the Senate:

CONNECTICUT—Charles K. Bailey, Bethel.
NEW JERSEY—Charles Richhorn, West Hoboken.
NEW YORK—Jay Jackson, Pine Plains; Stephen G. Newman, Haverstraw.

HIRAM RIGGEN'S DELUSIONS.

Said He Was the Maker of Sun, Moon, and Stars—Wanted Children to Walk Off a Roof and "Go to Heaven."

Behind the story of the arrest of Hiram Riggen in Central Park early yesterday morning, and his confinement at Bellevue Hospital as an insane man, lies the tragedy of the gradual breaking down of his reason under the strain of failure in business, subsequent inability to obtain employment, and the contemplation of his wife and children living almost in poverty. Mrs. Riggen and the co-tenants in the tenement house 437 West Thirtieth Street, which is near Tenth Avenue, have been aware for a fortnight that the unfortunate man's mind had become unbalanced, but as he appeared to be harmless, no steps were taken to deprive him of his liberty. Friday evening his manner appeared to be more irrational than usual. He walked up and down the narrow hall of the tenement house, muttering to himself and informing such of his neighbors as he chanced to meet that he was the maker of the sun and moon and stars. At 11 o'clock he left the house. Two young men followed him, fearing that perhaps he might jump into the river. But, instead, he threw himself before a dummy engine on Tenth Avenue, and was rescued by the watchers not a second too soon. He was taken back to the house, where he apparently quieted down, and was left in his own rooms with his family.

He soon became excited again, and once more left the house, followed by his wife. He wandered about the streets until a late hour before he could be persuaded to return. When he reached his home and saw his children, four in number, the idea came to him of taking them to heaven. He took them to the roof and told them that if they would step from the edge they could fly with him to heaven. Mrs. Riggen went to the rescue of the puzzled and frightened children, who fled while she argued with the crazy man. He finally yielded to her and quitted the roof. But his excited mental state prevented rest, and in a few moments he was again wandering about the streets, followed at a short distance by his faithful wife. He went aimlessly about, and finally brought up in Central Park, where the singularity of his demeanor attracted a policeman's attention. The officer questioned him, and he replied that he was God, and could not be interfered with. He was taken to the police station at the arsenal, and thence sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, and transferred later to Bellevue.

Mr. Riggen, who is about forty-four years old, came to New York from Laurel, Del., some sixteen years ago, and engaged in the produce business. At one time he was at Washington and Jay Streets, and did well there for some years. He married a woman of Southern birth, but who had been raised here. They have four children, the oldest of whom is about twelve years of age. Some years ago Mr. Riggen's business began to fall off, and about two years ago he failed. Since then he has been unable to obtain any steady employment. Four months ago he was forced to give up the comfortable style of living to which his family had been accustomed, and move to cramped quarters in the Thirtieth Street tenement house. The janitor there said last night that Mrs. Riggen had taken her children and gone to her father, whose name and address he did not know.

Continuous cures win confidence. The worst coughs and even Consumption in its early stages are constantly being cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, a special purchase of
Ladies' Nainsook, Cambric, Lawn and Muslin
Undergarments
consisting of

Night Robes,	at 75c, 98c, $1.43
Drawers,	at 35c, 48c, 63c
Chemises,	at 39c, 75c
Skirts,	at 63c, 98c, $1.25
Lawn Dressing Sacques,	at 75c

Also an importation of
Paris Dressing Sacques
of China, Surah, Taffeta and Broche Silks, at $7.50, $9.50, $11.50

Less than one-half of real value.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday
A collection of
Ladies' Golf, Military and Traveling Capes
of Reversible Plaid Cloths or Rugs
at $6.25, $7.50, $9.75, $14.50
Formerly $9.50 to $20.00

Double Texture **Mackintoshes,** at $2.95
Formerly $4.50

English Showerproof **Garments,** at $7.50
Formerly $9.75

Stern Bros

are now showing a large assortment of
Pique, Linen & Duck
Outing Suits
Also
Ladies' Separate Skirts
of Grass Linens with lapped seams, at $1.95
of Pampas Cloth, in light shades of tan, with stitched bands and flounce, at $2.75
Tucked Skirts of Linen and Crash, at $3.50
of imported White Piques, with flounce, at $5.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer Monday
Taffeta Gros Grain and Surah Silk
Parasols, at $1.40
Value, $2.50 to $2.95

Stern Bros

Special To-morrow
For Boys

Washable Sailor Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years,	$1.25, $1.95
Heretofore $2.50 to $4.98	
Dewey and Sampson Suits of blue denim,	85c, $1.25
Sailor Suits of Navy Blue Serges, Cheviots and Mixtures, sizes 3 to 12 years,	$2.75, $3.75
Heretofore $4.50 to $6.90	
Double-breasted Suits of Navy Blue Cheviots and Mixtures, sizes 8 to 16 years,	$3.75
Heretofore $5.50 to $6.90	

West 23d St.

S. Koch & Sons

EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY.
24 West 23d Street.

Trimmed Hats.
Midsummer Sale of Trimmed Hats at
$5.00
heretofore $12.00 to $25.00

Ladies' Sailor Hats.
Rough Jumbo Braid Trimmed Sailor Hats at
73c.—value $1.75.
Satin Split Straw Trimmed Sailors, double brims, at
92c.—value $2.00.
OUR SAILOR HATS ARE MADE BY MEN'S HATTERS; Best Finish and Workmanship.

Ladies' Dress Shapes,
at **25c.** to close.
This season's best goods, and sold at from $1.50 to $2.00.

VEILING.
Ready-made Breton Wash Veils, adapted for sailor hats, at
35c. and **49c.**;
value 60c. and 95c.

RIBBONS.
French Taffeta Moire Antique Ribbons, 4 inches wide, all colors, finest quality, all silk, at
19c. yard; value 40c.
Fancy Taffeta, gauze edge, 5 inches wide, at
15c. yard; imported to sell at 75c.

24 West 23d Street.

Send for copy of Vantine's Store News; free.

We have just now the finest collection of Cloisonne ware we ever had, and the finest collection ever seen in New York.

There are all sizes, but a great many are small pieces and very choice.

Inspection invited.

CHINESE RATTAN FURNITURE,

Cool, comfortable, strong and durable.

Here are a few of them just to give you an idea of our stock.

$4.50 and $5.50. BROAD-ARM RATTAN EASY CHAIR; two sizes, 36 and 38 inches high.

$6.75. RATTAN ARM-CHAIR, suitable for ladies; 42 inches high.

$11.00. RATTAN SETTEE. Back is handsomely decorated with fan designs; 51 inches long.

$10.00. RATTAN RECLINING CHAIR. The acme of Summer comfort; 60 inches long.

VANTINE'S ORANGE PEKOE TEA IS JUST THE THING FOR AFTERNOON FUNCTIONS; $1.00 A POUND.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
Largest Japanese, Chinese, and India House in the world.
877-879 Broadway, New York
bet. 18th and 19th Sts.

RULING ON WAR TAX LAW

What Constitutes an Original Issue of Certificates of Stock.

HOW STAMPS ARE AFFIXED

Where No Records of Sales Are Kept Except in Books the Tax Stamp Must Be Placed on the Page.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made an important ruling relating to the construction to be given to that portion of the new war revenue act, Schedule A, imposing a stamp tax on original issues of certificates of stock of companies or corporations and on sales, agreements to sell, or transfers of such certificates.

The decision holds that where in any case a certificate held by any person is presented to the company for the issuance of another certificate or certificates in lieu thereof, each new certificate thereupon issued is within the meaning of the act an "original issue," on which the tax must be paid. In case of sale, where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, a tax of 2 cents is required to be paid on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, and the stamp representing this is required to be placed upon such books. Where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate—that is to say, executed authority to transfer is contained on the back of the stock which is to be transferred, the stamp must be placed upon the transfer certificate—that is, upon the surrendered certificate containing the transfer.

In cases of agreement to sell, or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificates assigned in blank, there must be executed a memorandum thereof, to which the stamp is required to be affixed. This proposition was stated to the Commissioner: "Suppose a man was the owner of a certificate for 100 shares of stock and he wishes to sell ten of these. The result would be that one certificate would be issued for the ten shares sold and an additional certificate for the ninety shares still remaining in his possession."

The Commissioner, in response, says: "In this case a stamp representing the full amount of tax on the certificate for ninety shares must be affixed thereto, such certificate being held to be an 'original issue,' within the meaning of these words as they are used in Schedule A, and that a stamp must also be affixed to the certificate for the ten shares for the amount imposed thereon as an 'original issue,' and in addition to this tax must be paid for the transfer of the certificate for the ten shares sold. In case a man has several certificates for shares of stock aggregating 100 shares and for his convenience asks the company for one certificate covering the 100 shares, it is held that the new certificate issued for 100 shares is to be regarded as an 'original issue.'"

WAR REVENUE TAX STAMPS.

A Decision by Commissioner Scott Relating to Sample Packages.

A question frequently asked at the Internal Revenue offices in this city during the past week was: "Will samples obviously put up for gratuitous distribution and intended for advertising purposes be required to be stamped by the manufacturers?" This matter was referred to United States Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott, in Washington, and yesterday he sent the following reply to Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District, in this city:

Samples of all articles mentioned in Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898, when removed for consumption by gratuitous distribution or otherwise, are liable to the stamp tax according to the retail price or value of such sample on and after July 1, 1898.

The effect of this decision will be to put on an ordinary business basis a rapidly increasing practice among manufacturers of proprietary articles, of distributing two, three, and four ounce packages of their preparations among physicians and others who supply the goods to consumers.

Persons who inquired for tax stamps for bank checks and other documents at the Second and Third District Internal Revenue offices yesterday were told to call on Monday or Tuesday.

TERMS OF BOND ISSUE EVADED.

Treasury Department, However, Enforces the Popular Loan Plan.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The public statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury last Thursday, to the effect that numerous evidences of attempts to violate the spirit of the law authorizing a 3 per cent. bond issue were being received from banks and similar institutions, has already called forth a number of letters fully confirming the Secretary's suspicions. In each case the writers admit their connections with some transaction of this character and ask to have the subscription returned. One writer says:

"Having noticed the inclosed item in today's paper, I thought it my duty to state that I signed one of the 'dummy' orders, and now see that it will be not right. Please destroy the application or return, whichever you think best, and greatly oblige."

It was stated at the Treasury Department to-day that subscriptions were now being received for comparatively large sums, of $5,000 and over, which bear almost unmistakable evidences of an attempt to evade the law by means of dummy orders. In all cases of this kind, however, large or small in amount, the closest scrutiny will be brought to bear, and in case the evidence warrants it they will be unceremoniously returned to the senders.

The War Loan Subscriptions.

There was at the Sub-Treasury yesterday no indication of active interest in the war threes. At any rate at no time during business hours were there more than three persons in line to pay direct subscriptions or receive receipts. Assistant Treasurer Jordan announced that Secretary Gage had decided that the taking of popular subscriptions to the war loan shall cease after 3 P. M. July 13. A result of the payments in currency at the Sub-Treasury for direct subscriptions of more than $2,000,000 is that payments by the Government which have been made in gold are made either in gold or currency at the option of the creditor.

The War Bonds at Boston.

BOSTON, June 25.—At noon to-day, when the United States Sub-Treasury closed its doors, Treasurer O'Neil had received as subscriptions to the new war loan $1,600,000.

PATRIOTIC JERSEY CITY DOG.

It Salutes the Stars and Stripes, and Thereby Is Restored to Its Owner.

Jacob Arm of 630 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, had a black-and-tan dog that he valued highly and to which he had taught a number of tricks. The dog disappeared three weeks ago. Yesterday Mr. Arm found the animal in a butcher's shop on Summit Avenue, kept by Louis Law. The animal seemed delighted to see him, but Law refused to surrender it. Accordingly, Arm went before Police Justice Nevin and swore out a warrant for Law's arrest. Law and the dog were taken to court, where Arm proved his ownership by causing the dog to perform the tricks he had been taught, one of which was to stand on his hind legs, shoulder a miniature gun which Arm made for him, and salute the American flag. This won for him the applause of the audience.

Justice Nevin decreed that Law should surrender the animal and that Arm should pay him $3 for feeding and caring for the dog. This was agreed to and the case was dismissed. Law denied that he stole the dog. He says it ran into his shop, and as it seemed hungry, he fed it.

Human Foot Found on a Roof.

A human foot, apparently that of a man, was found yesterday afternoon on the roof of 34 East Thirty-third Street by Thomas Bligh, a sheet iron worker of 95 Cannon Street, who was doing some repairing there. The foot was in a good state of preservation, and had been on the roof, it was thought by the police, about two days. It had been cut off with a sharp knife and a sharp saw about eight inches above the ankle. The house is owned by Mrs. Edward Lynch, who left there for her country home on Long Island a month ago. The police think some physician may have given the foot to some one to dispose of, and that by this means it got on the roof.

J. A. Donnelly's Appointment.

James A. Donnelly, former Assemblyman, has been appointed chief stenographer and assistant to the Surrogate. The salary of this position is $3,000 a year, and its incumbent cannot be removed except for cause. The place was formerly held by the late Edward F. Underhill.

Col. Partridge for State Senator.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 25.—Col. Frank C. Partridge, former United States Minister to Venezuela and Hawaii, and Chief Clerk in the State Department at Washington, has been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator from Rutland County.

A single fare for the round trip to the Adirondack Mountains July 2d to 5th. See New York Central Ticket Agents for particulars.—Adv.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Recent extensive purchases in foreign markets enable us to offer some unusual values in these goods. The following are a few items:

4,500 pairs manufacturers' samples in Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, ribbed, plain, fancy colors and black, price 15c. and 19c. pair. Less than half price.

Ladies' Richelieu and Rembrandt Ribbed Tan and Black Lisle Thread . . . . . 25c. pair; 3 pair for 68c.

Ladies' Lace Lisle Hose, 12 different styles, at . . 45c. pair

Very scarce, just imported Ladies' Plain Gauze Lisle Hose, 35c. pair; 3 pair for 95c.

500 dozen Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, tans and black, double knee, two pair for . . . . . 25c.

900 dozen Swiss Ribbed White Cotton Vests, silk braid trimming, two for . . . . . 25c.

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Just received, another shipment of Ladies' Summer Waists, including some very fine materials, made to sell for double the price, at 98c., $1.25, $1.98

Also White Lawn Shirt Waists, in correct styles, at prices that cannot be found elsewhere,

Plain, 98c.——Tucked, $1.35.——Insertion Embroidery, $1.98

Linen and Duck Dress Skirts, newest cut, tailor made, at $1.00, $1.50, $1.98

White Pique Dress Skirts, plain and flounced, perfect fitting, at $3.25, $4.98, $5.75

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Among the extraordinary values to be found in our Millinery Department are:

Five cases of SAILOR HATS, at . 35c. each. Regular price 75c

Also 10,000 dollars worth of rich Millinery Novelties at 25 cents on the dollar.

1,000 WOOL BUNTING
AMERICAN FLAGS
From Townsend & Montant's Auction Sale.
Retailed at Auction Prices.

ADDRESS OF WALLACE BRUCE.

Made at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the New York Caledonian Clubhouse.

More than 1,000 representatives of the New York Caledonian Club, Scottish Clansmen of New York and Brooklyn, and friends from all parts of the surrounding district, assembled on Friday evening to witness the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the New York Caledonian Club, in Eighth Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, as noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

At the hour appointed some 200 kilted Scots, with pipers and Scottish flags, marched upon the platform, which covered the entire space to be occupied by the new building. They were but the vanguard of a great procession, and every point of vantage was at once filled. Chief Robb called the gathering to order, and a dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, a member of the club. The box, which contained many valuable records, speeches, poems, financial statements, and an account of Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, was then hermetically sealed and placed in the cornerstone, which was swung by a derrick into its place. The Chief read a list of the entire contents, and handed the trowel to Wallace Bruce, who in due form declared the stone well and securely laid. The band struck up "Scots, Wha' Hae," at the conclusion of which Mr. Bruce pronounced an eloquent and inspiring oration of which the following is a part:

"Chief Robb, members of the New York Caledonian Club, ladies and gentlemen: In response to the invitation of the members of the New York Caledonian Club, who have honored me by a request to lay the cornerstone of the new clubhouse in the heart of this great city, I come with pleasure and profound appreciation of a great compliment.

"Remembering your kindness to me on many occasions, and the cordiality of Scotsmen on both sides of the sea, I could not have responded otherwise, although I knew full well the difficulty of giving an address worthy of the occasion. I trust however it is this time for inspiration to Scottish hearts ever warm in the cause of country, freedom and fraternity, as I shall consider briefly the far-reaching associations of the gathering, the time, and the event."

Turning to Chief Robb, Mr. Bruce said: "You, Sir, are presiding this evening over a parliament of all Scotland, for before you are representatives of every shire and burrough of old Scotia. The people here assembled go back in memory at this hour to the banks of the Doon, the Ayr, the Ettrick, the Yarrow, the Tweed, and the Clyde. They wander again by the bonnie banks of Loch Lomond, along the steep hillsides of Loch Awe, and among the mountain fastnesses of Loch Katrine. You hear again songs of love and valor, until the three thousand miles of the salt sea are reduced to the diameter of a tear which trickles from moistened eyelids. The romances of Walter Scott and the ballads of Robert Burns are all blended to-day in a memory of a marvelous land of beauty, poetry, and history.

"The story of Scotsmen on this side of the Atlantic, who helped us to lay the foundation of the Republic," the speaker continued, "is also recalled. We see Alexander Hamilton walking through the meadows sloping to the Hudson in the very spot where we are now gathered. We see Washington Irving on his way to Sunnyside, who threw a romance over the Hudson and the Catskills like that of Scott over the Tweed and the Border Country. We call to memory the Scottish woman, Mrs. Ross of Philadelphia, who, with Washington and Morris, designed the first flag of our Republic, fitting indeed, that the first flag of Columbia was wrought by a woman's hand, and thrice fitting that in the hand of the maker of yonder banner flowed blood in honorable descent from those who fought at Bannockburn.

"This day, moreover, is the anniversary of Bannockburn, fitting day for the rearing of a Caledonian structure, for on this day almost 600 years ago was laid the cornerstone of Scottish independence. This, moreover, is St. John's Day, when in olden times the fires were lit on every Scottish hill and mountain, fitting time, therefore, for the cornerstone service of a building dedicated to the purpose of keeping alive the fires of Scottish patriotism."

After referring to the purposes of this work, embracing loyalty to the past, activity in the present, and hope for the future, Mr. Bruce said, "We live in an age of great events, when even electricity is hardly swift enough for bulletins of daily record, when Carlyle's 'Clock of the Century' is striking the hour of wider liberty to far-off multitudes." Then, pointing to the flags above them, Mr. Bruce closed his address, which from the first sentence to the last stirred the hearts of all present and elicited frequent applause, with the following eloquent peroration: "I see waving above us the Star-Spangled Banner, the Scottish standard, and the British flag. May they continue to wave in the future side by side, not lost or swallowed up in each other's folds, but in happy fraternity to foster forever through all the world a wider liberty."

The band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which the silver trowel was handed to Mr. Bruce as a souvenir of the proceedings. Mr. Bruce said it would be treasured forever by himself and by those who came after him. The members and their guests then adjourned to the Caledonian rooms, where they were hospitably greeted and the success of the new clubhouse pledged to the music of "Auld Lang Syne."

Bicyclist Probably Fatally Injured.

Morris Nolan, twenty-three years old, of 746 Tenth Avenue, while going down Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon, ran into an ice wagon at Forty-seventh Street and was probably fatally injured. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital by Dr. Marcy, who said Nolan had sustained internal injuries that are likely to cause his death. William H. Wiger of 328 East Sixty-first Street, the driver of the wagon, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Sunday
June 26-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL

The Authorities Pleased with the Week's Work in Cuba.

MORE RESISTANCE EXPECTED

The Problem of a Reward for Lieut. Hobson—Congress and the Question of Annexing Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President McKinley and his Cabinet have considered this a very good week. All the information they have had from Santiago, in addition to that which could be given to the public, has convinced them that the expedition under Gen. Shafter was well-conceived, and that it was carried out with highly creditable promptness, considering all things at Tampa and elsewhere that made the embarkation look like a scene of unpromising confusion. The President and the Secretary of War were not alone in looking for a determined effort by the Spanish to resist the landing o the troops. From a month to six weeks of notice had been given to the Spanish at Santiago that there was to be an attack there, the attempts of the War Department to throw the Spanish off the scent having been very weak and unconvincing. It is assumed at the War Department, as it is at the Navy Department, that the ability of the Spanish to resist must be smaller than was conceived, or that they hoped to get the United States forces ashore and then crush them. To men who know the advantages to be secured by a reverse at the beginning of an undertaking, it is regarded as a fatal blunder that the Spanish did not dispute the landing of the troops more resolutely. While the batteries of the warships are terrible forces to face, military men say that if a similar Spanish force were to attempt to land on the shores of the United States, and there was a superior or equal force of troops to meet them, there would have been an engagement, possibly with great loss to the defenders, but inevitably with great slaughter to the invaders. It is regarded as not improbable that if the Spanish had offered determined resistance to Gen. Shafter's landing parties it might have been forced back to the ships, and compelled to renew the attack. The moral effect of such a reverse would have been to increase the ardor of the Spanish troops, while it would have taken much of the confidence out of the United States forces, and perhaps deferred the later attack in force. As it turned out, the troops of the United States began their work in excellent spirits, and, having reached shore almost without molestation, were ready to do battle with the most absolute confidence that they would be able to overcome their sluggish foe.

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Mr. Sousa Does Not Ask Much.

John Philip Sousa, the "March King," who learned something about music as it is supplied for the navy, while he was leader of the Marine Band, is said to be desirous of entering the service of the United States temporarily, or until the opening of the concert season in October. As his yearning is understood here, he would like to be made a Captain and general bandmaster, to take under instruction all the bands of the service, and give them the sort of instruction that has made his own bands distinctive and successful. The idea at once seems to laymen not familiar with the conditions to possess merit. The trouble with it is, however, that Uncle Sam has but two bands, One of these is the Marine Band of Washington; the other is the band at the Military Academy at West Point. Each of these bands, which has an excellent band, the band is not of enlisted men, but is an organization kept together by a leader who is paid, as are the men, by a collection from the officers and men of the academy. The bands of the army and the navy are not United States bands. Uncle Sam does not pay anybody except the ship's and soldiers' buglers. Regiments that can pay for bands enjoy their services, and those who are too poor to invest in such luxuries get about without them as best they may. The District of Columbia Regiment, which went to Tampa without a band, is very proud of the fact that a band followed it some time after it first started out for war. Some of the New Jersey soldiers, by the way, say that their drum corps pleases quite as well for most purposes as a brass band, and encourages very good marching. Mr. Sousa's vacation period would not be long enough to enable him to make a very deep impression upon the scattered bands of the army; would scarcely afford him time, in fact, to make a quick trip to each of the camps to hear the bands play. Then if Mr. Cannon should be asked to approve of such use of the public money, he would produce discord at once.

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Who Killed Cock Robin?

It is too bad to spoil a good story, but that story about how the fleet of Cervera was really found to be in Santiago must be corrected in the interest of history. A fortnight or more ago an explanation of the discovery of Cervera was sent out to distant papers which asserted that the United States were indebted to the British Ambassador for the first definite intelligence that the Spanish Admiral and his fleet were indeed in Santiago Harbor. The fact that we were anxious to know seems to have been known abroad. The news got down to Kingston, and then over to Santiago, and when the British Consul at the latter city became aware of the interest in the whereabouts of the vessels he itched to tell. So, using the cipher which was known only to the British Consul at Kingston, he sent him a dispatch informing him that Admiral Cervera and seven vessels of his fleet were in the harbor. He had a perfect right to give his fellow-Consul that information. The Consul at Kingston, assuming that Ambassador Pauncefote must have some interest in events, cabled him a few words to let him know. Somebody from the British Embassy who was quite sure that Secretary Day would appreciate the importance of the information called at the Department of State and let the Secretary look at the dispatch. Secretary Day told Secretary Long, and he told Admiral Sampson. It is a pity, surely, to spoil this. But Secretary Long smiled and said "No." The Department of State said "No." So far as can be ascertained, the story was true in part. The information of the State Department did come from Kingston, but presumably from the Consul of the United States, who possibly heard it from the British Consul at Kingston, who must have had it from Santiago, where there is a British Consul. But the story was a very good one.

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The Case of Paymaster Wham.

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster in the United States Army, has been under a strange and distressing sentence since 1894 when President Cleveland, in mitigating a sentence of dismissal, decided that Major Wham should be suspended from duty until 1904 at half pay. Recently Major Wham's friends have brought forward a bill to restore him to duty, which can only be done by setting aside the court-martial finding. The bill was passed a day or two ago by the House, having been recommended by Secretary Alger, who had examined the history of the case and concluded that the man had been too severely punished. The House took that view of the case, for it seems from the accounts of it in the report which was made to Congress that Wham's army record was good from the time he was a private soldier during the rebellion; that he had since that time distinguished himself for soldierly qualities, and that the transaction for which he was court-martialed was one with a private citizen, involving the question of the payment of a note of $1,000. Wham neglected to make the proper defense in the case brought against him for payment of the $1,000, and he was very vigorously prosecuted as soon as he ventured to become a candidate for Paymaster General of the Army. During the debate this was alluded to, and there was also some rather vague criticism of the composition of the court-martial. Some members of the House objected to paying Major Wham his full salary for the years he had not served, but Mr. Ray of New York very quickly suggested that he had been improperly or wrongfully sentenced the Government ought to pay him in justice, as the restoration to the pay roll was an admission that he should never have been taken from it. The case was mysterious enough to deserve better explanation than it received, and Major Wham should be enabled some one to account for the severe but illogical sentence imposed upon him by President Cleveland.

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Yellow Extras in Disfavor.

"Fake" newspapers do not sell as well in Washington as they did a few weeks ago. While it was possible to invent and pass off alarming stories as having been sent from all manner of places by telegraph, and until the severe censor made it impossible to give plausibility to such stories, papers printed in New York at 11 o'clock in the morning or thereabout would arrive in Washington just at dusk, and boys would go far and wide with them, exhibiting their alarming headlines to all they met as a bait to secure their purchase. At first these poster-papers took very well. Comparison with other papers not so alarming revealed the fact that the posters alone contained the amazing news, and publicity of the fact that they were printed hours before the local papers issued at 4 o'clock soon cut down the purchases, and when buyers became scarce the boys neglected to take the papers, and the cry of "Extry New Yorks" became as infrequent as notable instances of charity. The few boys who still pick up packages of the "Extry New Yorks" hawk them about the streets at 1 cent for an hour or two, and not infrequently a sad-eyed boy who has been "stuck" will halt the person who is out late—say 10 o'clock—with appeals to help him out. The very low ebb of the business makes it evident that the publishers of these "Extrys" must receive large bundles of "returns" from Washington. As for the profits of the business at the rate the papers are sold here, that is a matter about which publishers are apt to know much more than writers.

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The Fiddler Must Be Paid.

Nothing could be much drearier than the present condition of the halls of Congress except emptiness, which may follow soon if the annexation business can be disposed of either by a favorable vote or a postponement to a certain day in the next session. The suggestion of a day some time hereafter is one of the indications of weakness in the measure. All manner of things may happen before December next. A conviction may seize the people that Hawaii ought not to be taken, either to please speculators in the islands or vain political adventurers in the United States. The prospect for annexation has been considered good enough by some observers to bring to Washington men who hope to be selected to take part in the government of the islands as soon as the United States flag shall be raised. Sage men who are not opposed to the President politically, but who detest this forcible annexation of a humbug republic, look for a most corrupt and scandalous territorial government in the islands if they are annexed. One thing is certain, however, that if it is to be an extravagant government that the United States is to set up, Mr. Cannon and his associates will have to appropriate the money to pay the fiddler. It will not be easy to hide away the cost of these so-called jewels of the Pacific, including the expense of maintaining the leper colony on Molokai.

E. G. D.

FIVE MEN PERISH AT SEA.

Steamer Alpha, from Halifax, Loses a Pilot and Four Men in the Straits of Magellan.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 25.—A letter from Capt. Kall of the steamer Alpha, which is on a voyage from this port to Vancouver, states that while at anchor at Sand Point, Straits of Magellan, the pilot and four sailors were drowned.

The men were returning from a hulk in a boat, which upset near the steamer. The current carried all of the men out of reach of rescuers. The men lost were Freeman Embree, Port Hawksbury, N. S.; James McGrath, Halifax; Edward S. Dell, Ship Harbor, N. S., and L. Gorgensen, a native of Norway. The pilot's name is unknown.

A TRAGEDY AT SPRINGFIELD.

Husband Shoots His Wife and Then Kills Himself.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25.—Clarence E. Smith, fifty years of age, of 32 Bond Street, shot and perhaps fatally wounded his wife about 7 o'clock this morning and then shot himself, death being almost instantaneous.

The injured woman was removed to the Springfield Hospital. She is not suffering much pain, but it is as yet impossible to tell whether her wounds are of a fatal nature. The cause of the crime is unknown, but it is believed that Smith was taken with a fit of insanity, his daughter having made the remark that he had been crazy once before.

CYCLE COMPANIES DEFRAUDED.

Hector Robinson Rearrested in Quincy, Mass., After Being Discharged.

QUINCY, Mass., June 25.—Hector Robinson, who was arrested in Boston last Sunday for uttering a fraudulent check on the National Bank of Franklin, Mass., to-day was discharged for lack of probable cause. He was rearrested for obtaining $300 by false pretenses from a New York bicycle company. Two other companies want Robinson on similar charges. Robinson is alleged to have obtained a large number of bicycles from these firms, for which he did not pay.

Inspector Ferguson has traced the bicycles as far as Montreal, where it is believed an accompiice of Robinson sold them. The Montreal police have been asked to take up the matter and find the agent. Robinson has been held for the Grand Jury.

Decapitated by an Elevator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—Fred G. Perrigo, an employe, while repairing an elevator in the Prudential Building was decapitated this morning. His head fell down the shaft to the basement, while his body remained on top of the elevator. How the accident happened is not known.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE WAR

Officers Make Comments Concerning the Way the United States Army Was Organized.

THEIR CRITICISMS NOT SEVERE

German Newspapers Endeavoring to Disclaim All Hostility to Americans—Gossip from the Colony of Our Countrymen at Berlin.

BERLIN, June 14.—Public criticism of the United States Army and its methods, and particularly of the fitness of Mr. Alger for his present office, seem to form the principal topic at present in the United States, and it would seem natural that foreign officers would be especially sarcastic in their remarks concerning our military organization, or, rather, our lack of it.

I am bound to say, however, that this has not been the case whenever I have talked with German officers of intelligence, for they rightly point out that any situation other than the one now confronting our military authorities could not for a moment be hoped for, and are unanimous in praising the care and moderation with which our soldiers are being prepared for their difficult task.

A German Colonel, commander of a Saxon regiment in Leipsic, remarked to me lately that this lack of precipitancy was a surprise to him, as he expected that the War Department would give way, as it had in 1861, to the unthinking clamor of the public, and throw a totally unprepared body of men into Cuba, with the result that Bull Run would be repeated. It was no disgrace, said the Colonel, although very difficult to understand from the standpoint of a German officer, that the United States is devoid of a proper military organization, for in time that can be remedied, but it would have been an unforgivable sin to undertake any aggressive military step without proper military preparation.

As a rule the higher military personages here recognize the indisputable truth that this war of ours is a singularly happy event, once granted that the days of wars are not yet over, and that the most fortunate feature of the whole affair lies in the choice of an enemy, for we are now enabled, at comparatively small sacrifice, not only clearly to perceive the absolute necessity of adequate military organization for both army and navy, and to make this patent to the people at large, but we are placed in a position to perfect this organization in the only manner in which it can be made thoroughly efficient, namely, by experience in actual warfare. This view of the situation, although strictly a military one, seems to be extremely sensible and wholesome.

German Officers on Our Army.

Of course it cannot be expected that the officers of such a perfect machine as the German Army should not laugh more or less at our flounderings, or make fun of our "newly baked" Colonels and Majors. The list of Adjutants General in particular causes them to smile, and they very naturally ask why so many young men of good family but of no military experience whatever, sometimes not even in the militia, should be appointed to such extremely important positions, instead of promoting officers of the better militia regiments, not to mention the regulars. German sociologists are apt to sneer a little about such appointments as that of Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, and to ask whether that be consistent with the traditions of a republic. The case of Lieut. Carroll, which seems to have aroused an extraordinary interest at home, would seem to be a bad one for the opponents of such appointments to take up, for, if we need extra officers in the navy, whom could we better take than a young man who knows ships and navigation so thoroughly as the gentleman mentioned above?

German naval officers are at a loss to understand the peculiar formation of the two American fleets in Cuban waters, for, they say, Admiral Schley has a fine squadron that cannot fly, as it is composed particularly of slow-going battleships, and Admiral Sampson's flotilla is quite as incongruous in its composition. I happen to know that a great many of our own naval officers agree with this criticism. Nevertheless, the critics admit that the necessity of forming the squadrons at practically a moment's notice, and of using the ships as they came out of the dry docks or were bought from foreign nations handicapped the Navy Department to a great extent.

A late editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES rightly expressed satisfaction at the change in tone shown by the German press. This change, so far as it goes, is to be heartily welcomed, but it is by no means so far-reaching as people at home may imagine. In fact, it extends hardly beyond the few newspapers that come under the direct or indirect influence of the German Government, in addition to the one or two periodicals of a Liberal cast, like Die Nation. One or two of the newspapers that have changed their key seemed to feel a necessity of explaining their former bitter hostility, or rather to deny that there was any bitterness in it.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which has the widest circulation in Germany, now makes the extraordinary statement that nearly all the dispatches of The Associated Press dealing with the attitude of the German press have been systematically "edited" by the London manager of the association in a manner to poison the minds of American readers against Germany, and quotes the "Baltimore Korrespondent," a German-American newspaper, for it, to the effect that the London manager in question is not an American, but an Englishman, who simply quashes every telegram inimical to England, and accentuates the hostile tone of the German dispatches. The article in the Tageblatt is entitled "London as Well as Berlin Betrays Germany and America," and does not hesitate to call the London office of The Associated Press a "Factory of Lies."

The German Press and the War.

Attention has often been called to this extraordinary state of affairs, but, as long as The Associated Press sends its Berlin telegrams through London and its Sunday dispatches by letter on Fridays from Berlin to London, where everything is edited by somebody who is evidently theoretically hostile to Germany, as well as quite ignorant of German conditions, there can be no help for it. There is no justice, however, in making The Associated Press the scapegoat for the sins of the German press. It is useless for The Tageblatt to assert that its articles have never been bitter nor overstepped the bounds of objective criticism, for it is a simple fact that almost the entire German press has shown, up to three weeks ago, a malignity the intensity of which can only be explained by the inspiration of hate. We are winning the fight now, and the Germans wish to be our friends. This is human nature, and not to be too harshly criticised, but it is not lovely. Nevertheless it is the duty of every American and every German to do his best from this time forth to bring closer together two countries whose ties of blood and interest are so patent.

The question of an eventual intervention by Germany, either for herself or together with other powers, has come to be a journalistic "chestnut" of the driest kind. Not so very long ago the German officials were very chary of expressing any opinion on the subject, but since the Kaiser's speech and the pronunciamento of the Foreign Office, a member of the German Government will talk on the subject on any occasion as readily as about the weather, and will without hesitation ridicule any idea of intervention on the part of Germany. The situation here is exactly as I described it fully a month ago—that is, no step in this direction on Germany's part is possible unless complications should arise of a nature threatening to Germany's interests, which is, after all, a mere platitude, as in a case of that kind any nation on the earth capable of backing up what it demands would intervene in some way or another.

Colony at Berlin.

The American colony is very quiet just now. Mrs. White, the wife of our excellent Ambassador, is in America, while Mrs. J. B. Jackson and her niece, Miss Rutter, are spending a few weeks at Baden-Baden. First Lieut. Allen, our late military attaché, has followed his naval colleague to America, while the Second Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Fisk, is spending his vacation in France. In addition to this Consul General Goldschmidt is only just recovering from a rather serious illness, which will prevent his taking up the duties of his office for some time yet. The Consul General is intending to spend some weeks at Nauheim.

Sir Frank Lascelles and daughter are moving to their Potsdam villa, but intend going to England for a few weeks. Sir Frank's sister, Lady Edward Cavendish, has returned to England. The Lascelles intend spending about a month at Homburg this summer, where Sir Frank has been ordered to take the waters. Lord Gough, First Secretary, has also taken a house at Potsdam.

Hitherto no successor to the late British Consul General, Herr Schwabach, has been appointed. It will be remembered that some discussion took place in The Times and other English papers concerning the Berlin appointment. A number of correspondents, including a prominent member of Parliament, protested against the appointment of a foreigner to such an important post. On the other hand, the office has been held for over thirty years by members of the house of Bleichroeder, who have come to consider it rather a privilege of their firm. The present members of the house are rather young for such a position, and there is much speculation as to what the British Foreign Office will do in the matter. It would seem that enough good Englishmen could be found to fill such an important position in so large a capital as Berlin, and this is the opinion of every Briton with whom I have talked, although the late Herr Schwabach was an excellent officer in many ways.

Capt. Jackson, R. N., who is British naval attaché not only to the Washington Embassy, but also to a number of the European Courts, is at present residing in Berlin.

EDWARD BRECK.

KLONDIKE MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamer Ora Reported Lost on Lake Bennett—The Jane Gray Reported Ashore.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 25.—The steamer Amur, which has arrived from Skaguay, brings news of the reported loss of the steamer Ora on Lake Bennett. The Ora was en route to Dawson on her maiden trip. The report lacks confirmation.

The schooner Jane Gray is reported to be ashore near Kyuquat, about 100 miles from the place where she was wrecked, causing the loss of thirty-six lives. The survivors of this disaster asserted that the vessel foundered at sea, but it is evident that such was not the case. The Indians who found the wreck state that there were no bodies in the cabin.

JACK DALTON SHOT AT.

An Indian Fires from Ambush, Barely Missing Him.

JUNEAU, Alaska, June 20, via Seattle, Washington, June 25.—On Friday last an Indian belonging to a Chilcoot band of Sticks fired two shots from ambush at Jack Dalton, the noted Alaska explorer and trail breaker, narrowly missing him.

All the circumstances of the shooting show it to have been a carefully planned attempt to assassinate the man whom the Indians hold to be responsible for the influx of whites into their country.

S. V. R. CRUGER'S FUNERAL.

The Body to Reach Trinity Church To-morrow—Services on Tuesday.

Arrangements for the funeral of Col. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger, who died at his Summer home in Bayville, Long Island, last Thursday, were completed yesterday. In consequence of Col. Cruger's long connection with the management of the corporation of Trinity Church, services of more than ordinary impressiveness will be held in that church next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. The body will be brought to this city from Bayville on the train leaving Locust Valley at 12:11 o'clock tomorrow, and at 2 P. M. it will reach Trinity Church, where it will remain until the funeral on the day following.

The casket is of polished English oak, and on its lid is a large solid silver plate containing this inscription:

Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Born May 9, 1844.
Died June 23, 1898.

The Vestry of Trinity Corporation will attend the funeral services in a body, and seats will be reserved for other bodies and associations of which Col. Cruger was a member. The following named gentlemen have been invited to act as honorary pallbearers: Stuyvesant Fish, Edward A. Wickes, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry G. Olin, Charles C. Haight, E. H. Harriman, George V. N. Baldwin, and Theodore Newbold.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity parish, will conduct the services, assisted by the vicars and curates of all of the churches and chapels in the parish. The full-surpliced male choir will sing the musical part of the service, and the interment will immediately follow the church service. Col. Cruger's body will be laid in the family vault under the choir on the Rector Street side of the church.

FIRE LOSSES FOR 1897.

The Figures Are the Lowest Since 1890, with Pennsylvania Leading.

The Chronicle fire tables for 1898 give information in regard to the fire losses and insurance losses for the year 1897. The aggregate fire loss was $2,454,592,481, which is $2,382,845 less than in 1896. The insurance loss for the year was $1,438,902,448, or $7,181,655 lower than the loss for the previous year. This showing is smaller than for any year since 1890. A noticeable feature is that for the first time the yearly loss of New York was exceeded by that of another State, Pennsylvania leading with a fire loss of $13,706,315, and an insurance loss of $8,674,980.

The number of fires reported during the year was 55,779, of which but two caused a loss of over $1,000,000. One was at Knoxville, Tenn., in April, where the figures footed up to $1,019,725, and the other was at Pittsburg, Penn., in May, when the loss was $1,905,515. The loss to the State of Pennsylvania on the buildings at Harrisburg aggregated $700,000. The greatest monthly loss occurred in January, when the property loss was $11,594,495, and the insurance loss $7,187,515.

There were burned in 1897 33,033 dwellings and tenements, 11,811 barns, stables, and granaries; 1,753 general merchandise stores, 913 retail liquor stores and saloons, and 735 churches.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union, at its next monthly meeting, to be held June 30, will consider several measures designed to strengthen the Suburban Underwriters' Association.

A special meeting of the Western Factory Insurance Association will be held on Wednesday, June 29, to vote on the application of the Insurance Company of North America for membership.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts has approved the bill prohibiting reinsurance of excess lines in unauthorized fire insurance companies, despite the opposition of the Attorney General and the Insurance Commissioner to the measure.

Some of the old policy holders of the United States Mutual Accident Association of New York are considering the expediency of asking for an injunction to restrain the receiver of the association from enforcing payment of the assessment.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has appointed J. W. G. Cofran, W. S. Warren, and Eugene Harbeck a special committee to formulate a letter of instructions to local agents regarding the revenue stamp tax, that a uniform practice may be secured.

Syracuse Gun Club the Winner.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25.—The Dean Richmond Trophy, valued at $1,150, was shot for to-day at the State shoot by eight teams from different gun clubs in the State, and was won by the team representing the Syracuse Gun Club. Twenty live birds were allowed each man, the teams being composed of three men each, the winning team making 58 out of a possible 60. Courtney, Mosher, and McMurchy were the men on the Syracuse team. The Rochester Rod and Gun Club team was second with 55.

THE EIGHTH GIVES A SHOW

An Entertainment Which Brought Out Much Unexpected Talent.

THE REGIMENT'S IMPROVEMENT

The Eighth Is Now Prepared to Do Business in the Style of the Regular Army.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 24.—This famous battlefield of magnificent distances is still the abode of the Eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers. The rumors which stated so positively that the Eighth would ere this be off for pastures new have not been verified, and yet there is reason to believe that the reports were not entirely unfounded. All who are interested, and all who are in a position to know, agree that when the next detachment of troops leaves here for the front, the Eighth will be called upon as a part of it.

No one who visited the patch of woods in which the camp of the Eighth is pitched on Wednesday evening of this week would for one moment imagine that the regiment was practically on waiting orders to move to the front. The scene was more like that of a State encampment at Peekskill, with the minds of all free from care and the time of return home in no doubt. On Wednesday the regiment had the second of its series of entertainments.

Late last week the officers had decided that the men required some amusement to vary the monotony of camp life, and an entertainment committee, with Adjt. Jacobson of the Third Battalion at the head, was appointed. A collection was made among the officers, and musical instruments, including violins, guitars, banjos, and an accordion were purchased with the tidy sum realized by the assessment. The first entertainment, given last Saturday as an experiment, proved an eye-opener, and the second evening's programme was more ambitious and even more popular.

Immediately after retreat on Wednesday evening, that is, at 6 o'clock, the men of the regiment carried their stools to the parade ground among the trees north of camp and gathered around the performers' platform, which was roped in. One side was reserved for the use of the officers, the front row being occupied by Col. Chauncey, his field and staff officers, and his guests, including the Colonel and field officers of the First Vermont Regiment and several officers of the division and brigade staffs. Many of the men, not to be outdone in the matter of reserved seats, climbed up into the surrounding trees and cheered at every opportunity like veritable "gallery gods."

Lieut. Jacobson was in charge with Company Clerk Joseph Levy of F as announced and Private G. F. Orr of Company B as stage manager. Lieuts. G. F. Jacoby and D. W. Frost of Company E acted as referee and timer, respectively, of the various bouts.

The programme was varied and showed that there was ample talent in the regiment. While daylight lasted the wrestling and boxing bouts were decided. There were two of each of these. Private Sickel of Company F bested Private Gearing of Company K, best two falls out of three, and then Private Cunningham of Company H was as easily disposed of Private Reyhing of Company L. Private Trainor of Company D boxed Private Torpy of Company K, and won the decision in the first round. The bout between Private Wagner of Company A and Private Coyle of Company C was scientific and resulted, after three rounds, in a draw Wagner's favor.

A remarkably fine and instructive bayonet drill was executed by Sergt. Parker of Company H, and Privates Regan, Company B; Whelan, Company E, and Donovan, Company K, showing how the drill is made in the English Army, in which all had served at one time or another. Sergt. Parker also gave an exhibition sword drill.

Privates Heaney and Sanderman, Company C, contributed an amusing feature by their work as singing and talking comedians. Private Horton of the Drum Corps gave a jig dance that was liberally applauded, and Privates Coleman of Company E and Coyle of Company D contributed some songs and dialogues.

The musical portion of the programme was especially entertaining. The newly organized orchestra, composed of Sergt. Clark, Hospital Steward; Regimental Clerk Daly, Musician Glover, Musician Davis, and Orderly Behrens of the Hospital Corps, although these had had but little practice together, contributed several enjoyable numbers and accompanied songs by Bugler Glover of Company L and Davis, a colored boy, employed in the field kitchen, who made a decided hit in Southern songs. Sergt. Clark played a violin solo, Private H. Kelly of Company K supplied several songs and recitations, while Private Brown of Company I proved the sweetest singer of the night. Other numbers had been arranged for, but were cut off by the sound of tattoo at 9 o'clock, after which the gathering sang the National Anthem with heads uncovered and dispersed to quarters. A third entertainment will probably be given on Saturday night, the Entertainment Committee being already at work on the programme.

During the week just closing the weather has not been intensely hot, nor have there been many showers of rain. For these reasons drills have not seemed at all arduous, and it has been possible to move around at all times with little discomfort. The ground has dried out thoroughly, but not to return to its once annoying condition of dustiness. Instead the wearing away of the vegetation under the feet of the thousand men of the Eighth and the washing away of the mold and dust by the heavy rain of last week have combined with the heat of the sun to harden the ground almost to the consistency of brick. As a consequence it is possible to keep everything very clean, which has been the aim of Col. Chauncey ever since he set foot on the ground now occupied by his men.

New Recruits Do Good Work.

The first consignment of recruits from New York has now been in camp for several days. With the exception of a few who had friends in the First or Second Battalion, all were assigned to the Third Battalion, containing Companies I, K, L, and M. These now have about 100 men each, and will need but a few of the men coming in the second and final detachment to have their strength of 106 under the new regulations. The new men were given regular service uniforms, shoes, and underclothing as soon as they arrived, making them look very businesslike.

These new recruits have been drilling in squads under the instruction of competent non-commissioned officers ever since their arrival and have done such good work that they will probably drill right along with the old men next week. The men were not all raw, however. In one company no less than five of the new men had the benefit of previous experience, and three of them are already running the older members a hard race for the new Corporalcies created by the revised regulations.

Capt. Lyon and Lieut. Smith, with the balance of the men needed to bring the regiment up to its new limit of over 1,300 men, are expected from New York momentarily, and all the company streets will then be as crowded as those of the Third Battalion, where 106 men are sheltered in 20 tents.

Gen. Healy and his escort from the New York State Paymaster's Department appeared here early in the week, and the companies were handed pay rolls, which had been copied from the originals made out and signed at Peekskill, with a difference. On each roll all names except those of the men who mustered into the United States service with the company were stricken out. This would have been satisfactory to the men here were it not that a considerable number had served part of their time at Peekskill with one company and part with another. Being left off the roll of the company from which they had been transferred previous to muster, they were down for pay for only a part of their entire service. Gen. Healy was quick to recognize the situation and had his clerk make notes and corrections in every case in which a claim was made and proved by morning report books and muster rolls. The matter being thus adjusted, the General disappeared, and his return with the corrected rolls and money is anxiously looked for.

Nothing new has developed within the last few days regarding the further equipment of the Eighth. Several requisitions remain unfilled, and no canvas uniforms, new rifles, field belts, and other supplies have yet made their long-heralded appearance. But it must not be argued from this that things are stagnant. With the immense storehouses and the facilities for handling supplies now available, the equipment of a regiment can be accomplished at very short notice, such as it seems taken for granted the Eighth will get for its next move.

Here at Chickamauga the Eighth occupies a very different position from what it did when the regiment was a part of the New York National Guard. Then there seemed to have been comparatively little appreciation of the real merit of the old regiment and its officers and men, judging for instance, by the plan of operations at Peekskill. There all efforts were made to prepare the Twelfth for service, and then the Ninth. Supplies billited to the Eighth were diverted officially to both the other regiments, and the Eighth was slated to remain until the last.

The Eighth Never Discouraged.

But the Eighth was not content to rest on its oars. After the Twelfth left for Chickamauga, the Eighth continued to hustle and had a battalion mustered into the United States service before the Ninth had a company in. This lead was maintained, and the regiment was mustered in as a whole before the Ninth, forcing some recognition of the wonderful work the Eighth was doing. By sending the Eighth South a day before the Ninth an acknowledgment of the Eighth's unexpected and unrivaled energy was made.

Arriving here and every day since the very first, the Eighth has advanced further and further into the good graces of the general officers, and when the New York regiments are now spoken of, it is the Eighth that receives first mention. The Eighth is receiving its first real recognition as a crack regiment, and New York may well be proud of Col. Chauncey and those of his officers who aided him in developing the present organization out of the battalion of four companies, containing about 250 men, who comprised the Eighth Battalion after the disbandment of the regiment in 1893. The old Washington Greys are again at the "top of the heap," and intend there to remain.

The officers of the Eighth have ordered the new regulation Kahkie uniform, which is made up of drab cloth, very cool, bearing the United States coat of arms and the officers' insignia of rank on a blue shoulder strap, extending from sleeve to collar, the regimental number appearing on a blue standing collar. All facings are of blue. The cut of this suit is that which has been made familar by recent publications showing Theodore Roosevelt in his Kahkie uniform as Colonel of his "Rough Riders." The enlisted men's suits will be a dark brown, with blue chevrons for non-commissioned officers. These suits are far cooler than the familar blue uniform, and make far less distinct a mark in time of battle.

Dainties from Home Appreciated.

Boxes containing provisions and dainties for the men continue to arrive from New York. The recipients use their supplies to help out their regular rations, rather than to take the place of them, and are ever ready to divide with their less fortunate neighbors.

Company K's little dog, which has attended every company, battalion, and regimental drill, trotting at the heels of the company on the march and lying down before it at the halt, has added a new accomplishment. He now attends guard mount, marches out on the parade ground with Company K's detail, goes to the guardhouse with the new guard, marches away with the old guard when it is relieved, and then returns to K Street with the company's old guard detail when it is dismissed. Roger, the company's fighting bulldog, has devoted his attention to Maltese Cross, the new mascot of the hospital corps, during the past week. Their last meeting resulted in a draw. Roger has whipped every new dog that came into the regiment, and his set-back in this case seems to have distressed him completely.

The admirable hospital corps of the Eighth has been sent away from the regiment. According to general orders establishing division hospitals, each regiment retains only one Surgeon, one steward, and one orderly. Major Neff, Hospital Steward Murray, and Orderly Behrens remain with the Eighth, and Capt. Hanbold and the balance of the three well-drilled litter squads have already reported for duty at division headquarters. The regiment may regain its own corps on going into the field. Meanwhile the officers are attending a school in the Surgeon's tent here in the afternoon, taking up "first aids to the injured" and imparting the lessons learned in turn to the men. The hospital of the Eighth is empty to-day, and, as there has not been a serious case since the Eighth came, a remarkable showing, the regiment has no representatives on the cots of the division.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Prominent Citizens Issue a Circular Asking Contributions for Projected Improvements.

A circular has been issued calling for support for the National Academy of Design, and is signed by Henry C. Potter, Henry G. Marquand, Abram S. Hewitt, Jacob H. Schiff, William E. Dodge, Thomas Hastings, Seth Low, Levi P. Morton, Perry Belmont, Charles Stewart Smith, Henry W. Poor, John B. Cauldwell, and Charles T. Barney. The circular has been widely distributed, and reads substantially as follows:

"The history of the National Academy of Design is both honorable and inspiring. It has done a good and lasting work for art in this land, and it stands to-day upon the threshold of larger opportunities and larger work. Whether it shall cross that threshold will depend upon the support it shall receive from those who recognize its services to all classes of the community, and its importance as a part of the educational life of a great city. It enjoys the gratuitous service, in its administration, of artists of the first rank, and its record demonstrates that it is worthy of an adequate housing in the building which, upon its newly acquired site, it proposes to erect. We ask you to join in the effort to this end, your sympathy and co-operation."

The circular is accompanied by a tastefully bound and well printed pamphlet, prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means, which gives a history of the academy from its founding, in 1802, under the title of the New York Academy of the Fine Arts, to date, written by Daniel Huntington; a report on the Department of Schools by G. Carroll Beckwith, a plea for a historical gallery by G. C. Nicoll, and the Treasurer's (James D. Smillie's) statement of the financial affairs of the institution. From this it appears that the academy holds trust funds amounting to $105,000, owns a site on Cathedral Parkway Drive covering sixteen city lots, which cost $249,000; has a maintenance fund of $100,000, a building fund of $193,500, and owns, in addition, a valuable collection of paintings, an art library, and a number of casts.

It is estimated that the academy's projected building on Cathedral Parkway Drive will cost $800,000, and the institution has only $200,000 toward this sum. It needs immediately at least $50,000 to build the schools on One Hundred and Ninth Street and the part to face Amsterdam Avenue. The committee hopes that the friends of the academy will aid it in securing this amount.

Licenses for Private Detectives.

State Controller Roberts has written to the Chiefs and Superintendents of Police throughout the State, looking to the enforcement of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature to license and regulate the business of private detectives and detective agencies. This act provides that any one wishing to engage in the detective business shall present an application, approved by five reputable citizens who are freeholders of the county where the applicant resides, and if the Controller is satisfied that the applicant is a fit man for the business he shall issue a license upon the payment of $100, good for five years. The license may at any time, however, be revoked for cause. A two-thousand-dollar bond for the faithful discharge of duties, is also required. In case of a copartnership, the license is $150, and the bond $3,000. A violation of the law is made a misdemeanor.

Martin Thorn Informed of His Doom.

SING SING, June 25.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison this afternoon had good and bad news to break to two men in the death house in Sing Sing Prison. They were Martin Thorn, the murderer of William Guldensuppe, who is to be executed during the week beginning Aug. 1, and A. Carbone, under sentence for the murder of another Italian, who was proved innocent by the confession of another man. Thorn was found reading by the Warden, and took the news coolly and without emotion. When Carbone was informed that the court had given him a new trial and that he was not to be executed, he almost screamed for joy.

The Bliss Testimonial.

The committee appointed by the American Protective Tariff League to arrange for the presentation of the Bliss testimonial in Washington on Thursday at 4 P. M. have arranged with the Baltimore and Ohio for extra parlor cars on the Washington Express which leaves for Washington at 10 A. M.

THE WEEK AT CHICAGO

Much Comment on the Proposal to Grant Fifty-Year Franchises to Street Railways.

THE KIDNAPPING OF A BOY

Filing of Claims to Real Estate Whereon Wealthy Citizens Reside Causes a Sensation—New Tram Road a Nuisance.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Chicago is very much interested in the question of granting fifty-year franchises to the street railway corporations. Alderman Cullerton favors such a plan, and Mayor Harrison opposes it. Cullerton cites the example of other cities, notably New York, as helping his argument.

"But," says the Mayor, "this is a question that concerns Chicago alone. We care nothing about what New York or St. Louis has done, and I don't believe the people of this city will change their views about fifty-year franchises merely because New York grants perpetual franchises. If New York has made a mistake, that is no reason why we should do the same. If New York gives perpetual grants and requires no compensation, Chicago will show her where she is wrong. The fact that New York or Philadelphia, Cincinnati or St. Louis has done a certain thing in regard to franchises has no more to do with what we should do than is the price in these cities a criterion of what our license fee should be."

The conviction of E. S. Dreyer, a prominent German banker, carries with it an indeterminate sentence in the Joliet Penitentiary. The conviction is merely upon a technical ground. Dreyer was the Treasurer of the West Park Board, and had $316,000 of its funds in his possession when he failed in 1896. This money, it appears, was deposited in the National Bank of Illinois mostly on his private account really to pay debts owing by him to the bank. F. M. Blount was Dreyer's successor as Treasurer of the Park Board, but the banker could not turn the money over to him, as the funds, of course, had disappeared in the failure of the National Bank

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

The woman who has just come from Key West, the woman who knows Admirals, and, more than all, who knows Hobson, was talking. "They tell me here that I am not patriotic," she was saying, "but they do not understand what war means. They see the war only from a distance; sending men off to fight does not seem to mean much to them; it sounds well, they revel in patriotism, and enjoy it. I have seen the wives of naval officers say good-bye to their husbands, thinking they may never see them again. There is some excitement here, but it is nothing to the tense strain there was to be seen at Key West while the warships were there. An officer would be at dinner when a man from his vessel would make his appearance. The officer would be on his feet in a minute: 'Do you want me?' An officer does not go half way to meet a messenger in ordinary times; he takes things easily. The wife of one of the Lieutenants of the Ericsson was dining on board ship with her husband one day, when just in the middle of the meal three whistles were heard. No one knew exactly what they were for, but they might have meant something important, and poor little Mrs. Lieutenant was hurried into a boat and was half-way ashore before she had time to think. War is a serious matter; you do not begin to know what it means here yet."

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The Chinese as a rule are the most industrious and attentive of pupils. They are grateful for the instruction they receive and they work faithfully to make the most of it. But there was one teacher in a Brooklyn Sunday school who had trouble with one of her pupils. The Bible is not the most easy of textbooks when one is learning to read, but usually the most difficult passages of Scripture cannot daunt the assiduous students. But this one was inattentive. He showed every tendency of a gossip, and he much preferred to talk about the other pupils or the teachers than about his lesson. There was nothing about any attendant at the school that he did not know, but he did not know his texts. Finally the teacher lost patience; she was angry and she showed it. She told her trying pupil that she had taught him as long as she intended to; that if he did not care to learn he must find another teacher who would make a pretense of teaching him. Possibly it is not just the thing for a Sunday school teacher to be in a bad temper, though this may have been righteous wrath. But the other pupil in the class did not consider it in that light. He came to the teacher with a look of great reproach in his eyes and sounding in his voice: "Miss Blank," he said, "you ought not get so mad. He only poor heathen man."

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The patriotism which takes commercial form is giving the mothers who have artistic tastes and also patriotic offspring much trouble. "What do you suppose Tom has brought home?" said one of these mothers the other day with a note of woe in her voice. "I had been out, and when I came home it was the first thing that I saw in a conspicuous place on the mantel. It was a terra-cotta bust of Dewey, and he had invested $3 in it. It was not so bad altogether, and I might have been able to endure the plain terra cotta, but the artist had thought that patriotism must be expressed more plainly, and on the terra cotta was painted the colors red, white, and blue."

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Burglars, beware! It may be the war spirit in the air or it may be something else, but whatever it is there is a goodly contingent of women learning to fire pistols to protect themselves from burglars in case of need. It is not the idea of the women of the family, but of the men, and they are buying businesslike little .22 and .32 inch calibre revolvers for their wives and teaching them to use them.

"I am giving my wife a regular course of instruction," said a careful man the other day. "There are times, and particularly in the country, when women are left alone in the house when they might need something in the nature of firearms for protection. But there is not one woman in fifty who would not be more afraid of a pistol than she would be of a half dozen burglars. I am not trying to make my wife a crack shot, but to make her familiar with a revolver. I have taught her to load and fire it, and to take it to pieces, clean it, and put it together again. She has grown to look upon it as something less than a monster which is liable to attack one at any time. She doesn't jump now when she fires it, and she has learned not to point it at anything but the target; in other words, she has learned to be careful. She can frighten a burglar just as well if she can't hit a bull's-eye. In fact the great thing in educating a woman with a pistol is to teach her how not to shoot. If a woman doesn't understand firearms it is not safe to live in the house with her if she has courage enough to touch them at all."

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It appears that Mrs. Kendal, who has always stood before both the professional and social world as a model for all that is virtuous in an actress and a woman, is one of the latest candidates for membership in the society of feminine prevaricators, the Daughters of Sapphira. Some unpleasant things have been said concerning Mrs. Kendal this past season in regard to her daughter, who was for a time in Richard Mansfield's company, and it was said was practically driven from home by her mother's harshness, and while ill here in New York was dependent upon outsiders for assistance. There are two sides to every story, but it looked very much as if Mrs. Kendal was at least lacking in the full measure of motherly love and forbearance. Now comes this other charge.

Mrs. Kendal's attitude to newspaper people may have some connection with this other trouble in which she was frankly criticised, though she declares that she does not have a paper in her house or read one.

It seems that she has been talking about the newspaper world, and makes some scathing criticisms upon the honesty of newspapers and their editors. She further adds: "I have never shaken hands with any one connected with the press, and am not going to imperil my hopes of future salvation by doing so."

The London correspondent of The Brooklyn Life, telling of this, adds: "I remember the first time that Mrs. Kendal appeared in New York. I was one of a number of reporters that were sent to see her at her hotel, and I distinctly remember that the lady took us aside singly and shook each man heartily, as if she meant it, by both hands, and now I shudder for her chance of salvation."

This all goes to prove that if such a society as the Daughters of Sapphira could be started it would not only be fashionable, but select.

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Cheese is an important item in the bill of fare of the Italian laborer in this country. The way in which many of the families keep themselves supplied with the delicacy people in the outlying districts of the city know well. Playing for cheeses is one of the favorite Italian sports, and one that he indulges in frequently upon Sundays and holidays. Each person who takes part in the game, if it can be called that, contributes 25 cents more or less, according to the number taking part, and a large hard round cheese costing several dollars is purchased. Each Italian then ties his handkerchief around the wrist of his right arm, and to this, on the inside of the wrist, fastens securely a long, strong string. The cheese is to be rolled along the street, a smooth, hard one being chosen. The man who can roll the cheese the greatest distance for a certain number of times wins the cheese. To roll it he takes it edgewise in the palm of his hand, first winding around it the string, one end of which is tied to the handkerchief on his wrist. This holds the cheese, which is very large, in place in his hand, and as it unrolls gives it a straight start. A good roller can send a cheese a good block and a half. Sometimes the cheese will slip off the hand sideways and down to the ground. It is a sport which requires much skill and practice.

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"What do you think I am using for a light these warm evenings, when I need a light?" asked the girl. "The dearest Roman lamp you ever saw. I picked it up here in the city and only paid $2.50 for it. There were a few of them brought over from Italy, and in this particular place they were anxious to get rid of them and sold them all off, large and small, at the same price. You might think at first glance that my Roman lamp was a part of an old student lamp. It has the same brass standard and tall brass rod, with something in the nature of a ring at the top, though the ring on my lamp is pointed. As you come to examine it you see that there is a small covered brass bowl which can be raised and lowered at will, and from the bowl there stand out two little burners curving upward. The oil is filled into the bowl and the wicks go up through the two little burners, little round string wicks such as were used in the first little brass lamps, without chimneys, that were used in this country. Then, attached to the lamp by chains, are brass scissor snuffers, a little brass bell-like snuffer and a pliable brass rod, sharp-pointed, with which to pull up the wicks when they slip down. I know an artist who has a lamp very much like mine, only it has three burners where mine has two, and she paid more than double for hers, and in Italy, too. She had the pleasure, though, of buying it of an old Italian woman, who vowed that the lamp was an heirloom in her family. They give such a pretty soft light that they are fascinating."

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Every woman does not know what is the trouble with her big rush chair which looks so cool and pretty on the piazza, but which seems, all of a sudden, to have contracted spinal trouble and absolutely refuses to stand upright without having something to lean against. There are cross pieces of wood on the inside of the round, barrel-like lower part, which prevent the chair from collapsing altogether, but the back is weak and flimsy. The cure is not a difficult one, and it is easy to apply as soon as there is a rainy day. These chairs are made from water rushes, and even in their utilitarian state they crave moisture. If the chair is put out on the lawn in a hard rain and allowed to stand until it is thoroughly soaked, it will dry quickly and regain its necessary backbone. If the rain does not come at a convenient time, the garden hose will be equally effective and do the work more quickly. The chair dries in a surprisingly short time. It should be soaked as often as once a month.

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Occasionally primitive utensils, of a kind still in use by uncivilized people, come directly to New York. Some of these in the shape of baskets from Alaska and the Pacific Coast have been brought here recently, and they have figured at many of the sales which different societies and society people are giving to raise money for the benefit of war sufferers. It is so difficult to find novelties that the baskets have sold well. And they are worth buying for their beauty and intrinsic merit, to say nothing with regard to the novelty. There are several different kinds coming from different places. The white straw of some of the baskets the Indian women were obliged to climb high mountains to obtain, and the smallest of the little baskets could not be woven in less than three or four days. The work is all fine and close. The straws must be soaked to make them pliable, and the patterns woven with straws colored with vegetable dyes. The designs are simple and conventional, but the colors blended with the artistic instinct which seems to be inherent in people whose taste has not been led astray by fashion. A pattern which resembles the double Greek design is interesting, coming from a savage people. A large round shallow, hat-shaped basket is used by the natives for mixing bread, and liquids are carried in wicker flasks made water-tight by some process they understand. In the covers of some of the baskets little stones are placed between two layers of the wicker work, the rattling of the stones being supposed to preserve them from thieves. The ladies in charge of the sales found the baskets at the Woman's Exchange on Thirtieth Street, where a quantity has been sent by a woman traveling in Alaska and on the Pacific Slope, who bought them from the Indian women with gifts and by methods of exchange.

LEFT ALONE.

It's the lonesomest house you ever saw,
This big gray house where I stay—
I don't call it living at all, at all—
Since my mother went away.

Four long weeks ago, and it seems a year;
"Gone home," so the preacher said,
An' I ache in my breast with wanting her,
An' my eyes are always red.

I stay out of doors till I'm almost froze,
'Cause every corner and room
Seems empty enough to frighten a boy,
And filled to the doors with gloom.

I hate them to call me in to my meals,
Sometimes I think I can't hear.
To swallow a mouthful of anything
An' her not sitting up there

A-pourin' the tea, an' passin' the things,
An' laughing to see me take
Two big lumps of sugar instead of one,
An' more than my share of cake.

I'm too big to be kissed, I used to say,
But somehow I don't feel right,
Crawling into bed as still as a mouse—
Nobody saying good-night.

An' tucking the clothes up under my chin,
An' pushing my hair back, so;
Things a boy makes fun of before his chums,
But things that he likes, you know.

There's no one to go to when things go wrong—
She was always so safe and sure,
Why, not a trouble could tackle a boy
That she couldn't up an' cure.

There are lots of women, it seems to me,
That wouldn't be missed so much—
Women whose boys are about all grown up,
An' old maid aunties, an' such.

I can't make it out for the life of me
Why she should have to go,
An' her boy left here in this old gray house,
A-needing an' wanting her so.

I tell you the very lonesomest thing
In this great big world to-day
Is a big boy of ten whose heart is broke
'Cause his mother is gone away.
—JEAN BLEWETT in The Toronto Globe.

FLOWERS ON VESEY STREET.

The China Woman Has Gone Into the Business for the Summer.

The china woman has gone into the flower business. She has a large stock in trade at her old stand in Vesey Street, where she is endeavoring to please the public with popular prices.

The china woman is not made of china and she is not an erstwhile resident of the Celestial kingdom. That is an unnecessary explanation, however, to any one who knows her or Vesey Street. The china woman has been a feature of that busy thoroughfare for a great many years, buying up pieces of china which have suffered slight accidents at the shops and selling them at reasonable prices to the people who do not mind a little nick in a good piece of china, if they can buy it at a low price. So the china woman did a fair business and made fair profits. It is twenty-seven years, now, since she first became a merchant, and in that time she has shown that business and family life are not incompatible, for she has had fourteen children and largely supported them. Possibly there are more satisfactory ways of bringing up a family, for the china woman has lost nine of her fourteen little ones.

The war has affected the china business this year, or, at any rate, it was dull, and the china woman decided to make a new venture, so she invested in plants. She has a large stock of them, and, though Vesey Street is not known as a flower market, it is certain that there are few places where the flower lover can find anything at more reasonable prices.

"Every little helps," says the flower merchant, as she wraps securely three healthy little plants of the old-fashioned marigold, full of yellow and brown blossoms, which she sells at 2 cents each, and two healthy little heliotropes, also in blossom at two for 5 cents, and takes her 11 cents with thanks.

There are cannas, six for 5 cents; large, healthy looking English ivys, three for 25 cents; ivy geraniums, six for 25 cents, and so on.

"You must know that the proprietors of the stores like me," says the one-time china woman, talking to a customer, "for they have let me stay here all these twenty-seven years and never charge me anything. I stay in front of a store as long as it is empty, and then I go over to another, but I never move very far below Greenwich Street. Business is very quiet here, and there is always some place where I can stay. This is a beautiful store where I am now, with all the improvements inside. It's chilly, comfortable all the year through, Winter and Summer. It is cold in Winter, but I dress me pretty warm, and sometimes they let me go inside in the stores. I come at 7 o'clock in the morning and stay until 6 at night, and I have been here every day, rain or shine, for twenty-seven years. But I do my business very quietlike.

"I bring my sewing here. I could do more work on the machine if I could get home to do it. Sometimes my little girl, who is at school, comes here and lets me off for a while. This is a dress for her that I am making now. It is pretty, isn't it, and I only paid 3 cents a yard for it. I bought three of them of different colors."

It is a pretty little pink lawn gown, and it looks well made. The flower woman takes it up and goes to sewing again, only stopping as a man pauses a moment before the place to offer her wares:

"Flowers, Sir?"

THE BACHELOR'S LAMENT.

The great man sat in his easy chair,
Addressing a small black poodle there,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
His eyes were blurred with running tears,
And anguish on his brow appears.
Farewell, my dog, farewell.

Wives don't like dogs, so I am told,
And now, when nights are bitter cold,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
Instead of me upon my feet
I'll water bottles have for heat,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.

My heart a lonely aching feels,
To think, outside you'll take your meals,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.
Upon the mat like common curs,
You, who've been used to richest furs,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.

But sometimes when my wife's away,
And cannot sternly say us nay,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.
At table you shall sit once more,
And all shall be as 'twas before,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.

And you must sleep no more, my dog,
On mats before the smoldering log,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
A kennel now is in the yard,
Where you must dwell; ah yes, 'tis hard,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.

And when we drive, oh hardest fate,
The seat where you so long have sate,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.
No more a resting place you'll find,
For dogs must run along behind,
Good-bye, my dog, good-bye.

I'm not a traitor, doggy mine,
My heart is just as truly thine,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
But I must give up many a craze,
And seek some other little ways,
Farewell, my dog, farewell.
—Mopoke, in The Adelaide Observer.

SUMMER GOWNS IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 11.—Summer naturally lends itself to graceful and carefully thought out toilettes. The outdoor life, the clear atmosphere, the general brilliancy of nature, bring to light every defect and cry out for freshness and daintiness during the short and fleeting Summer months. Gatherings at crowded watering places, at bathing resorts, at seaside towns, where so much feminine rivalry is aroused in dress, spur the great firms of Vienna and Paris to outvie with each other in sending forth exquisite creations in diaphanous and gauzy fabrics. The great leaders of fashion, flying from the heat of crowded cities in search of health and coolness, bear triumphantly away with them those charming costumes intended to astonish and overpower friends and feminine rivals.

Uncommonly lovely but very fragile materials have been introduced this season. Embroidered and figured muslins, silk grenadines, grass lawns, crêpes de chine, washing silks, broché and embroidered batistes, taffetas in dainty colors, silky gray and pervenche mohairs, cool etannines, zephyrs, pongees in new designs, tussores, besides cottons in pretty patterns, piqués, twills, and linens for country wear are among the fashionable goods. The tailor-made costumes, so necessary for traveling, boating, and seaside wear, are composed of soft, pliable covercoatings, serges, Summer, and habit cloths.

The first place this season is taken by embroidered robes, white in white, followed by colored designs on dark grounds. The lovely grass lawns, by reason of their expense, will never become general wear, but for that reason will continue to be worn by a select class. The great drawback for such lovely fabrics as muslin, batiste, crêpe de chine, and lawn, is the imperative necessity of extravagant trimming. The appearance of the loveliest muslin robe without foot frills, volants, puffings, headings, lace insertions, diagonal pleatings, and silk foundations would be but limp and flabby. In the days of our grandmothers a spotted muslin was complete with a foot hem and a tucker, but we, alas, live in much more exacting days. Among the newest reported muslins are some in shepherd's plaid, designed in apple green and white, black and white, and pink and cream, besides others in two shades of pink and heliotrope, and cream and orange.

It is easy to be seen that such colors lend themselves well enough to the most varied trimmings; for instance, what more charming Summer robe can be devised than a soft pink-and-white muslin, with pink silk slip and linings, with alternate frills of narrow pink and white ribbon diagonally placed across the bodice, white lace sleeves tied up with pale pink ribbon, a diagonally tucked pink silk plastron, and a draped pink silk belt. On some of the pouched bodices frills of narrow ribbon are placed in network fashion. On the fitting bodices are alternate bands of lace and silk, while others are entirely covered with fine tucks. Large, square revers or long, divided revers, graduating down to the waist, are made to open over pouched lace or silk vests. The backs are mostly plain, and fitting with seamless centres, the quarter seams sometimes outlined with the prevailing trimming of the costume.

The skirts are narrower and more sheath-like above, and so excessively gored that a simulated serpentine volant appears to be outlined by galon. The skirts are lined with silk or satin harmonizing with the material. Tablers are in many cases outlined by the separately cut volant. A new feature in bodices is the long basque, joined to the belt, and so removable at pleasure; the triple basque is only permissible in very light materials. Piped bias are very much the mode in tailor-made costumes, the skirt bias being repeated on the bodice, or figaro, and when the piping are made of satin in contrasting shades a note of color is imparted to the toilette.

The new silks lend themselves to bewitching costumes, as ribbed orange silk, with plastron and tablier of jet embroidery and black lace sleeves; another of perverche silk, (a sort of bluish mauve,) with narrow flounches of lace traveling up the entire skirt and headed by a narrow galon of embroidered jet. The bodice, composed of lace and silk, is crossed by bands of silk, alternating with the volants.

The form of many of the new straw hats is very eccentric. The crown is flat and round and slants to the left side in an abrupt descent. They are mostly made in bright colors with double undulating edges, the entire trimming matching in color, as, for example, a carnation blue straw is finished with blue flowers, blue feathers, blue ribbons and blue quills, all in one and the same tint. The effect in a crowd of these masses of color is curious; reds, purples, oranges, give lively touches to the general dark ensemble. The new toques are exquisite combinations, mostly made by hand, of the finest of materials, such as braid, narrow lace edgings, tiny jet or steel galons, small puffings, and chip bands. Some of these handmade toques are perfect marvels of ingenuity. They are enhanced by ostrich feathers and flowers, generally roses in every shade, or some tiny blossom, such as the forget-me-not, nestles between the tiny puffings.

A very magnificent show of all connected with the feminine toilet is exposed for view at the Vienna Jubilee Exhibition, where the tailor-made gowns take the lead, though some other exquisite robes obtain much admiration. One model is entirely composed of fine openwork insertions and tiny tuckings, others have wonderful hand embroidery, and some superb point lace is used as bodice trimming on one beautifully finished toilette. A tailor-made evening gown is a novelty, and consequently the centre of attraction. The material is fine white cloth, the corsage, with a long swallow-tail basque, is made of brilliant turquoise cloth, opening over a gold-buttoned piqué waistcoat. There is an uncommonly rich collection of furs and the hats, and toques are unexceptionable, but it is considered that on the whole the show of toilettes falls below the acknowledged reputation of Vienna as a fashion centre. The tailor-made costumes, however, are indisputably models of perfection both in make and form.

AN ALLOWANCE FOR GIRLS.

"There is nothing like giving girls an allowance," said the wise mother, "if you wish to bring them up wisely and well. I was advised to do that a number of years ago by a member of a large family of girls whose mother had brought her children up in that way. I began immediately, and it worked like a charm.

"My girls were young then—only about twelve—but I gave them so much a week with which to dress, keep for pocket money, make any presents they wished to—in fact, for all their general expenses. Of course I advised with them at first, and I do yet. I always have my eyes open and remember things that I see that it will be advantageous for them to get. But I do not ask them to buy to please me. The clothes they buy they must wear, and they can use their own judgment. If they have set their hearts upon something that I consider foolish, very well; I have nothing to say. There is no way in which they will learn so well as by experience.

"My girls have pretty clothes, they are always well dressed, and they have for an allowance—no one would ever guess how much—$1.50 a week. They have had $2, but this is a time of financial depression. The dressmaker's bills I pay when they are obliged to have a dressmaker, but we have found that, as a rule, we can do better by buying street gowns ready made and having them altered to fit. Underclothes are also bought ready made. It is less expensive, and the girls do not have to waste valuable time in working on them. It is possible to buy at a very reasonable price untrimmed garments to which can be added at home a little trimming.

"They look around for some time before they buy suits to get something that is pretty and stylish and reasonable in price. Frequently these are bought at the best shops. But you should see some of the hats that have come from Grand Street, and, best of all, hear how much they cost.

"Just now one of my girls is to have a pretty Summer gown made. She decided that she could get the most service from a taffeta silk. She has bought one of a rather dark shade and a subdued pattern for 59 cents a yard. That was not at one of the bargain counters. Standard patterns like this gown of hers are not to be found on bargain counters. She will have a soft little front of liberty silk that cost not much more a yard, and she will have a pretty gown. There will be a dressmaker to give it a good style, but she will be assisted in making it.

"Sometimes when there is a suit to be bought or something that needs considerable ready money the girls will borrow of me, perhaps $10, but they always pay it back, every cent. And they do not have a large allowance made up by many gifts. Occasionally there may be a little present of money, but it is always for some very good reason, as when, perhaps, a girl has been graduated from school with high honors, and then it is not a large sum.

"The girls have taken courses in sewing and they can sew beautifully. Of course, when they are in school there is no time for it.

"But the general effect I find is excellent. It gives the girls self-reliance, they understand the value of money, and they learn to take care of their clothes. If, when the servant is out, they are going to the kitchen to wash dishes they do not wear their best gowns. And it is a great relief to me. I am quite free from care.

"People say that this is not possible, but we have proved that it is. All my daughters' friends are anxious to be put on an allowance as they are, but the mothers object. They say that it would not be possible to dress on such a small sum. My girls do it and are prettily gowned. They are able to make presents to their friends, too, out of their allowances. But they do not waste their money.

"If we are in the cars together I pay the expenses and I pay the car fare if they go on errands for me. For themselves, they usually prefer to walk when it is possible.

"Did they ever make any foolish blunders in buying? Oh, they have bought things that would fade sometimes, but they learn by such an experience and do not make that mistake another time."

HIGH LIFE IN NEW YORK

It Is to be Seen in the Lower Part of the City Where Roof Dwellers Are Found.

IN THE BUSINESS BUILDINGS

Superintendents, Janitors, and Engineers Live on the Top Floors of the Tall Structures—Have All the Modern Improvements.

People who know the down-town streets of New York only during business hours and know that by 6 o'clock most kinds of business are closed for the day have an idea that the streets later are very quiet, and that all signs of life have vanished.

But that is a mistake. The streets are quiet by contrast, but after the business people go home the people who live down town come out to take possession. There are prettily dressed children who come out to play, older young people who are out on the asphalted thoroughfares with their wheels, ride around on the smooth streets that the ordinary cyclist hardly knows, or start off up town to the Park, over to Jersey, or down to Staten Island for a moonlight ride. They are the sons and daughters of the roof dwellers.

The roof dwellers are not a class of people apart, except as they may be said to be from the fact that they occupy the most delightful and most exclusive apartments in New York, apartments that could not be hired, probably, for love or money. They are apartments on the upper floors of New York's tallest buildings, and they are occupied usually by the Superintendents of the buildings, the janitors, or the engineers.

These are positions which require frequently men of skill and ability. A Superintendent is practically the building's housekeeper. He looks after the welfare of every one and everything in the building. He sees to the repairs, has charge of the employes, and sees that everything is shipshape. The engineer is the man who looks after the machinery of the buildings, and this, where there is an electric plant for lighting, machinery for heating and running the elevator, in a large building, is an important post. Visitors to the big buildings who do not see the engine rooms go away without an idea of their immensity and the amount of power concealed in them. They can see that, if they care to ask, but to the apartments on the upper floors they can go only by special invitation.

One of the most interesting of these roof dwellings was on Wall Street, but it is not now used. The building is one of the largest on the street. The house where the Superintendent at one time lived was literally upon the roof. It resembled nothing so much, perhaps, as the far-famed house to which the celebrated "Jack" climbed on a bean stalk. It was a small and complete house, which looked as if it was a modest shoot which had sprouted up from the large building.

The outlook from it was wonderful. There were windows on all sides, and from it could be seen long distances down the bay, over Staten Island, far over into Brooklyn on the one side, and over the North River and into Jersey on the other, while looking north the whole extent of the city stretched out before it. The breeze was all around and there was no feeling of dizziness, only the wonderful view and always a breeze, no matter how extreme the heat in the city below. It may have been that the breeze which was so delightfully mild and cool in Summer was not altogether pleasant in Winter, when it took to itself larger dimensions, and the isolated condition of the little mansion must have had its disadvantages. It was reached by taking the elevator to the top floor of the building, then there was a stairway to the roof and a walk through the roof yard to the house.

Inside it looked like a model doll's house. Everything was up-to-date, and the tiled kitchen, light and cool and clean, with its sanitary sink and big range, would have filled the heart of the ordinary housekeeper who lives in an ordinary apartment with envy. The rooms of the house were small but prettily furnished, and altogether it was such a place as might have been put in a fairy tale of fifty years ago.

These roof dwellings in the most modern buildings have everything in the way of modern improvements. They occupy usually a part of the upper floor or the whole of it when for some reason in connection with the ornamental design of the building that is small. In a large building on Maiden Lane the fortunate housekeeper has a big range in her little tiled kitchen for use in cold weather, a gas range for Summer, and electricity for heating her irons for ironing. She has her apartment lighted by electricity, but that she takes as a matter of course.

"They are little palaces," says a woman who visits in these roof dwellings frequently. "The up-town people have no idea of the advantages the people down here enjoy."

To say that there are no inside rooms is to suggest something that would not come within the range of the imagination of the roof dwellers.

There is a pretty little private inside hall in the apartment in the big building in Maiden Lane, and a big modern sanitary bathroom with a big bathtub. There are usually five or six rooms in the apartments, and often a spacious storeroom. The newer and more modern a building the more convenient the little roof dwelling is made. Another Wall Street apartment has beautifully carved mantels and tiled fireplaces.

The roof dwellings are not to be found in some of the newer and taller buildings. It has been thought best not to put them in, and frequently watchmen are employed who patrol the building during the night, and it is perhaps kept open for the day occupants, who care to use it, and it is not necessary to have a resident.

There is no lack of churches for these down-town residents. There are old Trinity and St. Paul's, the old John Street Methodist, the big Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter's, on Barclay Street, to say nothing of the missions nearer the Battery. There are parochial schools as well as the public schools.

The Trinity Parish alone has a big school, one for girls in the parish building of St. Paul's, on Vesey Street, while the boys of the parish go to the Trinity parish house, presided over by the Sisters of St. Mary, just below the church. There are three school rooms occupied by the girls, though all the girls of the parish do not attend, by any means, for the cable cars on Broadway run too frequently for careful mothers to allow their little ones to cross the busy street. In addition to the day school, where the children learn all kinds of plain sewing, in addition to other studies, there are societies for the children, the older girls, and the mothers.

The mothers of some of the children who come to the missionary meetings to sew for the poor of the parish and for missions in other parts of the country, tell of their parents who were educated at St. Paul's School, they followed when they reached school age, and now their children are at school. There is more of a stationary element among the people in the lower part of the city than can be found in many other parts of it.

At the weekly classes for the girls they learn all kinds of embroidery and fancy work, and at the close of the year take home the results of their labors. There is a stack of pretty, fat pincushions in the St. Paul's parish house made by the fingers of the little girls from six to eleven years old, who meet there every Friday afternoon. There are fifty-five of them. The older girls, from eleven to fifteen, meet on Saturdays, and the mothers in the evenings. These meetings are for work, but there are occasional festivities.

The mothers who work for the missions have afternoon chocolate once a month, and there are special evening festivities for the children. There is dancing at these and refreshments are served, and no lack of young men, for the boys' guild is invited to take part in the festivities of the younger girls, and the cadets connected with the parish are invited to the entertainments of the older girls. This is part of the church and social life of the down-town residents.

There are all sorts and conditions of people in this down-town society. There are some clever, well-educated people, college-bred men, and at least one of those in charge of the big buildings belongs to one of the oldest families of the city.

Up-town people would have been surprised if they had happened to be on one of these seemingly uninhabited down-town streets one evening recently to see a number of carriages standing in front of a big business building. There had been a wedding at old St. Paul's, and the wedding party and guests were entertained at the residence of the bride's parents, up one hardly knew how many stories in the air. She was the pretty daughter of a roof-dweller, and the father and mother celebrated at the same time their silver wedding. There was a brilliant display of presents, the two couples, young and old, received the congratulations of the guests, there was dancing in the pretty rooms, decorated with flags and flowers, refreshments served, and then the bride was taken to a home of her own and a whole house to herself, for the bridegroom was a well-to-do young business man.

There may be some disadvantages in living in the lower part of the city, but there are many corresponding advantages. If there was only the one of being certain of having no disagreeable neighbors in near-by apartments and suffering only from the odors of one's own cooking, it would be quite enough to turn the scale in favor of the roof-dweller.

HER HERO.

From The Cleveland Leader.

She praised the boys who marched away
To battle on the land and sea—
Who bravely went prepared to pay
The price of Cuban liberty;
She watched them as they moved along,
She waved her handkerchief on high;
She mingled with the shouting throng,
Whose cheers ascended to the sky.

She praised the courage they displayed,
She dubbed each man who went a knight,
And, as they marched away, she prayed
That all unscathed might quit the fight;
But since they went, that maiden fair—
Admirer of the brave and bold—
Has wedded with a millionaire,
Who's crusty and infirm and old!

CAKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.

It Is Strawberry Shortcake, an Old Receipt Warranted to be Good, Mrs. Jack Says.

"Yes, Alison," said young Mrs. Jack to her dearest friend as she leaned on her golf club and pushed back a pretty pink sunbonnet to allow every bit of breeze there was to blow the moist little tendrils of dark hair clustered about her forehead, "yes, you really must come to luncheon to-day, for we are going to have—what do you think?—literally that thing the funny papers used to talk about—the cake that mother used to make.

"It is really very good, too. It is an old-fashioned strawberry shortcake. You see Jack was a New England boy and every once in a while when strawberries are at their best he tells me about the strawberry shortcake he used to have when he was a boy. Such a horrible way to spoil delicious berries, I have always said, for I am fond of strawberries you know, but Jack has always answered: 'You just wait until you know what a shortcake is; you have never had one yet.' Well, now I have. We have been visiting a dear old aunt of Jack's and while we were there she made a shortcake such as he used to have at home, and really it was delicious. I wouldn't have believed it. I'm not sure that it doesn't take a strong digestion, and it was made in days when there were not many courses served and the shortcake was a substantial part of a meal. But after all, if one can stand anything, and you must try it. Cook does make it very well. But that's the beauty of it; Jack's aunt says if you have this receipt you can't help making it well.

"Even a modern up-to-date cook can't help giving it the genuine old-fashioned flavor, Jack says. Really, you know, it is funny it pleases him so much. The only thing about it that could be better, he declares, would be to make it of wild strawberries. I am sure, for my part, I never knew there were any wild strawberries unless it was in Florida or some of the Southern States. I thought all strawberries came from there or from the greenhouses or from Jersey.

"Do you know I am thinking of giving a strawberry shortcake luncheon or something of that kind? It would be something new and great fun. That is if every one does not make a shortcake and know all about it before I have a chance. Yes, of course, you can have the receipt. I have it with me now, for I promised it to Nannie Puttinggreen this morning; she wants to use it for a little girls' luncheon for a country affair for a sewing club she belonged to this Winter. This is it, just as I have written it down:

"One quart flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, small cup lard or butter, a little salt. Mix all together thoroughly and stir up with milk, to which has been added one egg and the yolk of a second, well beaten. Mix rather stiff but do not roll, spread out in a long, thin, oblong, square pan making a cake not two inches thick when done. Cook in a quick oven, split with a silver fork and butter generously, and put together one layer on top of the other, the crusts down. Cover both pieces of shortcake with berries which have been slightly mashed and allowed to stand for a short time in the sugar. They can be placed on the shortcake whole if desired and fresh sugar sifted over them. The white of the egg left should be stirred up with sugar and spread over the berries on top. Serve hot with rich cream. This is good with other berries, but specially good when made with ripe peaches."

ON THE SUBJECT OF APRONS.

Styles That Are Made for Practical Use—Suggestions of the Young and Old Housekeeper.

"It is such a pretty apron," said the young housekeeper, "and so easy to make. You don't know how matronly I feel in it. I made two or three in an hour the other day. It is made from print or gingham, or any inexpensive material that is serviceable. You tear off two lengths of the material measuring from a little above your shoulders to the edge of your dress skirt, allowing for a hem. Then tear one breadth in two lengthwise and stitch the two halves one on either side of your full breadth up to within about seven inches of the top.

"The openings that are left are for armholes, and to finish the apron all that is necessary is to measure a straight piece of cloth around the shoulders and gather the material into it and button it with one button at the back. You leave a space of 5 inches where the opening comes at the top to go over the shoulder and give room for the arm.

"Isn't that easy? You have to hem it around the lower edge, and unless you have left the selvage sides out at the back it must have a hem there. But as it is all straight work and it is so easy to slip over a good gown to go into the kitchen, and it doesn't make any difference how many ruffles you have underneath."

"That isn't the way I make," said the older housekeeper. "I make a plain, straight apron of gingham to cover the skirt of my dress, and then there is one special thing I always do in making it—I put on a ruffle at the bottom. People always ask me why I take that trouble for a kitchen apron, but it is worth while. If there is one place in which one is sure to spot a gown in going into the kitchen is in on the lower edge. By putting on the ruffle I have something that stands out and prevents anything that drops from reaching the dress beneath. Little things like that an old housekeeper learns by experience.

"But even better than that is the skirt of an old gingham gown. It covers the dress skirt entirely and is just the right length. It is really the best kind of an apron for service. I don't think I should like your apron on account of the fullness. I like to have everything belted in at the waist."

"To tell you the truth, they are better belted," said the young housekeeper, "though it does not sound as simple in telling how they are made, and they are not intended to be belted. I put a piece of the gingham at the waist line of mine, underneath, in front, and then sewed strings on either side that tied at the back, and it really makes a prettier apron, and more useful. That is a very nice idea about the skirts, and I have just torn up two or three old skirts that I might have used as well as not."

Taking Stains from Linen.

"Stains Removed—Ink, iron rust, fruit, wine, scorch, and various other stains removed from white wash goods." This notice, which is to be seen in an uptown place where many wealthy women gather in the course of a day for lunch and shopping, marks a new branch of business which one woman in need of an enlarged purse has gone into. It is a business which is finding many patrons, for there is nothing a woman thinks more of than her fine linens, and there is nothing that can be more easily spoiled in removing stains. Servants cannot be trusted, and a busy woman has not the time.

The little lady up town who has undertaken to recruit her finances in this way thoroughly understands the work she has undertaken to do. Her first customers came from among her friends, but now she receives orders from any one who has work of the kind to be done.

THE STAR FIELDS IN JULY

The Sun Gives Less Heat Then than in January.

BUT IT WILL BE SUMMER

A Partial Eclipse of the Moon Not Visible on This Side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The arrival of the earth at the part of its elliptical orbit which is at the greatest distance from the sun, and where it succeeded in getting yesterday, Aphelion, as it is called, is an important event, scientifically speaking, but it has but little practical effect upon the temperatures which we experience. The reason of this is that other causes produce so much greater effects in modifying the seasons that this one is completely swallowed up in them. On the 1st of July the earth receives 6 per cent. less heat from the sun than it does during a corresponding period in the month of January. But Winter does not occur then in the Northern Hemisphere, because the sun runs high in the sky and its rays fall upon the earth more nearly vertically than six months later, and, too, the day is much longer than the night, so that while the sun sends us a little less heat in total amount we get a much larger proportion of what it does give us than we do in January, when the total heat for the whole earth is greater. The real effect is certainly to temper a little our Summer heat, but neither our thermometers nor our personal feelings give satisfactory evidence as to the practical truth of this statement.

Still another reason why we do not notice the difference is that the actual weather in any place depends upon its situation regarding oceans, continents, air currents, and storm movements, which distribute the heat received from the sun in a very unequal manner over the earth's surface. In the Southern Hemisphere, for instance, where Winter prevails in July, it is really slightly colder than in the Northern Hemisphere, where Winter occurs in January, but the continents of the globe are chiefly in the Northern Hemisphere, and no such intensely cold weather is experienced in the ocean-covered regions of the North.

On the 18th there is an annular eclipse of the sun invisible in these latitudes, but plainly to be seen by people in the southern part of South America, New Zealand, and some of the Pacific groups of islands, where it is hardly within reason to suppose it will be appreciated as much as it would be in more highly civilized localities. Still there is but little to be really envious of, as the path of the annulus does not include an inhabited spot, and the Pacific Islanders who see anything at all of the phenomenon will observe it as a partial eclipse only.

The moon is subjected to a partial eclipse to-night, but this also will not be visible to us, although seen quite generally in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Almost the entire face of the moon will then be obscured, and the picture will be one well worth seeing. As an eclipse of the moon only takes place at the time of the full we shall have its clear bright face wholly unobscured to feast our eyes upon, and as it is well south in declination it will appear large and near. It will also be quite in evidence the night of the fourth, and our pyrotechnics will have to be very bright indeed, to show with full effect in contrast to its glowing, brilliant disk. During the month there are the usual conjunctions, in which moon and planets play their parts, but it looks very much as though the celestial actors had followed somewhat the example of this world's stars

THE WEEK AT GAY NEWPORT

NEWPORT, June 25.—Newport is now in full blast as a Summer resort, and thanks to nature's work, the city appears to the eye like an endless garden. The lawns of the cottagers look prettier than for many seasons, due principally to the abundance of rain during the Spring, while the large trees and plants and handsome hedges never appeared more beautiful.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will probably lead off with the larger social functions by a house-warming party at her new and really beautiful villa close to Spouting Rock Beach, and a similar affair will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw at their new villa at the end of Bellevue Avenue and within a stone's throw of the same beach, and further up toward the city is Mr. George Griswold Haven's villa, on Narragansett Avenue, which will doubtless be the scene of a merry gathering for a similar occasion as those to be given by Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Thaw.

Newport has a number of débutantes who will be formally introduced this Summer, most likely by a dinner-dance, and among these young ladies are Miss Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, one of the sweetest young girls here this Summer—dark, tall, a perfect whip, swimmer, and one of the most popular of the younger set.

Miss Gray, the daughter of Mrs. John Clinton Gray, another one of the season's débutantes, is of medium height, very light, a master of several languages, a crack whip, and known by her friends as one of the sweetest girls at Newport, and whose mother's villa, Hawkeshurst, on Kay Street, has been the scene of many brilliant social functions.

Miss Sloan, the daughter of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., the very picture of her mother, will also be formally introduced later in the season. Like Miss Oelrichs and Miss Gray, she is a thorough horsewoman, a clever swimmer, and a musician of no mean ability.

Workmen are preparing the old polo grounds at the foot of Thomas Street for use again this season, after its idleness for two years and because of the unfitness of the new grounds at the Newport Country Club, which was prepared at a cost of over $28,000, and which will be undoubtedly utilized for golf links.

Whether the polo players will ever have a "lot" at the golf club is yet to be decided upon, and it certainly appears as if the old grounds, where so many brilliant games were played, would be the future home of polo, and the patrons of "Dead-head Hill" would again be patrons of the game. Polo players are numerous here among the cottagers, and they must have a place whereon they can play their favorite game.

The call for female secretaries of the cottagers, really introduced by Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, is again in the rage, and there are but few of the sterner sex who are now acting as private secretaries, yet the Hon. Perry Belmont, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, and a few others still employ gentlemen as their secretaries.

Mrs. Duncan C. Pell has gone to her Summer home at Lake Otsego. Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Gammell of Providence have opened their cottage.

Mr. S. H. Whitwell and Mr. M. S. Sears of Boston have arrived for the season. Mrs. Austin L. Sands of New York is among the week's cottage arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have named their new cottage Crossways. Mr. F. P. Freeman has arrived at Tower Top for the season. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield have arrived at the White cottage on Harrison Avenue.

Prince Victor Emmanuel will arrive here on July 1, and will be the guest of Mrs. Astor, reports have it.

Mrs. George H. Warren and her son, Mr. Lloyd Warren, are expected from Europe at their villa on July 1. Mrs. N. D. Clapp will open her cottage on Bellevue Avenue July 1. Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Wilding, who have been spending the Winter in Philadelphia, have arrived at their cottage for the Summer. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence have arrived at the Train villa. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner several times during the week.

Mrs. William P. Tucker and the Misses Tucker are guests of Mrs. S. G. Arnold at Lazy Lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Green of New York will occupy a cottage here this season. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter have returned from Europe.

Miss Helene Winthrop of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Russell Bellamy. Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull have sailed for Europe. Mrs. Joseph F. Stone was among the cottagers entertaining during the week.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs entertained at dinner Monday evening. Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt has returned to Yale. Mr. Lawrence Butler of New York is the guest of Mr. M. S. Barger. Mr. and Mrs. William Burney of Providence have arrived at their cottage for the season.

Miss Helen Benson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Jr., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman.

Mr. Hamilton B. Tompkins has arrived for the season. Mr. Reginald Brooks has purchased the 30-footer Wa Wa from Mr. James Stillman, Jr. Mrs. Robert Goelet has arrived for the season. Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Alen will open Wakehurst next week.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Unsatisfactory Train Schedules—Hotels and Cottages All Open for the Season.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 25.—This week has witnessed the complete opening of the Summer season of 1898. All of the hotels and boarding houses have thrown open their doors and are rapidly filling up. The railroad and steamboat companies will put their full Summer schedules into effect tomorrow. The schedules of the New Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads are the most unsatisfactory ones that have been issued in this direction since the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company has been operated jointly by the two other companies, and the Summer people will not take very kindly to it.

Each railroad company will run two trains less each way daily, and passengers from New York and surrounding places will not be able to reach the seashore until between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning unless they take a train from the city at 5:45 A. M.

There have been some important changes made in the proprietorships of different hotels this season at almost the last moment. Richard Meares, who has managed the Scarboro Hotel for the past nine years, will not be in charge this season. George P. Kelsey, who was proprietor of the large Howland Hotel last season, and who has been proprietor of the Palm Beach (Florida) Hotel for the two past Winters, will again be the manager of the Howland this year, and in addition he will be the Scarboro's proprietor.

Palmer & McDowell, who run the Brighton Hotel, will also be proprietors of the Ocean Hotel. Mr. John Spitler, who was proprietor of the Ocean Hotel for two seasons past, will not be here this year. J. C. Van Cleaf, who has been known as one of the most popular hotel proprietors at this resort for many years, has treated his hotel to a coat of paint, which makes a marked improvement.

M. S. Lustig, proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, is expecting a big season, and in addition to the Atlantic he has leased the Nunnally cottage at West End.

W. E. Hildreth, proprietor of the West End Hotel and cottages, accommodates more guests during the Summer months than any other hotel man on the shore; the cottages have been well patronized for the past two weeks, and to-day Mr. Hildreth has opened the hotel proper. A number of guests arrived, and they were treated to-night to the first evening hop in the parlor, which is one of the West End's principal features on Saturday nights.

R. C. Dunlop, Hollywood's new proprietor, has fitted up an extra cottage the rooms of which have all been taken. The Hollywood bathing pavilion is the finest to be found along the coast, and can be seen for miles.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, wife, and daughter, arrived at the Elberon Hotel this week. They will spend about one month at Elberon.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, with her two children; H. Hidalgo, and H. Victor Newcomb are recent arrivals at the Elberon Hotel.

Carroll Livingston and Maurice S. Wormser, both of New York, are occupying their Summer homes.

Frederick S. Douglas of Newark, a Summer resident of Monmouth Beach, died last week in Italy. Mr. Douglas's Summer home was being put in readiness for occupancy, and he expected to soon reach here.

Charles F. Naething and James Hedges of New York are recent cottage arrivals at Norwood Park.

The Rev. Charles J. Young, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Puritans, will hold the first religious services of the season at the Casino, Norwood Park, on Sunday, July 3.

I. M. Taussig, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, has leased the Casey cottage at Cottage Place for the Summer.

The Monmouth Beach Golf Club grounds, under the able management of Golf Instructor Thomas McCormick, have been put in first-class shape. The nine-hole course has been lengthened from 1,000 to 2,800 yards.

Nate Salsbury is occupying a cottage on Liberty Street.

H. A. McAleenan of New York is occupying the McKenna cottage on Morris Avenue.

M. Beckhard of New York has leased the Barrett cottage for the Summer.

The Jacobs cottage is being occupied by G. S. Kutz of New York.

A sailing party, under the auspices of the Embroidery Guild of the St. James Church, will take place on the South Shrewsbury River June 28.

Miss Mollie Raymond of Philadelphia is here for the Summer.

Max Ernst of New York has leased the new Ferns cottage, at Cottage Place, and will shortly take possession of it.

A golf tournament will be held on July 7, 8, and 9 on the Field Club grounds at Norwood Park, when all the crack players are expected to take part. The dates are those fixed by the United States Golf Association.

R. C. St. John is at the Elberon Hotel with his family.

The Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., of Newark is now in charge of the Taylor Memorial Summer Church at Elberon.

Theodore W. Moses, Secretary of the Monmouth Beach Country Club, arrived for the Summer at that place during the week.

Gen. and Mrs. T. J. Herron of New York are spending the Summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. McCarthy of New York have taken Brookside Villa on Chelsea Avenue for the season.

The arrivals at the Atlantic Hotel thus far are Charles Crossley of Newark, N. J.; Carl A. Sauttler and family of Rutherford, N. J.; Henry Bruml, John Grossberg, T. Mayer, and E. Bamberger and family of New York.

F. Frelinghuysen and family of Newark, N. J., have taken possession of the Woodside Cottage for the Summer.

John P. Stockton, R. W. Bedle, George A. Lewis, Col. A. Cruser, and Albert Pancoast are summering at the Elberon Hotel.

The arrivals at the opening of the West End Hotel were S. L. Nicholson, J. Overton Paine, the Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Bevan, W. B. Balwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Schwartz, J. H. Davis and family, Mrs. H. Goldberg and daughter, J. Barton Key, H. J. Romberg and family, James T. Hyde, all of New York; Marx Weil and family of New Orleans, La., and H. G. Anderson of Philadelphia, Penn.

LENOX SEASON OPENING.

Expected a Large Number of Cottagers Will Join in the Fourth of July Celebration.

LENOX, Mass., June 25.—There have been several arrivals at the cottages this week, and by the Fourth of July there will be a large number of Summer residents here to help celebrate the day. Many of the cottagers have erected flag poles about their places, one of the largest being at Pine Croft, the country place of F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and it is likely there will be a number of flag raisings in town on the Fourth. There will also be an unusually fine display of fireworks.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, who is to occupy the Quincy cottage, has arrived, with his family.

Alfred Shattuck and family have arrived at the Robeson Cottage, where they will spend the Summer.

Arthur Gorsch of New York has purchased for $10,000 the country place of Richard S. Dana. It is situated on what is known as the "Middle Road" to Pittsfield, and commands a fine view of the Housatonic Valley and October Mountain. About 100 acres are included in the estate.

Mrs. Belle Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, have been spending the week here.

Samuel Babcock and family arrived this week at the Livingston cottage, on Cliffwood Street.

E. S. Ransom has opened the Peters cottage for the season.

There will be an entertainment at the Assembly Rooms Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. It will be given by the Cuban Minstrel Company, many of whom are college students.

A large addition has been made to the west side of the golf clubhouse piazza. The tournament to be played on the Fourth of July virtually will be the opening of the golf season, as only very informal matches have as yet taken place.

Miss Van Shoff's Unique Bouquet.

Among the graduates at the Normal College commencement last week, one, Miss Josephine Van Shoff of Class D, fourth, attracted attention and approving comment by a unique bouquet she carried. The bouquet was made of red and white sweet peas and corn flowers.

A TRAINER OF ATHLETES.

Michael Murphy's Success in Bringing Out Many of the Present Amateur Champions.

The ability of "Mike" Murphy as a trainer of athletes is no longer doubted. Up to last year, when Murphy was secured by the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, it was the general opinion among athletic managers that Murphy was playing in luck, because, as they maintained, he was called upon to train men who were born athletes. While he was at Yale the representatives of Old Eli invariably won the college championships. Just as soon as he took charge of the University of Pennsylvania team they won the championship over Yale and repeated the performance this year.

Murphy is a thorough judge and knows what is needed to be successful, and can develope a champion from practically raw material. This was demonstrated in the cases of Chase, McCracken, Wefers, and Tewksbury. Murphy fully demonstrated his ability in the case of Tewksbury. When a call was sent out by the association at the University of Pennsylvania for candidates for the athletic team, Tewksbury was among the aspiring youngsters. He had never taken part in a race and didn't even have a stride. Murphy, however, after watching Tewksbury run, picked him out, and by careful training soon had him running 100 yards in 10 seconds. Tewksbury is at the present time one of the best sprinters in the world.

With Wefers it was the same story over again. Murphy was in New England, and saw Wefers run at a scholastic meeting. After the race he brought Wefers to Travers Island, where a number of cracks were training for the international meeting. When Wefers came out for his first exercise sprints the other athletes had a great deal of fun at Murphy's expense. Tommy Lee, who was then regarded as the club's best sprinter, laughed when Wefers made his first attempt at running 100 yards. "Where did you get the farmer?" asked Lee. "Why, he runs like a broncho, and I think you ought to try him at pole vaulting." To all these remarks Murphy's only answer was that Wefers would run Lee "off his legs" in another week, and, sure enough, after he had been at Travers Island a short time Wefers had been so well developed that he beat out Lee in all the preliminary sprints, and on the day of the international games he ran 100 yards in world's record time and established a new world's record for 300 yards.

Murphy was also responsible for the form displayed by Kraenzlein in Chicago last Saturday, as he had the Western hurdler under his care during the Spring training at the University of Pennsylvania. McCracken is another phenomenon whom Murphy has brought to the front. McCracken hardly ever handled a weight before this year, but Murphy saw in him the proper material, and he is now, after Flanagan, the best hammer thrower in the world.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

For making fine cake it has no equal.

NOTES FOR THE HORSEMEN

Plaudit, the Winner of Three Derbys, Here to Start in the Realization.

HAMBURG ALSO TO START

An Attractive Programme Has Been Mapped Out for the Polo Players—Southampton Tournament Will Open on July 18 and Rockaway's on July 4.

Plaudit, John E. Madden's colt, who as a two-year-old beat gallant old Ben Brush in an all-aged race, is here to start in the Realization on July 4, when he will be asked to meet among others his old stable companion Hamburg. Plaudit is a fast, game three-year-old, and he has already won three Derbys, but in the Realization he will be asked to concede big lumps of weight to his competitors, and it is a question whether or not he will be able to make the showing that his owner expects of him. Mr. Madden believes that he has the best three-year-old of the year, but he will be called upon to meet a good game lot in the long race. Hamburg's legion of admirers, who saw him tip-toe his field to a standstill in the Swift Stakes on Thursday, were reassured as to his chances, but it is not certain that he will receive strong support on the day of the race, for, while Hamburg demonstrated speed as a two-year-old, and again as a three-year-old, he has yet to prove that he can go over a distance of ground. In his first race of the year, when he was asked to go a route, he quit ingloriously within the mile. In the Spring Special later he did cover a mile and a sixteenth, running his field into the ground and winning in a gallop, but even that is not evidence enough to prove to some of the horsemen that he will go the mile and five-eighths that the Realization will call for. In fact, never in his career has Hamburg shown himself to be more than a really high-class sprinter, and on the strength of this showing the shrewder horsemen will probably not place much confidence in him.

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The Southampton Polo Club will hold its inaugural tourney at Cedarhurst, July 18 to 23, immediately following Rockaway's. This decision was reached after Meadow Brook's grounds had been considered. The Southampton Polo Club joined the Polo Association last season, taking the place of the defunct Monmouth County Polo Club of New Jersey, and has no available polo field at its home, Southampton, L. I. For its event at Cedarhurst the Southampton Polo Club cups are offered by P. F. Collier. They are individual prizes for teams of four, having handicaps not exceeding twenty goals. Entries close Saturday, July 9.

The Rockaway Hunt Club has prepared a varied programme of events for its annual polo tournament at Cedarhurst, L. I., July 4 to 16. It is always one of the polo events of the season, and usually attracts several entries and a throng of visitors. The club's grounds are pleasantly situated by the sea, and the conditions for playing polo there are about perfect. As is their custom, the opening game of the tourney will be played Independence Day. The event for the Blizzard Cups is first on the programme; teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed ten goals to compete. Then follows the annual struggle for the Cedarhurst Challenge Cup, presented by a member of the Rockaway Club. The trophy must be competed for by fours once a year only at Cedarhurst, and has to be won three times to become the property of a club. Rockaway's second team won the first game for the cup in 1895, and again the following year. The Westchester Country Club won it last season. Another contest of the tourney will be for the Rockaway Cups for pairs, with handicaps not exceeding twelve goals. All trophies are individual prizes won outright, except the Challenge Cup, to which are added individual cups to be won outright. The entries for each event closed yesterday. The handicap list in force during the tournament will be that revised June 21.

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A French publication recently printed a very interesting article comparing the number and quality of the horses owned by several different nations. The figures given do not appear to be accurate in all cases, but they are sufficiently so to be valuable for the purposes of general comparison. Russia is accorded pride of place with upward of 22,000,000 head; the United States comes second with 12,000,000; Argentine Republic, third, with 4,000,000; Austro-Hungary and the German Empire are tied for fourth place with 3,500,000 each. Then follow, in the order named, France, 2,880,000; United Kingdom, 2,799,000; Canada, 2,624,000; Uruguay, 1,600,000, these being all the nations possessing upward of 1,000,000 horses. Spain has 680,000; Sweden and Norway, 655,000; Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 313,000; Australia, 304,000; Holland, 125,000, and Switzerland, 105,000. From the values attached, it would seem that the horses of Russia, for instance, are of very inferior grade, while those of the Argentine must be of fair quality. England and France are given the honor of having the most valuable horses, with the United States and Canada coming next. The greatest diversity of value is said to exist in Spain, while the horses of Norway and Sweden correspond in worth almost exactly to those of Uruguay.

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A dispatch from London states that Richard Croker's colt Knickerbocker, since his win in the Exning Plate at Newmarket, has been the talk of the English turf. It is contended by even the most conservative, and claimed by the most experienced turfmen and trainers, that he is by all odds the best two-year-old that has been uncovered this season. He is looked upon as a sure winner of next year's Derby, bar accident. There is not a youngster in training to-day, in the opinion of the best judges, who will stand a chance with the sturdy son of Dobbins and Flirt III. for the Blue Ribbon of 1899.

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The dead sire Leonatus distinguished himself through his progeny on Suburban Day, three of his sons being returned winners. At Sheepshead Bay, Tillo, by Leonatus-Puritan Lass, won the Suburban Handicap, lowering the colors of the mighty Ornament and a high-class field, while Rinaldo, by Leonatus-Dahlia, won the mile race on the turf. At St. Louis another son of this sire, Pink Coat, a three-year-old bay colt out of Alice Brand, won the St. Louis Derby at one mile and a half, defeating J. E. Madden's crack colt Plaudit.

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J. S. Curtis, the South African millionaire, who was a large purchaser at yearling sales last season, shipped on Saturday, June 18, a quartet of horses to England on the steamship Manitoba of the Atlantic Transport Line. Those shipped were as follows: The full brother to Ornament, Method, brown colt, two years, by imp. Order-Victorine; the full brother to Henry of Navarre, Knight of the Rose, chestnut colt, two years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose; Laminas, by Candlestick-Pride of Kingston, and Star of Hanover, by Hanover-Star Actress.

***

J. Malcolm Forbes has got ahead of other breeders by having the following names accepted by the American Register Association for his colts: Admiral Dewey for a colt by Bingen, out of Nancy Hanks; Commodore Sampson for a colt by Bingen, dam by Allerton; Captain Higginson for a colt by Baron Rogers, and Cavite for a filly by Bingen.

***

Among the most interesting exhibits at the Providence Horse Show, which was held last week was that of F. C. Sayles, the well-known breeder of Pawtucket. His list included Sable Wilkes, with a record of 2:10; Waltham, with a record of 2:06; Ellen Mayhew, with a record of 2:22, as well as Wiseburn and Modena, the latter a son of Electioneer.

***

The proceeds from the racing at Latonia on Monday, June 20, were appropriated to the Maine Monument Fund. Everybody, from the judges down to the humblest employe, paid the admission fee at the gates.

***

Fleischmann, chestnut colt, 4, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Lady Royster, has broken down permanently. He was considered a good colt last year and beat Ornament in the Buckeye Stakes. He is owned by Col. Tom Greene, and will be retired to the stud.

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John Huggins, Mr. Lorillard's trainer at Newmarket, is able to be about again by the assistance of crutches. It will be remembered that Mr. Huggins was recently badly hurt by the fall of his pony.

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At the recent meeting of the Rochester Driving Park a decided innovation was introduced by having running races in addition to the races of trotters. The novelty aroused the greatest interest and was considered a great success.

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J. J. McCafferty has purchased of E. C. Cowdin the following yearlings: Bay colt by imp. Candlemas, dam Maria D.; chestnut filly by Hanover, dam Spinaway, and chestnut filly by Hanover, dam Bonnie Lee, on private terms, and the youngsters are at Sheepshead Bay track.

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Imp. Encore, chestnut mare, foaled 1879, by Cymbal, dam Gratitude, by Knight of the Garter, the property of J. B. Ferguson, died at the Kingston stud, near Lexington, Ky., on June 18. She was the dam of Helter Skelter and other good horses.

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A. Baker has purchased of S. K. Hughes the chestnut colt Dan Rice, three years, by Hanover, dam Jess, by Onondaga, for $1,000.

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Han d'Or, who beat Plaudit in the Latonia Derby, will be sent to Montana, where he has some valuable engagements at Anaconda and Butte.

***

D. Gideon has sold to Arthur White the brown colt Jack Point, two years, by Sir Dixon, dam Merry Maiden, for $1,500.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Much Has Been Accomplished in the Last Week Toward an Increase of Membership.

The week has shown considerable progress in the work of the Merchants' Association. During the last few days, while the general work of the office has gone on, covering the various subjects in the hands of the association which affect New York's interest, the energies of the officers and Directors have been directed toward adding to the membership in the first place, and, in the second place, for arranging the details for the Summer campaign for what is known as the Fall purchasing season.

As already announced, the railroads running as far West as Chicago and St. Louis, as far South as the Ohio River, and as far East as the boundary line of the New England States, have granted reduced rates for certain dates in August, and for certain dates in September, on the same basis on which those rates were granted last Summer, when many thousands of merchants, as the result thereof, were brought to this market, and the general trade of New York City was increased more than $75,000,000.

In the campaign for the increase of membership there has been some progress, several new members have joined, and many who seem to have lost interest in the work have had that interest reawakened, and have reinstated themselves as members of the association by paying their dues, which they had allowed to lapse.

The association is spending much money in the preparation of its circulars and pamphlets for the Summer work. The Directors have stood in the breach for the deficiency which has arisen between the receipts and the disbursements, and are waging a vigorous campaign by themselves. They hope to be supported by a large increase in the membership, and point out that it costs only $25 a year to support this aggressive organization, which is fighting valiantly for New York, and which can, with proper funds, accomplish a great deal more than that which it has already accomplished.

"New York should be the commercial centre of the world," said one of the Directors yesterday. "We make better goods here for less money than in any other place in the known world, taking goods as a whole. We need better banking facilities for transacting business with South America, with Africa, with Australia, with Asia, with the West Indies, in which we are pretty certain to possess Cuba ultimately, and with the Pacific Islands, where we now have obtained a foothold in the Philippines, and where Hawaii will probably become a link between those islands and the Pacific Coast. We need more water routes to those countries under our own control. We ought to ship our goods in American bottoms. This country has been so busy developing its internal affairs ever since the yar that very little attention has been paid to our export business, except in individual instances of manufacturers themselves.

"New York is the centre for a great many expositions of various kinds; the food exposition, furniture, farming machinery, railroad supplies, car builders' supplies, electrical, and others. These have been the result of individual lines of industry, yet by co-operation, it is argued, a permanent exposition could be arranged for which would do great things for the city."

The Massacre of Wyoming.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record.

The annual observance of the battle and massacre of Wyoming this year promises to be of greater interest even than usual. The anniversary is July 3, but this being Sunday, the commemoration will be held Monday, Independence Day, and there is every prospect that the attendance will run up into the thousands. Not only will the Ninth Regiment Band attend as usual, but the Dr. Mason Glee Club, fifty or sixty voices, will be present to sing patriotic songs. Instead of a long programme of speeches there will be only one address, and that by Mr. Francis W. Halsey, editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Halsey is a cousin of our townsman, G. L. Halsey, Esq., and he has given special attention to the history of the upper Susquehanna and the home of the Six Nations. He will speak on "Pennsylvania and New York in the Border Wars of the Revolution," and he may be relied on to give an interesting address on a topic closely allied to the tragic history of Wyoming. George Coronway, one of the sweet singers of Wyoming, will read an original poem. All the patriotic societies are invited and all patriotic individuals who wish to keep alive the fires of the patriotism of the Revolution.

Watchman Says He Was Assaulted.

Giovanni Bruno, a fruit dealer of 34 Laight Street, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Mott in Jefferson Market Court for examination to-morrow on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant was John Fitzgibbons of 41 Clarkson Street, night watchman at St. John's Park. Watchman Fitzgibbons had a cut in his throat six inches long, which he said Bruno had inflicted with a razor. Bruno had been assaulted by four men in the park shelter, and when Fitzgibbon went to his rescue Bruno, it is alleged, turned upon him with a razor, mistaking him for one of the assailants.

Mount Vernon Branch Union Railway.

The Union Railway Company of the Borough of the Bronx, now controlled by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, will open for traffic its new branch line from Mount Vernon to New Rochelle on or about Aug. 1. The line comprises about twelve miles of track, including that which runs through the village and to Glen Island.

Not with Rolston & Bass.

In reports published yesterday of the divorce proceedings brought in North Dakota courts by A. C. Hooley, a broker of this city, the statement was made that he is a member of the firm of Rolston & Bass, 16 and 18 Broad Street. The fact is that this Mr. Hooley has no connection whatever with that firm.

LIGHT-HARNESS DRIVING

Local Horsemen Delighted that the Speedway Is to be Opened at Last.

RULES GOVERNING ITS USE

Equestrians, Bicycles, and All Heavy Traffic Excluded—Manhattan Railway Tracks May Cause Trouble—Harness Racing Matters.

Local horsemen experienced a thrill of satisfaction when they read the announcement published by the Department of Parks last Friday, fixing Saturday, July 2, as the date for the opening of the Harlem Speedway. The work of completing the new drive was delayed seriously by unfavorable weather in the Spring, and the opening had been postponed so many times that horsemen who are accustomed to leave the city for the Summer months had begun to fear that they would not have an opportunity to try the Speedway before next Fall.

Except in the event of unfavorable weather, there will be a large turnout of the fast horses of the city and their drivers when the Speedway is thrown open. President Clausen of the Department of Parks will be on hand to welcome them, but there will be no formal exercises, as the department has no money with which to defray the expenses of a demonstration in honor of the event. However, the Speedway, which has cost about $2,600,000, is a pretty expensive plaything in itself, and the horsemen will be satisfied to receive it without any brass band to announce the fruition of their long-cherished hopes. It is said that some of the horsemen may arrange for an informal celebration of the event on their own account.

It is understood that the opening will take place at 2 P. M., but a definite announcement upon that point will be made later. The roadway, it is promised, will be in prime condition, but it is thought that there may be too many flyers out on the first day to admit of much fast work. There will be plenty of that later, and some interesting contests will be decided on the Speedway before the close of the season. One which will take place soon after the opening day will be a match race to wagon between F. N. Lawrence's Clayton, 2:15½, and John Maguire's Architect, 2:16¼.

Regulations for the Speedway.

The Park Department has been considering for some time the matter of regulations to govern the use of the Speedway, and has adopted what most horsemen consider a common-sense course, neither yielding to the demand coming from certain quarters that the drive be thrown open to general use, nor to the extreme desire in the opposite direction, that it be made a race course pure and simple. Sulkies will be excluded from the Speedway, on the ground that their use would tend to make a training track of it and would tend to lower the tone of the drive. It is intended that there shall be no departure from the original purpose, to make the Speedway the pleasure drive of the city and an institution of importance from a social standpoint.

Equestrians and bicycle riders will be excluded from the Speedway, as well as all heavy vehicles. The law gave the department authority to admit equestrians, but President Clausen decided that their presence would be a source of danger. Pedestrians will be required to use the subways in passing from one side of the Speedway to the other. Policemen will be stationed at each entrance and along the Speedway, and among their duties will be that of excluding incompetent and reckless drivers.

The three most important rules which will govern the use of the Speedway are:

The use of the driveway of the Speedway is restricted to drivers using light vehicles of the classes known as top and no top buggies, runabouts, surreys and other like vehicles adapted to the speeding of trotting horses and seating no more than four persons.

The use of vehicles having more than two horses attached thereto is forbidden.

Except when speeding each driver shall confine himself to that part of the road which is on his extreme right.

Talk of a Half-Mile Track.

It is possible that after the Speedway is opened the project of constructing a half-mile track in the vicinity of the new drive will ass ime substantial form. The attendance at the special meeting of the Driving Club of New York, held at the Hotel Metropole Thursday night, in response to a call issued by W. E. Parsons, Jr., was not as large as anticipated, and the sentiment of those present was unanimous in support of the plan. It is understood, however, that the members of the Executive Committee who recently resigned, after failing to carry out their scheme to build a new mile track to take the place of Fleetwood, will offer no opposition to the scheme, and will support it if a feasible plan be reported at the adjourned meeting in September by the special committee appointed to take charge of the matter.

It is predicted that as soon as the horsemen begin to use the Speedway they will experience the need of a clubhouse, stables, and training track in the vicinity, which the plan proposed by Mr. Parsons would supply. The special committee has authority to secure an option on a site for a track near the north end of the Speedway, and it is understood that a piece of property on the Yonkers Road, near Van Cortlandt Station, is already under consideration. Whether a track be built or not, it is felt that a clubhouse will be an almost immediate necessity.

Manhattan Tracks Cause Anxiety.

There has been some anxiety among the horsemen within the last few days on account of a report that the opening of the Speedway might be delayed by a controversy between the Department of Parks and the Manhattan Railway Company, but it proves to be groundless. It is true, however, that the department is making an investigation with reference to the location of the Manhattan Company's storage tracks along the south end of the Speedway, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, but Secretary Willis Holly said yesterday that the matter had not reached the dignity of a controversy. It has been alleged that the Manhattan tracks trespass upon the property of the city, and there is some fear also that the weight of the engines and cars may endanger the retaining wall which supports the Speedway. Both of these questions are under investigation, but no action has been taken, and a reporter was informed at the Manhattan Company's offices yesterday that the attention of the officials of that corporation had not been called to the subject.

Aside from the alleged trespass upon the part of the Manhattan Company, there is a matter connected with the proximity of its tracks to the Speedway which is of even greater interest to the horsemen. It is feared that the high-strung horses that will frequent the new drive will be affrighted by the locomotives, and it is thought at the Park Department that it may be necessary to erect a high fence between the Speedway and the railroad to obviate the danger.

Coming Meetings and Races.

A trotting association has been organized at Danbury, Conn., which will hold a meeting July 4 on the Danbury Fair Association grounds.

At Goshen, July 4, there will be three races for the following classes: 2:25 trotting, purse $200; 2:40 trotting, purse $200; 2:18 trotting and pacing, purse $250. Robert Goelet of Tuxedo will present a handsome silver cup to the winner of the 2:25 trotting event.

There are fifteen entries for the 2:14 trotting race, which is to be decided at St. Joseph, Mo., next week. Among them are Thorn, 2:14; Altoka, 2:13¼; Capt. Hanks, 2:13¼; Heir Medium, 2:15¾; Wilbur, 2:13¼; Black Seth, 2:13¾, and Hastings, 2:13¼.

The dates for the Orange County circuit are: Middletown, Aug. 9 to 12; Port Jervis, Aug. 16 to 19; Goshen, Aug. 23 to 26. The classes are nearly the same for the three meetings. Purses are $400 or $500, except at Goshen, where there will be one $600 and two $800 purses, and one special stake of $5,000 for three-year-olds, which is closed. Entries will close July 25 for the first two meetings and Aug. 6 for Goshen.

Entries to the purse classes of the Narragansett Park meeting, to be held at Providence July 12 to 15, will close Tuesday. There are six of these, for $1,000 each, and with the six stakes already closed they provide a full programme for the four days.

The managers of the Lynnbrook Driving Park have decided to reopen the stakes which closed June 1, they having failed to fill. They are ten in number, and are for $1,000 each, and the entry list will close July 5. The dates of the meeting are Sept. 13 to 17, and the stakes are for the 2:19, 2:23, 2:28, 2:34, 2:40, and 3:00 trotting, and the 2:12, 2:22, 2:40, and 3:00 pacing classes. At a later date a purse list will be announced. The Lynnbrook races will be preceded by a five days' meeting at Huntington, L. I., Sept. 6 to 10, at which ten purses of $1,000 each will be offered, and will be followed by the Fall meeting at Mineola, so that there will be three continuous weeks of sport on Long Island.

Eighty-three nominations is a record-breaker, as far as trotting races are concerned, but that is the number entered in the Louisville Stakes of the Louisville Driving and Fair Association, to be trotted at the meeting next September. The Louisville Stakes is for trotters in the 2:24 class, and among those nominated are Moretta, Ember Day, Pilot Evans, Judge Toney, and other fast ones. The Dewey Stakes, for 3:00 pacers, to be decided at the same meeting, has thirty-one nominations, all of high class.

Harness Racing Notes.

Nathan Straus has sold to Benjamin F. Tracy the five-year-old bay mare Azmo, by Azmoor, 2:20½, dam Mollie Cobb. She will be bred to Lord of the Manor.

A brother to George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, 2:11¼, the champion three-year-old of last year, was foaled at Toledo last week.

The California trotter Toggles, 2:12½, is expected to do great things this year. It is asserted that he can beat 2:10 easily.

At the recent meeting at Bethlehem, Penn., the pacer Democracy lowered his record from 2:15¼ to 2:11¼. It is considered certain that he will enter the 2:10 list this season.

At Denver, Col., June 18, the 2:09 pacing race was won by the California side-wheeler Anaconda in 2:09¼, 2:09¼, 2:10¾. This is the fastest race of the season thus far.

The pacer Mascot, 2:04, recently reported broken down and on the retired list, won the free-for-all race at Rochester week before last, his fastest heat being paced in 2:13¾.

George Starr, after working twenty horses at Terre Haute, has selected the following seven for campaigning purposes: Gowan, 2:13¾, pacer; Shadeland Norwood, 2:13½, trotter; Pilot Medium, Jr., 2:14½, pacer; Kyote, 2:15½, trotter; Gus Walbel, 2:17¼, pacer; Allercyoner, 2:17¼, trotter, and Analine, 2:19, trotter.

The veteran trotter Bert Sheldon, Jr., 2:16¼, winner of 190 heats under 2:30, which exceeds the record of any other living trotter, is racing again. He opened the season by winning a race in straight heats at Dover, N. J.

E. F. Geers has arrived with the Village Farm string at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, where he will open the season at next week's meeting. He has shipped the three-year-old American Belle, 2:12¼, back to the farm, as she had developed a troublesome leg. It is said that she will be bred to Dare Devil, 2:09¾, and after raising a foal will be put in training again.

James Butler's stable, under the direction of John Kelly, will be the leading one from this city on the circuit this year. The stable will begin work at the Hartford meeting next week. One of its leading performers will be the four-year-old pacer Ed B. Young, by Direct, dam Lilly Langtry. He has gone a mile in 2:13½ over a half-mile track in his preliminary work. Another promising one is Directum Kelly, who trotted to a record of 2:23¾ two years ago as a two-year-old, and has been timed in 2:19½ this Spring.

James A. Murphy's pacer Guinette, 2:05, had paced thirty-two heats in 2:10 or better before he died. The death of Guinette leaves John R. Gentry, 2:00½, without any engagements for the season, and an effort is being made to arrarge a match between Mr. Tewksbury's pacer and Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, to be decided at the Detroit Grand Circuit meeting. Peter V. Johnson is training Joe Patchen at Peoria, Ill., where the champion, Star Pointer, 1:59¼, is also being rounded into form for his season of exhibition.

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

The open catboat Starling, which for the past few years has under the pennant of E. Delevant, Harlem Yacht Club, been recognized as the champion of the smaller class, has been sold to Thomas Farley, Jersey City Yacht Club.

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Among the boats that will participate in the trial races for the selection of an American craft to contest for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Challenge Cup, now held by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, can be reckoned the Alanka, which was the second choice of American boats last year, and the Shark, which showed prominently in the fleet of international aspirants at the same time. It is not expected that either of these boats has even a remote chance of being selected to represent the Oyster Bay organization, for the reason that they were both outclassed by the Momo, which was in turn defeated by the Canadian boat. They will, however, be useful

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The order issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast declaring that officers and men of the commands now in the United States service who did not accompany their commands in such service were transferred to the organizations raised or being raised to replace original commands, is having a beneficial effect, though in numerous cases men are not responding to the order as promptly as could be desired. The fact that men rejected by medical officers at Camp Black and Camp Townsend cannot get the pay due them for service before joining the new organizations will undoubtedly induce a large number of men who have been apparently unconcerned as to whether they had any further obligations to the service or not to report for duty. As commanding officers have had no records as to the names of men taken to the front or of those left behind, it has been difficult to reach the men, and quite a number yet have not received official notices because their addresses are unknown.

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At last the new organizations have received rifles, clothing, and equipments, and instead of seeing recruits drilling in all kinds and conditions of civilian dress—some wearing hats and coats and others without—the visitor to an armory where these drills are in progress is able to see something like soldiers.

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This distribution of uniforms is having a good effect already, and more interest and pride in the work is manifest among recruits.

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It is a great mistake for any one to assume that there is anything like a state of disloyalty among the members of the Seventh because the Governor has decided that the regiment for the present at least must remain in the State as a home guard. The members of the Seventh, while chafing under the failure to get to the front as an organization, were never more loyal to the old command than at the present time.

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The fact that numerous members of the Seventh have sought service in the war in other organizations is certainly nothing to the discredit of the regiment, nor does it show any disloyalty on the part of members seeking such service. The facts are that every man of the Seventh who has left the organization has done so with the best of wishes from his comrades, who are only too proud of the fact that men of the Seventh are in such great demand by other organizations for officers.

"The Seventh has already sent to the front some 150 of its members," said a prominent officer of the command. "You will find them in the van of every organization, and where the service is hottest. Our men, either as commissioned officers, non-coms., or privates, will be found in the Seventy-first Regiment, now in Cuba, the Astor Battery, now in San Francisco en route to Manila, in the Rough Riders, in the gallant Sixty-ninth, in the Twelfth, Ninth, Forty-seventh, Eighth, and other regiments of the volunteers and regular army, and in commands now forming. Where will you find men from any other command so dispersed? It's simply history repeating itself, for in the war of the rebellion the Seventh furnished over 600 commissioned officers at the front. The officers of the Seventh are glad to have its members so serve, but, mark you, if the regiment was ordered to the front to-morrow, there is hardly a member of it now at the front holding a commission but would not return to its ranks as soon as he could, and perform service with it. Our officers freely gives transfers to our men for other commands, and the more the merrier."

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First Lieut. Harry M. Nesbitt of Company B, Seventh Regiment, who has resigned on account of business, after a continuous service of over twenty-three years, joined the Seventh as a private in Company B, March 1, 1875, and served in the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant. Second Lieut. Henry Van Deventer Black succeeds to the office of First Lieutenant, and First Sergt. O. M. Beach is named as the likely candidate for the Second Lieutenantcy.

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Several members of the Ninth and One Hundred and Ninth Regiments are entitled to medals for long and faithful service. In consequence of the Ninth Regiment volunteering for the war, the presentation of medals could not be made as was desired, but they will now be forwarded to such members as are at the front, while those members of the Ninth now in the One Hundred and Ninth who are entitled to the medals will also receive them. The following are the names of those entitled to the medals:

Twenty-five Years and Over.—Private Emil T. Fuess, Company A.

Twenty Years and Over.—Capt. W. Wolcott Marks, Company F; Major Washington Willcocks, Second Lieut. W. F. J. Higgins, Company I; Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. Frank J. Higgins, Non-Commissioned Staff; Battalion Quartermaster Sergt. Harry E. Gilroy, Non-Commissioner Staff; Private Adolph Bede, Company G; Private Henry A. Harris, Company A.

Fifteen Years and Over—Major George T. Lorigan, Private Frederick Kramer, Company E.

Ten Years and Over.—Capt. Gouverneur S. Wieners, Adjutant; First Lieut. William H. Truman, Battalion Adjutant; Second Lieut. Robert N. Macklin, Company F; Second Lieut. Michael J. Mahoney, Company A; Company Quartermaster Sergt. Forest Buck, Company E; Quartermaster Sergt. Jacob A. Schrank, Non-Commissioned Staff; Sergt. Edward Buquet, Company K; Private John Noble, Company F; Private William J. Flynn, Company G; Private James Sinclair, Company D.

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The following non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment have recently been elected and have passed the Examining Board: First Sergt. Thomas C. Dougherty, Company D; Sergt. Oliver H. Keep, Jr., Company T; Sergt. Frederick H. Crary, Company H; Sergt. Alfred Drake, Company F; Sergt. Burdett Kipp, Company D; Corp. William K. Hitchcock, Company F; Corp. Frank A. Pattison, Company I; Corp. Harry H. Bottome, Company I; Corp. Edwin S. Hartshorn, Company G; Corp. Walter B. Cowperthwait, Company I; Corp. Reginald Foster, Company G, and Sergt. Talbot H. St. John, Hospital Corps.

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Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment has appointed Mr. Christian Gerhard—an exceptionally well-posted member of Company E—Sergeant Major. James I. Kyle has been appointed First Sergeant and W. H. Stevens Sergeant, both in Company E. Nearly all the companies in the regiment are drilling two evenings a week. Company B, the Harlem company, drills Tuesdays and Fridays, and has a membership of seventy men. The full list of its officers and non-coms is as follows: Capt. W. C. Haskell, First Lieut. T. A. Hill, Second Lieut. J. Eben, First Sergt. James E. Carroll, Quartermaster Sergt. C. G. Gordon, Sergts. L. W. Tindale, L. Parker, J. E. Fitzgerald, H. Daube, Corps. C. W. Hamner, H. L. Walker, R. S. Carmen, C. W. N. Tilton, C. B. Edwards, F. A. Holmes, H. L. Gampp, and H. Havemyer. Col. Francis has assigned companies to battalions as follows: First Battalion—Major John McClintock, Battalion Adjt. Charles A. Mather; Companies B, H, D, E. Second Battalion—Major H. H. Landon, Battalion Adjt. Arthur Humbert; Companies A, C, M, K. Third Battalion—Major George J. Bascom, Battalion Adjt. Malcolm Stuart; Companies F, G, I, L. Companies will drill on the following evenings respectively: Mondays—Companies G, I, and L; Tuesdays—Companies B and H; Wednesdays—Companies F and K; Thursdays—Companies D and E; Fridays—Companies H, C, and M. For the present drills will be only for recruits.

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Capt. J. Bliss Dudley of Company L, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, is well known as an ex-member of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was also prominent as Colonel of one of the leading cadet corps of this city. He organized the company, which now numbers ninety men and is in excellent shape. The assistants to Capt. Dudley are First Lieut. F. M. Dearborn and Second Lieut. J. M. Charles, both from Company I, Seventh Regiment. The First Sergeant of the company is Stuart C. Wade, who served in the British Army.

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Col. John T. Camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment is making efforts to have his command formally mustered into the service of the State on July 5. There are at present 423 members of the regiment available for duty divided as follows: Headquarters, 21; Company A, 55; B, 35; C, 34; D, 38; E, 45; F, 47; G, 41; H, 38; I, 38; K, 31. The old members of the regiment are showing great interest in the new organization.

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Major McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth has not decided to refuse the Colonelcy. "It will depend entirely on circumstances," said the Major. "If there is a man found who can serve the interests of the organization better than I can, I would certainly prefer to see him on top. I have no selfish desire to see a better man than myself kept to the rear, nor do I want to see a man worse than myself there, so you see just how the matter stands. After we make good the 300 recruits we have furnished the Sixty-ninth we will begin to think about the Colonelcy, but not before." Capt. Collins is to be promoted Major of the Second Battalion.

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The One Hundred and Ninth, with eight companies mustered in and numbering some 450 men in the aggregate, is now getting down to solid work. The companies mustered in are A, B, D, E, F, G, H, and K. Two additional companies are in process of organization.

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These officers of the Twenty-third Regiment who recently passed the brigade board have been commissioned: Capt. George T. Musson, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieuts. H. F. Whitney, C. L. Scofield, A. T. Morrow, and Second Lieuts. H. A. Davidson and G. H. Potter.

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Of the seven companies of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, five are now uniformed and there is a supply of rifles in the armory. The companies and their commanders are: Company A—Capt. Charles W. Furey; Company C—Capt. C. L. Lewis; Company D—Capt. C. Matlock; Company F—Capt. F. H. Guild; Company G—Capt. H. L. W. Hamilton; Company I—Capt. E. Howard, and Company K—Capt. G. W. Rodgers.

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Major J. W. Tumbridge, recently appointed Engineer Officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, Second Brigade, has passed the examining board, and also Capt. L. B. Smith of Troop C, recently promoted from First Lieutenant.

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The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment is happy in having received a supply of blankets, tin cups, campaign hats, trousers, blouses, equipments, and rifles and ammunition. Rifle practice in the armory range will shortly be taken up. In Company G these non-commissioned officers have reported for duty: First Sergt. Pullis, Sergts. Chalmers, Klausner, Saunders, and Truesdell, and Corps. Fields, Cooper, Devoe, and Thomas.

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Capt. W. F. Randall of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, has these line and non-coms under him: First Lieut. Woodruff, Second Lieut. B. R. Scheff, First Sergt. James Walker, Sergts. R. B. Zabriskie, Clarence Meyers, Edward Russ, M. E. Gregson, Corps. R. P. Gray, Jr., James Ryan, J. E. Batchelor, M. R. Jacobs, G. McCormick, I. P. Mead, and H. C. West.

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Major E. R. Husten of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment expects to have two new companies sworn in in the next week. The Major has decided not to take the Colonelcy of the regiment, despite the urging of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith.

CURRENT BASEBALL NEWS.

The three games lost by the New Yorks in Pittsburg brought the local team down into the second division, and the chances of getting back into the first division before the team's return home are not very promising. The Pittsburgs and Chicagos have been a stumbling block for the New Yorks. First the Chicagos came along and just managed to meet the local team when it was playing a poor game, with the result that the New Yorks fell from fourth to sixth place. Then the Pittsburgs, who had been playing an uncertain game, suddenly braced up and took three out of four games from the locals and sent the latter sliding further down the ladder.

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Manager Anson has no hard-luck tale to relate. He does say, however, that the New Yorks were given a rough deal by Umpires Cushman and Heydler. There must be something in this talk about the umpires, as each club in the league has made complaints about the work of Cushman and Heydler. In Pittsburg the home players frankly admitted that Mr. Cushman's poor work in at least one game robbed the New Yorks of a victory. The incompetency of an umpire was never more significantly shown than in the game on Wednesday when Assistant Umpire Heydler deliberately reversed a palpably wrong decision made by Umpire Cushman.

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This, however, is only one of the handicaps now being encountered by the team. The pitching department is in a bad way, and this misfortune is enough to demoralize any team. Doheny at present is practically useless, as the injuries he received to his ankle in Philadelphia last Saturday will keep him out of the game for a week at least. Rusie is rapidly getting his pitching machinery into shape, but while he is "nursing" his arm the New Yorks will have to rely on Seymour and Meekin. Both men are in tip-top condition, but they can only be worked every three days at the most. Gettig is an uncertain pitcher, and Menafee has yet to show his old-time form. He pitched a fairly good game against the Pittsburgs on Thursday, but his was not the kind of pitching that wins games.

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The Brooklyn team seem to be working more harmoniously just now. Their showing in Cleveland was creditable, and showed that the team is composed of good material. Two errorless games in four days is a good record. La Chance played much better ball away from home probably because he was not jeered and hissed as was his lot when at Washington Park. Nothing is more demoralizing to a player than to be continually hissed and jeered at by a home crowd. La Chance, however, will soon have his wish gratified—that of being taken away from the city. Magoon, if his record with the Brockton Club is any criterion, will come up to the mark at short, but what will become of La Chance is still unknown. He will probably figure in a trade for a third baseman or Manager Ebbets will bring Sheckard in from the outfield to play an infield position and use La Chance in the outfield. The latter change is thougnt by many to be worth a trial.

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President Watkins of the Pittsburg Club has no system of putting a pitcher in the game because it happens to be his turn to pitch. The men are worked to suit the prospects of the game. The old idea of keeping a man on the bench when he is in good condition until it comes his turn is not popular with the Pittsburg management. President Watkins believes in making a pitcher work whenever he is fit. This, however, will wear out a pitcher before the close of the season.

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The league averages for the first forty-seven games is an interesting table of figures. Keeler, the Baltimores' little right fielder, since his recovery has worked himself into first place in batting. In twenty-seven games he was at the bat 126 times, and made fifty hits, for an average of .397. Hamilton of Boston, who has played in every game, is second, with an average of .386. Lange of Chicago took part in forty-two games, and his average is .380. Elmer Smith leads the Cincinnati team with .375; Cross of St. Louis leads the Browns with .367. Anderson and Farrell head the list of Washington players, each having an average of .366. Van Haltren, with an average of .328, leads the local batsmen, and Sheckard is high among the Brooklyn players, with an average of .306. Warner is twelfth and Grady eighteenth among the list of catchers for fielding. Breitenstein leads the pitchers in fielding with 1,000. Beckley, McGann, and Tucker lead the first basemen, and Crooks of St. Louis has a clear lead for second base honors. Gleason, the local player, is playing far below his average, being seventh on the list, with a fielding average of .925. Cross of St. Louis leads the third basemen, and George Davis, the local player, has a lead of 10 per cent. for work at short stop. McBride of Cincinnati leads the outfielders, but Kelley of Baltimore, Smith of Cincinnati, and Tiernan of New York, who have played more games than McBride, are close to the top.

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A grand reception will be given Manager Anson when he arrives in Chicago with the New Yorks next Wednesday. All those interested in the reception have subscribed sums for the purchase of a suitable testimonial and to defray the expenses of the reception to the "grand old man of baseball" in recognition of his sterling honesty and high ability as displayed in a term of twenty-two years' continuous active service with the Chicago Baseball Club as Captain, Manager, and first baseman.

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R. Fulz and William Lauder, the second and third basemen of Brown University, have been secured by the Philadelphia Club. These two men are considered the best college players at their respective positions. Fulz, in particular, is a fast fielder and excellent batter. It is not yet definitely known whether the new men will join the team after their college term. Lauder will strengthen the Philadelphia team, as at present it is in need of a good third baseman.

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The Philadelphia Club has come to the conclusion that it is folly to attempt to control a baseball team by a set of rules whereby a fine is imposed for every trivial offense. These rules were introduced last season, but discipline was killed instead of assured by these methods. The players' troubles, however, did not end with a set of ludicrous rules, but they were compelled to serve under a manager who, by his arbitrary methods, became disliked. The players' lot became so hard that they notified the club owners that unless a change was made they would go on a strike. The club was then compelled to act, and the first step toward bringing about harmony was the removal of Manager Stallings. This was the one thing that the players wanted, and since the change was made the team has done better work. Just how unpopular Stallings was with the players was evidenced in the recent games in New York. The men did not try to win, and each error was regarded as a joke. Dunkle, who pitched in one of the games, laughed every time he gave a base on balls; in fact, it looked as though he deliberately pitched the ball wide of the plate.

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Kittridge, the former Captain of the Chicago Club, has been sold to the Louisville Club. Kittridge caught his first game for the Colonels last Wednesday, and will probably be installed as the regular catcher.

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It is rumored in the West that nearly every club in the league will reduce its list of players to fourteen before another two weeks has passed. The Cincinnati Club now has eighteen players on its pay roll, but three of these will probably be "farmed out." The New York Club will not release any of its players, and President Hart of the Chicago Club will not drop any players from the team unless he sees fit. When the National League was organized there was a restrictive salary limit, but this rule has long since been abolished.

***

It was recently reported that Elmer Smith's record of one or more basehits in thirty consecutive games is the best ever made by a player in the National League. This, however, is incorrect, as Keeler, the Baltimores' right fielder, last year made at least one hit in every game from April 22 to June 19, when Killen, the Pittsburg pitcher, managed to hold him down without a hit, so that Keeler hit safely in forty-four consecutive games.

To Review Rockefeller Assessments.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—Lawyer Howard H. Morse, representing John D. and William H. Rockefeller, obtained a writ of certiorari to-day from Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court to review their assessments on their property in the village of North Tarrytown, which they regard as entirely too high. The Assessors this year made a reduction of $5,000 in the value of the property.

De Graaf Estate Must Pay.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—Surrogate S. H. Silkman of Westchester County to-day handed down his opinion in the matter of the estate of Henry P. De Graaf of Cruger's, who died leaving property in Westchester County valued at $1,000,000. This was an appeal from the decree assessing the taxes upon the legacies given by the will under the transfer tax law. The decree is affirmed, with costs.

Elocutionists at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The seventh annual convention of the National Association of Elocutionists will meet in this city Monday, and will be in session for five days. Prominent elocutionists from all parts of the country will attend. A programme embracing discussions of interpretation, methods of teaching, and many recitals has been arranged.

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Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N. B.) ap. $3.50up

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do West End Hotel....Open June 22, ap, $3 up

do Sunset Hall (Superior Hotel,) J.W. Rockafeller

Arverne-by-Sea, L.I. ArverneHtl, ap, $4up. B'ks

Avon-by-Sea, N.J., Avon Inn (F.E.Foster.) Books.

do **The Oxford,** Op. Je to Oct. (Boggs Bros., Prs.)

Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p

Beach Bluff. Mass. Hotel Preston opens June 22

Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov. 1

Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Block Ild, R. I..The National. Send for rates.

do The Manisses & Cottages. (C.E. & E.A. Brown)

do Eureka Hotel, a. p., $2 up. (M. A. Ball.)

Catskill, N.Y. **Prospect Park Htl,** Overlooking the Hudson. Op. to Nov. 1. J.S.Briggs, Prop

Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N.Y.)

Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Ap, $3 up

Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y. Opens June 14

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, $3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up

Cincinnati, O. .Grand Hotel, e.p., $4.50; a.p., $3

Cornwall-on-Hudson. Smith House (I.B.Elmer.)

Deal, N.J. Hathaway Inn. Op. yrly. A.L. Marsh, Pr

Edgemere, Long Island, The Edgemere, a. p.

Far Rockaway, L. I. Tac-a-pou-sha House, ap.

Fisher's Island, N.Y. Mansion House, ap, $3.50up

Jamestown, R. I..Prospect House, Ap. $3 up

do .....Bay View House, Ap. $3 up

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up

Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up

do The Marion, a. p., $2 up. (H. R. Ryalls, Mgr.)

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**Grand Fourth of July

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

"The People that Delight in War."

I.

Glitter of steel along the sunny street,
A strain of martial music clear and loud,
The stream of scarlet flowing like a tide
'Mid the wild cheering of the eager crowd,
The blazoned banners floating far and wide,
And sounding over all the measured beat—
Like rolling drums—of those exultant feet
That march to death or glory side by side.
Thus they go forth who never may return,
A deadly fever fills the Nation's veins,
The fires of Passion fierce and fiercer burn,
Till—as some captive panther bursts its chains—
Men stand amazed at that tremendous sight,
Empire 'gainst Empire arming in its might.

II.

This is the pride of War. Ah! who shall tell
The story's issue? 'Tis that redd'ning field
Across whose length a thirsty river runs,
Fed with their blood who knew not how to yield;
Who died 'mid cannon's smoke and roar of guns,
And trampling hosts that crushed them as they fell;
'Mid strife that turns the fair earth into hell,
Whilst Rachel's voice laments her glorious sons!
The Death-wail sobs above the Victor-song;
Such tears might tarnish even Honor's prize,
And our sick hearts cry out, "How long! how long!
Lord God of Battles? When wilt Thou arise?
When shall Thy Kingdom come—Thy Righteous Law,
Healing the Nations from the Wounds of War?"

—CHRISTIAN BURKE in July Pall Mall Magazine.

Along the Greek Lines.

Major General Miles in the June McClure.

Along the front lines were posted flags of truce at intervals of from 200 to 500 yards. Immediately in front of the Greek Army lay the Turkish Army, drawn up in order of battle. In the advance was a strong line of sentinels with picket supports and reserves in their order; and a short distance in the rear their main line of battle. The distance between the advance line of the Greek Army and the picket line of the Turkish Army I should judge was about 400 yards. On the ground occupied by the former force and between the lines were scattered the graves of those who had fallen on both sides in the last engagement of the campaign, which had occurred on this spot, a short distance from the little town of Lamia.

The Turks were apparently as unconcerned and defiant as it is only possible for an army to be that has had a series of victories and has successfully invaded the enemy's country—in this case a country that their people had occupied up to as late as 1832. They were occupying a very strong position, and indicated every appearance of being capable of holding the same. We could distinctly hear their bugle calls and see the comfortable white tents in which they were sheltered—tents which had formerly belonged to the Greek Army and had been captured in the recent campaign. The poor Greeks were without shelter and exposed to the rain and inclement weather. There was an independence and bravado in the appearance of the Turks that indicated their readiness to renew the conflict the moment the armistice should be suspended. I could not but note the marked change in the circumstances of this scene and one that occurred 2,500 years before in sight of the ground now occupied by the two armies. We are told that when the great Persian Army under Xerxes confronted the heroic band under Leonidas the Spartans laid down their spears and shields and moved out in front of their line and went through the gymnastic exercises to keep their joints supple, and decorated their long hair as if preparing for a festival, thus taunting and defying their enemies to combat. Now the conditions were entirely reversed and the invaders impatient to renew hostilities.

Dress in Miss Austen's Time.

From The Cornhill.

In point of comfortable warmth we have advanced greatly since the days when my mother wore white muslin dresses indoors and out, as the ladies do in Miss Austen's novels. The alternative was a riding habit, in Winter and Summer. My mother was married in a blue riding habit, and a white beaver hat and feathers. Even half a century ago the poor little tender babies displayed their dear little dimpled necks and arms in all weathers. Sweet little cherubs they looked in their white frocks. Now they are well wrapped up in woolen, and gain in health what they lose in beauty. We little girls were not much better off. Our frocks were made with short sleeves and half low bodices, tied round with a string. They were most miserable—always slipping off one's shoulder, unless the string were drawn so tight as to cut into the flesh. Long sleeves were tied on with tapes to the short one, and a cape—pèlerine, as it was called—or a spencer, a hideous garment—added out of doors.

It was the height of my ambition to wear a shawl. All grown-up ladies wore shawls, pinned round the throat or on the shoulders. It was quite impossible to arrange (at least none but a Frenchwoman could) these heavy Indian or Paisley shawls gracefully. It was better in the Summer, when black or white lace was substituted; or a long scarf, without fastening, hung from the shoulders and was always slipping into the dust or dirt. Round capes, called "cardinals," were a great improvement, and the "visites" led the way to jackets and coats, and—most comfortable of all for rough work—ulsters.

In the Tunisian Sahara.

From The Geographical Journal.

Respect for wandering strangers is impressed on the people, and the headman of every village and town (except where the French have themselves built such houses) is enjoined to build and maintain a rest house, or "guest house," for passing travelers. I arrived at this kind little village of Tujan at midnight. No word or notice had reached the surprised people of my coming. We had, indeed, to ride into the sleeping village with the risk of being attacked by the very zealous Arab dogs, and shout and knock at the doors of houses to rouse some one. The Sheikh of the village soon made his appearance, and at once showed us the way to the guest house, a poor little structure in rude masonry not yet completed, and with the wind whistling through the chinks between the stones. But already the house had been furnished with some preposterous Arab imitations of European furniture, which reminded me of the thoughtlessly disproportionate tables and chairs with which we furnished our dolls' houses as children.

The chairs in this case were small and squat, but the table was of such a height that it seemed to reach nearly to the ceiling, and I could never have lived up to it. Seeing I was quite worn out with fatigue, the chief brought a pile of carpets, which he folded to increase their thickness, and laid them on the mud floor, thus forming an extemporized bed, on which I laid myself gladly, and slept while supper was being prepared. It made its appearance at 2 o'clock in the morning, and consisted of kuskus, a plate of dates, and, what I most enjoyed, a basket full of dried figs, the whole being wound up with cups of coffee. The next morning we started at daybreak, being provided with a guide. There was nothing to pay for the hospitality, and it was with difficulty that I pressed a small present on the acceptance of the chief, whose only request was that I should not complain of the meagreness of his hospitality.

Greed. Deformity. The Bicycle.

Ouida in The Fortnightly Review.

The sense of symmetry and harmony seems, I repeat, to be leaving the terrestrial race; the want of beauty, as the daily bread of life, grows less and less felt every year by the modern mind. Beauty, natural and artistic, has become entirely indifferent to the majority of even highly educated modern men and women. They have no leisure to contemplate it, no temperament capable of feeling it; it is in no sense necessary to them; it makes no impression either on their retina or their memory. Their lives pass before a revolving panorama, so rapidly dissolving and changing that they have no distinct impression of any of the scenes or subjects. Every year modern habits become more unlovely, and modern sensibilities more blunted. The preservation of what is beautiful, per se, at the present time is almost always ridiculed, unless it can be shown to be joined to some profit or utility.

The characteristic passion of the hour is greed; greed of possession, desire of acquisition, and passion for ostentation. Trade has become an octopus embracing the whole world; the thirst for gain engrosses all classes; beauty, unless it be a means of gain, is to this temper a useless, or worse than a useless, thing, it is regarded as a stumbling block and incumbrance. It is doubtful if even the power of perceiving what is beautiful has not in a great measure left a large part of the population in all countries. Modern cities would not be what they are now had not the race to a great extent grown color blind and become without the sense of proportion. Modern builders and modern engineers would remain unoccupied were not the generations which employ and enrich them destitute of all artistic feelings.

Many of the prevailing fashions would be so odious to persons with any delicate or accurate perception, that such fashions could never have become general had any perception of this kind been general. Even the deformity of their own bodies awakens no aversion in the modern public; if it did, the bicycle would never have been in demand.

A Temple of the Sun.

The Mission San Fernando.

Time's long, slow fingers, working restlessly, have loosened all the red tiles, one by one.
A little counter-touch—it well might be—had saved each fissure, but it was not done,
And see them now, these temples of the sun!

Time did not hate them, but he does love change. Uprearing, or decay—it is all one.
But we might use him wisely. In his range are many hours of ours. If now begun,
We still might save this temple of the sun.

Wandering there, one warm November day, I passed a cloister's arches, one by one,
And felt ashamed. They stand as if to say, "Will you not save us, ere your day be done?"
Those cloister arches, crumbling in the sun.

I stepped within the chapel—for the shade—musing on those dead builders, and of one—
What were those crowding shapes, which rushed, dismayed, up to the altar-place, as if to shun
The invader of that temple in the sun?

The patriarchal rams of some great flock—Was't not a strange corral?—looked back, each one,
With stern old wrinkled faces, that might shock some timid soul, who—half his journey done—
Had halted at that temple in the sun.

Were they sad ghosts, permitted, on such days, to haunt the dear old scene? And that weird one,
Was he—I shrank from that reproachful gaze, and went.
Since then the noble work's begun—
They'll save the rare old temple of the sun!

—JEANIE PEET in the Overland Monthly.

Almost a Spanish Naval Yarn.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Perhaps the most humorous story in connection with the 1st of June, Lord Howe's victory, is the amazing fable of the Vengeur, which is due to the patriotic imagination, unrestrained by any regard for prosaic accuracy, of Barrère. Barrère reported to the convention that the Vengeur went down with all her colors flying, scorning to surrender; "Vive la République, and a universal volley from the upper deck being the last sound she made." "Glorieuse affaire du Vengeur" became, for the French, a national myth. It has inspired innumerable French songs. A wooden model of the Vengeur was solemnly consecrated and placed in the Pantheon. Carlyle embodied the story in his "French Revolution." "Lo!" he wrote, "all flags, streamers, jacks, every rag of tricolor that will yet run on rope flies rustling aloft. The whole crew crowds to the upper deck, and with universal soul-maddening yell shouts 'Vive la République,' sinking, sinking."

Carlyle later on discovered how wild a flight of fiction the whole story was. Barrère was a liar of titanic scale; but the Vengeur myth, Carlyle declared, must be pronounced "Barrère's masterpiece; the largest, most inspiring piece of blague manufactured for some centuries by any man or nation." At the time the Vengeur went down the battle had ceased for some hours; her Captain was peacefully getting his lunch in one of the cabins of the Culloden, and some 400 of her crew had been rescued, much to their own satisfaction, by the boats of the various British ships!

Plenty of Coal in China.

From The Contemporary Review.

Abundance of coal and iron exists in every province in China, the coal field of Shansi alone being probably the largest which is yet known in the world, while each of the other valuable minerals, except platinum, invites profitable work in many parts of the empire. The use of most of these earth products, as well as certain methods of obtaining them, has indeed been known to the Chinese for thousands of years. The tradition that coal was the chief fuel of the people many centuries before its value was known in Europe, at a period anterior to the Christian era, is to a certain extent confirmed by Marco Polo, whose remarks on the subject indicate that the use of it observed by him as being general must have begun long before his time. "It is a fact that all over the country of Cathay there is a kind of black stone existing in beds in the mountains which they dig out and burn like firewood. It is true that they have plenty of firewood also, but they do not burn it, because these stones burn better and cost less."—Yule's "Marco Polo," Vol. I., p. 395.

But though this long-continued usage of coal by hundreds of millions of people may seem to render it doubtful whether any considerable quantity is left, it is, on the contrary, practically certain that this residue immeasurably exceeds all that in many ages has yet been recovered. Partly owing to the superstitious fear of letting out the "earth dragon," and chiefly, I imagine, from ignorance of efficient measures of pumping, the soil has nowhere been pierced below water level, and I believe that no shafts are deeper than 100 feet. In fact, not only coal, but other minerals, have been taken merely from the surface, and, according to all experience, therefore what remains below must be in vastly greater quantities.

"In London Town."

Yonder in the heather there's a bed for sleeping,
Drink for one athirst, ripe blackberries to eat;
Yonder in the sun the merry hares go leaping,
And the pool is clear for travel-wearied feet!

Sorely throb my feet, a-tramping London highways
(Ah, the springy moss upon a northern moor!)
Through the endless streets, the gloomy squares and byways,
Homeless in the City, poor among the poor!

London streets are gold—ah, give me leaves aglinting
Midst gray dikes and hedges in the Autumn sun!
London water's wine, poured out for all unstinting—
God! for the little brooks that tumble as they run!

Oh my heart is fain to hear the soft wind blowing,
Soughing through the fir-tops up on northern fells!
Oh my eye's an-ache to see the brown burns flowing
Through the peaty soil and tinkling heather-bells!"

—ADA SMITH in the Quartier Latin.

Some Theatrical Jokes.

From The Cornhill.

In a performance of "The Lady of the Lake" the actor who took the part of Roderick Dhu was known to be in pecuniary difficulties. When Roderick gave the line, "I am Roderick Dhu," Fitzjames responded, "Yes, and your rent's due, too." On the production of a piece called "The Spy," the early acts showed that it was going to prove a failure. So when at a certain point a character had to rush on and shout, "Five hundreds pounds for the spy," the author-actor, who was concealed behind a rock, arose and cried, "It's yours—copyright, manuscript, and parts!" That was the end of the performance.

When eating takes place on the stage, the temptations to play tricks with the food are naturally great. In "Henry V.," the leek which that inimitable braggart Pistol has to eat is usually made from an apple. But on one occasion at Sadler's Wells the Fluellen of the evening gave him a real onion, and he had no choice but to struggle through it, though the tears coursed down his fat cheeks.

The Doom of Spain.

From The Spectator.

The correspondents all report an outward calm, and all mention, without quite believing, that the graver Spaniards still entertain hopes of peace either on the basis of the status quo, which is nonsense, or on the plan that Spain should grant independence to Cuba, that Washington should guarantee the Cuban debt, and that Madrid should retain Puerto Rico and the Philippines. These childish ideas are, however, all based either on ignorance as to the current of events, which is diligently fostered by the Ministry, who daily feed the people with wind, or on the fancy that because Mr. McKinley destests bloodshed, he can therefore make a peace which his whole nation would regard as ridiculous or shameful. The truth, however, must filter down, however slowly; and our conviction that when that truth is realized and nothing more is hoped from Admiral Cervera, Spain, and especially Southern Spain, will explode in a burst of revolutionary passion, remains unchanged.

The people consider, not without justice, that they have been "betrayed," not indeed by this Government, but by a succession of Governments, dating from 1848. An enormous debt has been created, millions have been voted for armaments, the children of Spain have been taken for the army, more especially of late, in scores of thousands, and nevertheless the magnificent country, full of wealth and seated on two seas, has been left without any adequate means of defense. Its navy was hardly fit for a battle, its army of 200,000 men failed to subdue a colony which never collected 30,000 insurgents for its war of liberation. The popular judgment attributes much of this almost Chinese inefficiency to intrigue, and much more to corruption, and will, as we believe, most assuredly demand an account, which is not likely, the national character being what it is, to be liquidated without bloodshed.

We expect a terrible outbreak in Spain, and our judgment is in no way modified by the statements that the ruling classes of the cities expect nothing of the kind, that they believe the army can and will protect them, and that the tide of amusement shows as deep a volume as ever. The theatres were all open in Paris while the tumbrils were rolling toward the guillotine, and would be open next week if the plague were carrying off 500 men a day. We pity the Queen Regent, who is a good woman, and a brave; we pity the present Government, which has been guilty only of untruthfulness, and is possibly untruthful to itself as well as to its supporters, and we pity Spain itself, which is responsible only for part of its misfortunes; but if there is one truth more certain than another, it is that men inherit misfortunes as well as fortunes, or, as the old Hebrew put it, that "the fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge."

Bad Sanitary Conditions in New York.

Henry White in Municipal Affairs.

Sanitary dwellings and lodging houses are most necessary among the ignorant foreigners, the majority of whom come not from the cities of the old world but from the country places. They can easily be made to believe that the rent all over the city is equally high. Among the "improved dwellings" one does not find these ignorant foreigners. If the city authorities could be induced to build a block of tenements, for instance, on Elizabeth Street, between Houston and Prince Streets, they would be immediately filled by a mass of people who, at the present moment, are a constant menace to the health of the city. The death rate of New York City even now is entirely too high. In 1897 the number of deaths of children under one year was 10,016. The number of deaths in tenements in 1897 was 23,460; in institutions, 10,568; in private families, 4,829, and a large number of the deaths in institutions are of people whose homes are in tenement houses. Rickets, one of the diseases which indirectly is the cause of a large number of deaths of the poorer tenement children, is stated by all medical authorities to be caused by overcrowding and dark living and sleeping rooms. Tuberculosis, that scourge of humanity, cannot live in sunshine and fresh air. This disease in some form is very common among the Hebrews in New York. Formerly it rarely attacked this race.

The sweatshops and tenements are accountable for this increase. An intelligent person, as the skilled laborer, can look out for himself and family. It is the ignorant day laborer who must be protected from the rapacity of landlords until they or their descendants can step out of the rank of the laborer into the skilled trade, where no further notice by the public need be taken of them. The poor man must live near his work, and apartments must be provided for his family. We have overwhelming evidence that this will not be done by individual landlords. As has been shown, it can be done by the city. There is no reason why New York City would not make as good a landlord as the model City of Glasgow.

Gen. Miles.

From The Criterion.

A splendid physique enables Gen. Miles still to enjoy all outdoor sports and exercises. He is a superb rider, sitting his horse with the graceful ease of a cowboy, and a lover of the chase, especially after the big game of the plains; yet he does not disdain, together with his charming wife, (a niece of the late Gen. Sherman,) to sit astride of the irrepressible wheel, which he has encouraged and popularized for military purposes.

It is in the field that Gen. Miles shows himself the truest soldier. Quick, alert, fearless, and untiring, he imparts much of his admirable enthusiasm to all of his subordinates, from whom he exacts and obtains the most thorough and conscientious effort. He has been fortunate, it is true, but even ill-luck could never have kept down a man of his capacity, invention, and indefatigable energy. The civil war gave him the needed opportunity, and the Hispano-American war no doubt will crown his eventful career with added lustre and lasting glory. His recent study upon the ground of European military systems must have admirably supplemented a long course of professional reading, thought, and training. Nowhere, perhaps, has he given greater evidence of his ability for important command than in his prudent insistence upon the invasion of Cuba by a large, fully equipped, well drilled and disciplined army. In this stand so freely criticised by an unthinking and irresponsible press, his reasons have been military rather than hygienic, and they have been heartily indorsed by authorities no less eminent than Lord Wolseley and the distinguished German experts, Gens. Hoenig, von Elpons, and Boguslawski.

Spain's False Pride.

From The Atlantic Monthly.

There is a pride which spurs nations on to great achievements, which reckons nothing done while aught remains to do, and which wisely adapts means to ends. Such was not the pride of Spain: it was proud of what it had done, and imagined that its superiority to the rest of the world left it nothing more to do; it could learn nothing and forget nothing; it had varied the centuries of the Reconquest with endless civil broils, while it left the arts of peace to subject Moors and Jews, until honest labor was regarded with disdain, and trade and commerce were treated in a barbarous fashion that choked all the springs of national prosperity. Derived from this blind and impenetrable pride was the spirit of conservatism which rejected all innovation in a world of incessant change—a world which had been sent by the Reformation spinning on a new track—a world in which modern industrialism was rapidly superseding the antiquated militarism of Spain.

The phrase current throughout Europe in the last century was not without foundation, that Africa began at the Pyrenees. Last, but by no means least, was the clericalism which fastened upon Spain the ferocious spirit of intolerance; which in 1492 drove out the unhappy Jews, and in 1610 the Moriscos, thus striking at the root of the commercial prosperity and industry of the land; and which surrendered the nation to the Inquisition, paralyzing all intellectual movement, crippling trade, and keeping the people so completely in leading strings that the three generations since the Napoleonic upheaval have not sufficed to train them in the arts of self-government.

At the Turn of the Road.

A moment's pause for longing and for dreaming,
A moment's looking backward on the way;
To kiss my hand to long-past turrets gleaming,
To stand and think of life of yesterday!

A little time to dream of sunlit hours
Spent where white towers rise against the sky;
To tread again that path of too sweet flowers,
To hear again her greeting and good-bye!

What is there, say you, in that far-off city
Of my past living and past loving left,
Wrapped in its golden haze, to stir my pity
And call the bitter sigh of the bereft?

The memory of a touch warm, trusting, clinging,
The memory of that touch grown cold as ice?
A voice hushed that was pure as wild bird's singing?
A love whose bright flame burned in sacrifice?

Only a grave? Life of to-day will teach me
Its stream fleets fast for sorrow and regret,
Beyond this turn its sweeping wave will reach me,
I must go with it, as we all go! Yet—

A moment's pause for longing and for dreaming,
A moment's looking backward on the way;
To kiss my hand to long-past turrets gleaming,
To stand and think of life of yesterday!

—L. MARION JENKS in Donahoe's.

Lord Cromer.

From "Egypt in 1898." G. W. Steevens.

To read Egyptian-French accounts of Lord Cromer, you would picture him a stiff-browed, hard-mouthed, cynical, taciturn martinet. To look at the real man, you would say that he gave half of his time to sleep and the other half to laughing. Lolling in his carriage through the streets of Cairo, or lighting a fresh cigarette in his office, dressed in a loose-fitting gray tweed and a striped shirt, with ruddy face, short white hair, and short white mustache, with gold-rimmed eyeglasses half hiding eyes half closed, mellow of voice, and fluent of speech—is this the perfidious Baring, you ask yourself, whom Frenchmen detest and strive to imitate?—this the terrible Lord Cromer whom Khédives obey and tremble?

His demeanor is genial and courteous. His talk is easy, open, shrewd, humorous. His subordinates admire, respect, even love him. He is the mildest-mannered man that ever sacked Prime Minister. Only somehow you still felt the steel stiffening the velvet. He is genial, but he would be a bold man who would take a liberty with him; he talks, only not for publication; he is loved, yet he must always be obeyed. Velvet as long as he can, steel as soon as he must—that is Lord Cromer.

"Poor Sandy's Dreadfully Sudden Demise."

It still happens occasionally that the price of some particular stock or share depends largely on one life, and in the "Kafir" market rumors about the unfavorable state of Mr. Rhodes's health frequently depress the price of the Chartered Company's shares considerably. It often happens, too, that the sudden death of an operator who is a large holder, or a large bull, of any stock will cause a sharp fall in its price, because the knowledge that his stock will have to be sold makes the dealers sell bears in anticipation. It is related that a certain Scot, on hearing of the sudden death of an old Glasgow friend who was notoriously very deep in North British Railway stock, first rushed to the railway market and sold ten thousand "British" in preparation for the fall that was sure to follow when his dead friend's account was liquidated, and then took a telegram form and wired to the widow: "Am terribly vexed to hear of poor Sandy's dreadfully sudden demise."

The Bobolink's Message.

"Awake! awake!" the bobolink cries;
The sun from his fiery seat
Softly touches and opes her eyes,
Her loveliness now to greet.

A dreamy smile spreads o'er her face
As she stirs, and stirs again;
But quick the shadows take its place
To herald a day of pain!

So dark they rise, the smile flits by,
That came with innocent night;
And scalding tears come with a sigh
So heavy; so full of blight!

In woe she drags herself from bed,
So fair and daintily white;
Wishing the night had never fled.
Oh! wishing the morn less bright!

Blinded with tears, she feels a knife
Cut through her bounteous heart—
The bleeding present, come to life,
Is sending its cruel dart!

"Arthur!" She falls upon her knees.
"Oh! Arthur, my life, my love!"
And yonder bobolink, in the trees,
Carries the message above.

Wings it forth to him she has killed—
Killed by a short-spoken word,
Killed by a "no" she had not willed,
But a "no" that he had heard.

* * * * * * *

'Tis even time, and Bobolink
Is come to his branch again,
And ev'ry fellow-bird doth drink
His anthem for these two slain.

For long it is since he returned,
Back from his mission of love,
And long it is since she has learned
That "Arthur is waiting above."

Came and said the messenger bird,
As he perched upon the sill:
"Arthur forgives! Your love has heard;
Come," and she answered: "I will."

* * * * * * *

To her no more the bobolink cries!
The sun from his fiery seat
No more doth gently ope her eyes
Her fairness again to greet!

—WALTER PULITZER in The Home Journal.

When Americans Man the Guns.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The war between the United States and Spain is a copy on a very reduced scale, and with some slight modifications, of a war between England and France. It is not my purpose in this article to work out a detailed comparison. I can only suggest it. The great British superiority in battleships and unarmored cruisers as against France is faithfully reproduced in the American navy as against Spain. The great French advantage in armored cruisers finds its parallel in the Spanish navy. Even in torpedo craft the numerical equality which exists between England and France is repeated with some correctness in the two combatant navies. Thus all conditions are favorable to a trial of our race; upon the conduct of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley's officers and bluejackets depends not merely the honor of the United States but the very existence of the British Empire. If the men who are hourly expecting battle in the Caribbean falter, if they show any want of courage or sailormanship—which God forbid—then let us be certain that an attack will be delivered upon England by her enemies, who will conclude, and not unjustly, that the military qualities of the Anglo-Saxon have declined under the depressing burden of civilization. And as this is the greatest problem to be settled in the war, so we shall hope and pray that our race may emerge with glory from the test.

Population in Manila.

From Leslie's Popular Monthly.

It is difficult to make even an approximate estimate to-day of the numerical population of Manila, but it probably consists of from 270,000 to 300,000 souls. The largest proportion of these, excepting the natives themselves, is composed of Chinese and so-called Chinese natives, exceeding even that of the Spaniards. There is a large colony of Germans and Swiss, who, according to rumor, are mainly responsible for the present and recent uprisings, and also a handful of Scotch-Englishmen; not too small a handful, however, to maintain an "English Club" in the suburbs and a "Tiffin Club" down town. The saying goes in the Far East that if an Englisman, a Spaniard, and an American were to be left upon a desert island the first would organize a club, the second build a church, and the third start a newspaper.

Half a dozen American are all that remain in Manila now, in sad contrast to the "old days," when two great American business houses flourished only to go down almost together with a crash that was heard around the world. What is now the English clubhouse was built by one of these great houses for its "junior men," and on its back verandah white—very white—men "lie off" on Sundays and holidays and watch the cocoanut rafts drift by from the "enchanted lake," and read six-weeks-old papers and dream of New England pines and Scottish heather, ten thousand weary miles away.

Flower Names.

From St. Nicholas.

The gladiolus (little sword) is so called probably from its sharp, sword-shaped leaves; and the eglantine, (diminutive of the French aiguille,) from its piercing, needle-like thorns. Cocoanut is from the Spanish coco, or bugbear, descriptive of the queer, impish little face at the base of the hairy nut. Nasturtium, which means "nose-twister," gives a picture of the person smelling the blossom and involuntarily contorting his features from the stinging and pungent odor. Pink introduces us to a group of words that at first sight seem very oddly ill-matched, for this daintily edged flower gets its name pink from the Dutch verb pinken, to pick out with a sharp instrument, as a border is pinked in notched scallops for decoration. Charming pictures are given by the "sun-dew," with its sparkling leaves; "the Daisie, or else the eye of the day," as Chaucer calls it, from its habit of opening at dawn, and the asters are the "stars" of the field.

The exquisite blue speedwell and the beckoning sprays of traveler's joy seem to fling us greetings from meadow and hedge-row. The bright little heartsease preaches content, and there is a sort of moral in the rough brushwood and tangled vines (labrusca) and the kindred adjective brusque. The old word teasen meant to card wool, and hence we get both "tease," which is a rubbing up the fur in a wrong direction, to speak figuratively, and teasel, a prickly, thistle-like plant whose flower-heads, when dry, are sometimes used for raising the nap on woolen cloth.

Cretaceous Sea Serpents.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

In the latter part of the Mesozoic age there was a great inland ocean, spreading over a large part of the present continent. The lands then above water were covered with a flora peculiar to the times, and were inhabited by some of the animals which later distinguished the Cenozoic age. In the seas were reptiles, fishes, and turtles of gigantic proportions, armed for offense or defense. There were also oysterlike bivalves, with enormous shells, three or four feet in diameter, the meat of which would have fed many people. In time this great ocean, swarming with vigorous life, disappeared. Mountain ranges and plains gradually arose, casting forth the waters and leaving the monsters to die and bleach in Tertiary suns. As the waters remaining divided into smaller tracts, they gradually lost their saline stability. The stronger monsters gorged on the weaker tribes, until they, too, stranded on rising sand bars, or lost vitality and perished as the waters freshened. In imagination, we can picture the strongest, bereft of their food supply at last, and floundering in the shallow pools until all remaining mired or starved. It would be interesting to know how much of the great Cretaceous ocean forms a part, if any, of the vast oceans of to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Making Ready For Inventory.

The stock taking in a great store is an event about which people generally have very little information and in which they take very little interest. To the head of a department in a general store it is a semi-annual occurrence that means many important things. The stock taking proves or disproves the manager's ability to run his branch of the business. He can read his title clear only when he shows that he has not overspent his allowance and is not overburdened with merchandise. The week before stock taking is therefore the last chance of each department to get rid of any surplus stock which may have accumulated. It is the week when the buyer gladly sacrifices profit in order to sell goods quickly.

The first of July we take Inventory. This gives our departments a week to get rid of their overstocks and for various reasons these overstocks are quite large in many lines this season. Every buyer is eager to give special cut prices in order that he may make a proper showing when he is called to account. Here are a few of the good values offered, but there are many, many others that we have not mentioned. Sale begins Monday 8 a. m.

Monday also marks the continuation of the wonderful muslin underwear and handkerchiefs sales, that have already attracted so much attention.

Special Prices in Summer Silks.

Our Silk Stock continues to hold the attention of shrewd buyers. This before inventory week will offer very many special attractions, and buyers of Summer Silks can in many cases save from 1-4 to 1-3 of the prices they will probably have to pay elsewhere for similar qualities.

IMPORTED PRINTED FOULARDS, full 21 inches wide, embracing a large range of light and dark colorings, including black with pretty colored effects. The same quality of goods have been recently sold elsewhere as a great bargain at .40. While they last, 19

HIGH-GRADE PRINTED FOULARDS, INDIAS, PONGEES, and JAPANESE HABUTAI. All the styles and colorings which are most in demand are here in abundance. Similar qualities sell elsewhere at .85, 49

PRINTED INDIA SILK, Navy Blue and White, rare and pretty styles, 29

BLACK SHANGHAI SILKS, imported to sell for 50. While they last 29

BLACK ALL SILK FOULARD, regular value .85. Special, 49

HIGH-GRADE BLACK INDIA, warranted to wear well and generally sold elsewhere at 1.00, for this special sale 59

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Silk Waists.

No profit to the middleman here. The finest silks made up by our most skillful city waist makers and sold direct from the manufacturer to the people. Some exceptionally fine qualities have been added to our stock to sell at these already well-known prices. These are the gems of the shirt waist creation.

LADIES' WAISTS, Kai Kai Silk, cluster tucks across, lined with lawn, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, figured China Silk, shirt yoke, lined with lawn, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, Black and Colored China Silk, tucked yoke, lined with lawn, 1.99

LADIES' WAISTS, Plaid China Silk, short yoke, blouse front, lined with lawn, great variety of colors, 2.24

LADIES' WAISTS—We have finer qualities up to 33.99

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Lace Prices Cut in Half.

Previous to stock taking we wish to clean up our surplus stock of laces that we may be the better prepared to serve you in future seasons. We therefore make reductions for your profit. We make just half regular price on all our odd widths and short lengths. Comprised in the lot are:—Point Venise Lace—Black Chantilly Lace—Oriental Lace—White Silk Applique Lace—White Silk Chantilly Lace—Embroidered Chiffon Edgings—Real Torchon Laces—Imitation Torchon Lace—Batiste Insertions. These lots are separated from the remainder of the stock and put where you can easily get at them. As long as they last they go at half former price.

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Shirt Waists.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, fine Gingham, pretty patterns, 59

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, Corded Gingham, Stanley make, 89

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Real Shell Hair Goods.

A rare opportunity. We have secured a large lot of real shell hair ornaments at a very low figure, and will sell them at such a ridiculous price that you can buy real shell at prices we usually have to charge for imitation goods.

REAL SHELL SIDE COMBS, for different styles, heavy goods, usually sold at 50c., 21

FANCY SHELL HAIR PINS, large variety of patterns, worth 75c Braid pins in assorted designs. Neck combs, in two sizes. Side combs, in three different styles—all at 39

NECK COMBS, large size, 49

POMPADOUR COMBS — Side combs in 3 styles, worth 75c. 59

NECK COMBS, extra heavy fancy tops. Side combs, four styles, extra heavy. Pomdadour combs, large size, and 200 fancy carved top Hair Combs and Pins, regular price from 1.50 to 4.00, all at 89

(1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Grocery Specials

HAM and BONELESS BACON, Armour's finest quality, sugar cured, specially selected for us, not to be compared with goods advertised elsewhere; this sale, per pound, 10

CHOICE TEAS.—Amaryllis Chop, equal in quality to that sold elsewhere at 60c. per pound; Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, Mixed (Green and Black); per pound, 37

ARBUCKLE'S ARIOSA COFFEE; pound package, 11

RED STAR COFFEE.—Finest quality Padang Java and Longberry Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor; roasted and ground fresh daily, granulated, puiverized, roasted in bean; per pound, 29

NATIONAL MILLS FLOUR.—Choice Minnesota Patent Family Flour, none better; 24 1-2 lb. bag, 72c.; half barrel, $2.82; barrel, 5.49

ARGO GLOSS STARCH, 6-lb. wooden box, 32

LAUNDRY SOAP.—Red Star brand, extra quality; box of 30 bars, $1.24; box of 60 bars, 2.39

BORAX SOAP, box 100 cakes, 3.24

(5TH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Bunting Flags.

Every patriotic citizen should decorate for Fourth of July celebration. The largest flag in the world hangs between our main store and the annex across 14th street.

BUNTING FLAGS, made of best all wool bunting and with the full quantity of stars (45). No better flags anywhere at any price. Note the prices of the following popular sizes:

4x6,	2.59	6x10,	4.19
5x8	2.69	8x12,	6.39

All the large sizes at equally low prices. Silk flags in all sizes up to 36x48 inch.

(3D FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

Freezers and Refrigerators.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS—Visit the demonstration of the "Peerless" on the 6th floor, main building. Take rear elevators. Ice cream frozen in 3 minutes; samples free. Freezers of all sizes sold cheaper than at any other store anywhere.

REFRIGERATORS — The celebrated "North Star" dry air, cork filled; have galvanized steel ice chamber, galvanized steel ice rack, provision chamber lined with heavy zinc, heavy bronzed lock and hinges, one of the highest grade refrigerators made, 24 inches wide, 16 inches deep, 39 inches high, exceptional value for 6.89

(6TH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

A CANDID SPANIARD.

Señor GONZALES, who said in the Cortes on Thursday that the chastisement now falling on the nation was not undeserved, spoke the blunt truth in a way Spaniards are little accustomed to hear it from each other. He did not speak as a partisan, he declared, but as a Spaniard, and in truth his indictment was not of the Government or of the Ministry, but of the people of Spain.

"For everything happening now," said Señor GONZALES, "the whole country, the people, the parties, and the Government are responsible. I have many deadlier truths to tell. Spain has never known what a real colonial policy is." This is most unusual and refreshing. It exhibits the speaker as at once a man of sufficient discernment to see the ingrained vices of his people and of courage enough to point them out. In effect he says, fellow-Spaniards, why revile the Ministry or each other; why blame this party or that leader, when we are all by our native incapacity responsible for the horrors we have inflicted on others, and the calamities we have brought upon ourselves?

Such a confession is almost heroic. BUCKLE'S famous characterization, some time ago quoted in THE TIMES, hardly surpasses Señor GONZALES'S speech in the brutal candor of its arraignment. When he said that she was the most backward nation of Europe, he merely put in a general form the truth to which Señor GONZALES gives specific expression when he says that Spain cannot govern colonies—for to say that she has never had a colonial policy is to say that she has failed utterly in that branch of statecraft.

That anything will come of the stormy scenes in the Cortes, of its suspension, and of the demands for peace, is perhaps too much to expect. They are the natural incidents of public discussion in a country that is being whipped and does nothing to stay the hand of the chastiser. But they reveal the extent of the alarm and demoralization in Madrid. Señor GONZALES would never have told the whole unpleasant truth about the Spanish people save in a moment of pain and alarm. Introspection is not a Spanish habit, and free confession of sins and weaknesses is still rarer. Defeat and the imminence of ruin worked a momentary change in the temperament of one Spaniard. But of course his audience in the Cortes set him down as an unmannerly traducer of his country and an assailant of its precious honor.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

The military operation with which Gen. SHAFTER'S invasion of Cuba can best be compared is the invasion of the Crimea forty-four years ago. In scale the earlier invasion was, of course, very much larger, but in kind it was the same. The certainty of war for months before war actually occurred gave the French and English ample time for preparation, of which they availed themselves. Their troops had been sent forward in comparatively small bodies, the English using Malta as their base of supplies. They had passed the Bosporus into the Black Sea, and had encamped at and near Varna, on the western coast, without molestation. They were inaccessible to the Russians by land, and their immensely superior sea power made them secure from any attack by water. In fact, the Russian Black Sea fleet was no more formidable than is now that of Admiral CERVERA. It was "bottled up" under the guns of Sebastopol, just as the Spanish squadron now is under the guns of Santiago. The Russians had in fact limited themselves to a strict defensive. The reduction of Sebastopol and the capture or destruction of the Russian fleet were the objective of the allies.

The camp at Varna was very much like that of Tampa in being merely a place for assemblage and preparation. It was in one respect very much more unfavorable, and that is salubrity. The assemblage at Varna had begun in the early Summer. About the middle of July the cholera broke out in camp, where its ravages were especially frightful in the French army. The list of sick and dead in that army, or in three divisions of it, were estimated at 10,000. Besides the cholera the malarial fever of the Bulgarian coast had done much harm, not so much by actual fatalities as by lowering the physical condition of the troops. Even the men who were not disabled from duty were enfeebled. Indeed, the embarkation was hastened by the advice of the medical officers, who considered that the army would be in better health at sea or landed in the Crimea than it had been at Varna.

It was on the 24th of August that the embarkation was begun. The means of transportation were very great, but they were not wholly sufficient. The French took no cavalry, and reduced the number of horses to a field piece from six to four. They embarked seventy guns. Their force was 24,000 infantry, and there were also some 5,000 Turkish troops under the command of Marshal ST. ARNAUD. The British embarked 22,000 infantry, some sixty guns, and a thousand cavalry. The combined force moved from Varna consisted of 63,000 men and 128 guns. The French officers had devised flat and shallow lighters expressly to carry the guns, and the English had improvised something similar by connecting boats with platforms. The only siege guns taken were a small battering train by the English.

The embarkation of the French was completed by Sept. 2. The English took several days longer, by reason of the far greater number of horses to be shipped, for besides their cavalry their field guns were fully horsed, and there were some five or six thousand pack animals. The French sailed Sept. 5, leaving the English to follow, which they did on the morning of the 7th. Many sailing vessels were employed, but they were all in tow of steamers. Not a life was lost in embarking the English troops, but the French had an accident which resulted in the death of some twenty Zouaves.

It will be seen that the embarkation at Varna was a far slower operation, even in proportion to the numbers, than that at Tampa. On the other hand there was much less confusion, and the invading army was probably more completely fitted out for a long campaign than was Gen. SHAFTER'S force. The French cavalry, unlike the American, was a mere escort, of less than 100 men, but with that exception the armies were completely provided.

Under the convoy of powerful squadrons, the expedition took its way to the Crimea. The British expedition made up its loss in time by greater speed, and the squadron reassembled off Eupatoria Sept. 12. Proceeding along the coast for two days, the landing place was chosen in Kalamita Bay. The landing began on the morning of the 14th and was completed on the evening of the 18th. It was effected skillfully and safely, and it was quite unopposed, and the Russian commander was thought to have missed an opportunity to strike a crushing blow by attacking the allies on the march on the 19th, and allowing them to choose their own time for the battle. They did not wait long, for the battle of the Alma was fought the next day, Sept. 20, the second after the landing.

Upon the whole, the invasion of the Crimea was a very workmanlike and creditable operation, of the same class as that of Gen. SHAFTER. It was afterward that the incompetency of the British Staff Departments inflicted so much avoidable loss and suffering—"Absit omen."

MR. SMALLEY ON "JOURNALISM."

Mr. GEORGE W. SMALLEY is quite right in assuming that he may get a hearing on journalism because he is himself a journalist—one of long experience, of considerable success in the line that he has chosen, and now holding an extremely responsible post as American correspondent of The London Times. With the qualifications that these facts suggest, we think Mr. SMALLEY might have made a more instructive article than the one he contributes to the July number of Harper's Magazine. The article is, indeed, rather didactic than instructive, and smacks even more of the pulpit than of the professor's chair. That, however, is a matter of taste; Mr. SMALLEY is entitled to his own methods; but we have a criticism to make on what he preaches.

He has much to say of the vices of sensational journalism. It is true, so far as it goes, but is not new, and falls far short of what the public needs to have said to it on this subject. It falls short of what we have a right to expect of a man of Mr. SMALLEY'S opportunities and his professedly high ideals. Here is what he thinks should be the "mission" of the journal:

> "It must appeal to the best and not to the worst—or even to the second best—elements of social and political life. A greater degree of reserve, an absence of self-assertion, a constant fidelity to ideas and principles, a uniform respect for the immunities of both private and public life, an appeal to conscience—these are some of the means by which it may become the real expression of that spirit which is the spirit of the best people."

These are brave words. What do they really mean on Mr. SMALLEY'S pen? One example of what he finds praiseworthy will throw much light on that meaning. He pays a very high tribute to Mr. DELANE, for thirty-seven years the editor of The London Times, and gives an anecdote to show his "sagacity," his "intuition," his "keen scent for news and for other things." The Viceroy of India had been assassinated. Every one wished to know who was to be his successor. Mr. DELANE was a great diner-out, and here is Mr. SMALLEY'S account of how he used the opportunities thus obtained:

> "He met at dinner Sir WILLIAM GULL, then the leading physician of London. There was a discussion at table upon the effect of climate on constitutions. 'By the way,' said Sir WILLIAM, 'Lord NORTHBROOK was asking me to-day whether I thought the climate of India would suit him.' The subject dropped—no more was said. Mr. DELANE drove straight to The Times office, and The Times next morning announced that Lord NORTHBROOK had been appointed Viceroy of India. His sole authority was this casual remark at dinner. Lord NORTHBROOK, who was then Under Secretary for War, had not been mentioned as a candidate for the post. To name him was something more than a splendid guess—it was an act of courage which success justified. How great a part courage plays in the conduct of a great journal is best known to those who conduct it."

In other words, Mr. DELANE, on information conveyed in the confidence of the private dinner table, published as a fact what he did not know to be true, what he had no authority for, what was intended to deceive. Suppose Lord NORTHBROOK had not been appointed—Mr. DELANE would have appeared publicly as a journalist who says the thing that is not, says it for his own advantage, and takes the risk of discovery. If a "sensational" reporter had overheard the physician's remark through a keyhole, made a "story" of the appointment, and sold it, would his action have been any less contemptible than that attributed to Mr. DELANE? Mr. SMALLEY'S anecdote may not be true—for Mr. DELANE'S reputation we trust that it is not—but what shall we say of Mr. SMALLEY'S judgment of the act as he relates it? He calls it "an act of courage which success justified." Make your guess. Publish it as a fact. If you are not detected you will reap your reward, and may take first rank as a "great journalist."

Now we do not care to discuss the morality of Mr. SMALLEY'S view. But we wish to point out that this admiration of his for success by unscrupulous methods, existing, as it does, in the minds of many others who ought to be above it, is what makes possible the success of the sensational journalism he condemns and deplores. He has a good deal to say about pandering to the taste of the vulgar and the vicious. It is well enough, but the recognized vulgar and vicious classes do not and cannot support an expensively made sensational newspaper. That is done by readers who think themselves decent and virtuous, and are ready to pardon and even praise tricks like that attributed by Mr. SMALLEY to Mr. DELANE, if "success justifies." That class could reform sensational journalism in six months if they began by reforming themselves.

SUMMER CHARITIES.

With the approach of July the Children's Aid Society is directing its energies toward the diminishing of childish misery by affording the children who dwell in dreary tenements as much change and consequent pleasure as is in its power to bestow. The Summer Home at Bath Beach, within sight of the waters of the Lower Bay, is already open, and more than three hundred little girls of the industrial schools have taken possession of its shady lawns. If all other benefits were disregarded, and the little visitors from the tenements were permitted to enjoy only the sweet, restful slumber they obtain at the Summer Home, their cup of blessing would be full.

A notable feature of the work at Bath Beach is the cottage for crippled children, erected within the grounds by the late Mrs. HAXTUN. This is especially intended for their comfort and pleasure; and those who have any knowledge of the condition of such children, and more particularly those whose sad lot it is to be the offspring of the poor, are certainly aware how great have been their deprivations and how few their joys. To the little cripples the cottage at Bath Beach means very much more than one can attempt to portray; but it is no exaggeration to state that of the more than five thousand children who were received at the Summer Home last season none were more happy or derived greater benefit than these little ones so sadly afflicted.

The Health Home, at the West End of Coney Island, another branch of the Children's Aid Society's work, will be opened about July 1. The home, or sanitarium, with its surrounding cottages, is intended for sick infants, who, with their mothers as attendants, are permitted to remain for a week or longer if necessary.

For the purpose for which it is devoted the situation is ideal. The effect of the sea air and salt-water bathing upon the children, many of whom are almost in a state of collapse upon their arrival, is most remarkable, and under such favorable conditions their recovery is rapid. Everything that medical skill and benevolent forethought can suggest has been introduced, and the result has been a great saving of life among the infantile population of the congested districts of the city.

Last Summer 1,502 children and 975 mothers were received for the week, and 1,052 mothers and 1,692 children remained for a day. To care-worn mothers, whose days and nights are constant rounds of toil, a short vacation by the sea is an unspeakable blessing. The present Summer will witness the beginning of an additional undertaking by the Children's Aid Society. This enterprise will have for its particular object the benefiting of young boys. Heretofore a limited number only of boys of tender years have been allowed to accompany their sisters to the Summer Home; but the society now being in possession of the Brace Farm School, at Kensico, in Westchester County, comprising one hundred and twenty-five acres, it is proposed to send a company of at least one hundred boys between the ages of ten and thirteen weekly to that spot. Some of them will doubtless be permitted to remain for a longer period, and it is hoped that while enjoying the freedom of the farm and the fun and frolic incident to a vacation among the hills a few at least may imbibe a desire for a permanent residence in the country, and so be inclined, when older, to seek employment on farms. Should this be the result, the society will have conferred a lifelong blessing upon its young beneficiaries.

Our readers scarcely require to be reminded that benevolent operations on such a scale as has been so briefly outlined cannot be conducted successfully except at a considerable cost. The Children's Aid Society has always had implicit faith in the benevolence of the more fortunate of our citizens, and now relies upon their sympathy and material support in its endeavors to include a larger number within the scope of its Summer work. Checks for the maintenance of these Summer charities may be sent to Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, or to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

STATESMAN AND SOLDIER.

The name of HAMILTON FISH will be imperishably associated with the work of Cuban emancipation. It was the firm hand of HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State in GRANT'S Administration, and grandfather of the young soldier who has just gone to his death at Juragua, that traced the line of conduct toward Spain and Cuba that the Nation has followed through every administration for the last thirty years. The sound principles of law and the policy of humanity and self-protection which he first laid down and established served for the guidance of CLEVELAND and MCKINLEY in their declarations concerning our interest in the pacification of Cuba. The reasons which have impelled us to go to war with Spain were perfectly stated by HAMILTON FISH in the series of State papers he devoted to that subject almost a generation ago. The war is the logical and inevitable result of the policy he so ably formulated.

There is a stern and sad consistency in the fate that doomed young FISH to fall in the war which finishes the work his grandfather may be said to have begun.

SPANIARDS IN AMBUSH.

The news reports which represent Col. WOOD and Lieut. Col. ROOSEVELT as scorning the concealment of tree or bush at Juragua, rushing with impetuous courage upon the ambushed foe, may be safely set down as works of the imagination. These officers are as brave as lions, but Col. WOOD is a trained army officer and Lieut. Col. ROOSEVELT is perfectly familiar with the tactics of Indian warfare, and both of them must know that it is an accepted military maxim that an enemy that adopts Indian tactics must, in the absence of cavalry or artillery, be met with the same tactics. To fight in the open a foe concealed behind trees is self-murder.

BRADDOCK'S defeat is an historical illustration of the recklessness of employing the regular formation in advancing upon an enemy in ambush. GEORGE WASHINGTON, who knew Indian habits better than the English officer, warned BRADDOCK that he must put his men behind trees, ordering them to advance from cover to cover, or they would be destroyed. BRADDOCK disregarded the advice, and was overcome.

The fighting at Juragua was sharp, and there can be no question that our men behaved with courage, for they dislodged superior numbers. But we must assume that they acted also with the knowledge and prudence that accompany true bravery.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Americans who have traveled in England have always regarded with wonder the cumbrous and uncertain system of transporting luggage in use in the tight little island. The comfortable American system of packing things in a trunk, and then checking the trunk through from one's home to one's hotel in the city to be visited, seemed so simple to us that we always wondered why our good friends across the water did not adopt it. But it seems that it is contrary to the nature of the sturdy Briton to lose the opportunity to worry over his luggage. One of the leading London papers says that in England nobody seems to be contented unless incumbered with a pile of portmanteaus, kit bags, dressing cases, traveling dress baskets, golf caddies, gun cases, cycles, walking sticks and umbrellas, fishing tackle, wraps, and a host of small hand packages, ranging from a luncheon or tea basket to a pocket flask. "We cannot be happy without all these things and many more. Nor is our mind at ease unless we can contemplate a mountain of such belongings heaped upon the platform of a busy railway station, deposited pell-mell a minute or two before the train is due to start by a couple of bewildered porters, and left more or less at the mercy—unless they are watched by the lynx eyes of railway detectives—of expert baggage thieves," wails this able editor. Yet it appears that the London and Northwestern Railway Company has undertaken to teach its patrons better habits. The public is invited to send its luggage in advance at the rate of sixpence per package, if not more than 100 pounds in weight. For this remarkably small sum the company will send one's "box" from his house in London as far as his hotel in Belfast. We must admit at once that we cannot do the trick as cheaply as that on this side of the water, because the railway companies have all disposed of their franchises to do express business to other corporations. But it is probable that it will take our good English brethren some time to acquire the faith in things unseen necessary to such long separation from their luggage.

——It seems that in the South the syndicate idea has found its way into the lyceums which engage lecturers. At present the lyceums are working independently, and the result is that those which have not much capital have to put up with an inferior order of lecturers. The Augusta Chronicle says: "As we understand it the total cost of maintaining an organization for all the lyceums (now about twenty in number) will not exceed $2,500 per year. The total sum expended for lecture courses by these lyceums last year was in the neighborhood of $25,000. It is safe to say that about 25 per cent. of this sum could have been saved last year had co-operation been effective among the lyceums. Every lyceum will grow, and in a few years will probably be expending in the neighborhood of $2,000 each, which is now the appropriation of Augusta." The lecturers will undoubtedly profit by the arrangement. The novelists have certainly made money out of the application of the syndicate system to the sale of their stories. The lecturer will of course not obtain such large prices for his work as he gets now, but he will have many more engagements and the labor of travel will be reduced by the establishment of connected routes. The only remarkable thing about this scheme is that it was not thought of before.

——Projects of forming academies, or lists of forty immortals, continue to crop up in France, in spite of a somewhat widespread belief that the republic is going to the dogs. It is a curious weakness of literary and artistic people that makes them desire to wear some kind of a label showing their degrees of eminence. It rather spoils all their pretty talk about art for art's sake. However, the latest scheme under discussion in the French capital is that of a feminine Académie Française. The Frenchwomen who have attained eminence are expressing their views very freely. Mme. ADAM, however, dodges the question by saying that she has not yet had time to study it. Mlle. CHAUVIN, the lawyer, says she thinks the women ought to demand admission to the men's academy. But the really delightful opinion, with the true feminine touch in it, is that of Mme. ROSTAND. She likes the idea because the members of the new academy would have to wear a uniform, as the male academy does. She thinks a delicate green would be the right shade, and that in it the fair and forty immortals would make a profound impression on occasions of ceremony. And thus we come to know that Mme. ROSTAND looks well in pale green.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. G. ALDER BLUMER of Utica sends to The Utica Press a copy of a letter received by him from an eminent French scientist. The interest of the letter for the general public at the present time lies in the fact that it was written in reply to an inquiry on the part of Mr. BLUMER as to the real feeling of intelligent Frenchmen toward this country in its present war with Spain. Mr. BLUMER in writing to the Frenchman, whose name he naturally does not disclose, expressed the belief that such papers as La Libre Parole did not fairly present French opinion. The answer was to the effect that this was perfectly true. La Libre Parole, L'Autorite, L'Intransigeant, and similar papers are the yellow journals of France. Nevertheless it is quite clear from the answer of Mr. BLUMER'S correspondent—granting that he is well informed—that the opinion of enlightened France is decidedly opposed to our methods of procedure in our dealings with Spain. This French gentleman writes: "We were astonished, I am frank to confess, at the headstrong manner in which the United States began her aggression, and at the motives therefor which she assigned—motives which in our eyes appeared to have little warrant in fact. Few people in France are disposed to attribute the loss of the Maine to the malevolence of the Spaniards. On the other hand, it is known that if the Spaniards have not governed their colony of Cuba as they ought; if certain of their agents, Gen. WEYLER, for instance, have committed veritable atrocities there, they have had to do with adventurers who have contributed to the injection of discord in the colony and caused exasperation. It was natural for the United States to be preoccupied with this situation; it might even appear natural that she should desire the dismissal of Spain and the independence of Cuba. But was not your Government rather clumsy in its method of intervention, and of precipitating the rupture? We have perceived in its action a tendency, pure and simple, to possess Cuba; to commit an act, in short, somewhat reprehensible, and this sentiment, which I believe is pretty general, has not been without its effect upon the opinion of France with reference to the United States." In the face of testimony like this we can hardly be expected to place much faith in the protestations of Parisian shop-keepers, who are afraid that American dollars will cease to travel in their direction.

——The true significance of a real civil service in which men start at the bottom and work their way to the top seldom forces itself home upon Americans. But it must sometimes come home with pretty large force upon the untrained and inexperienced representatives whom our political methods occasionally send abroad. For example, Sir CHARLES STEWART SCOTT, recently appointed to be the English Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, was recently Minister at Copenhagen. He entered the Diplomatic Service as attaché in December, 1858, and passed in three weeks his examination. He was at once appointed to St. Petersburg, but did not go there, being transferred to Paris, and a few months later to Dresden. He next served in Copenhagen, Madrid, and Berne, and was then promoted as Second Secretary to Mexico. In two years more he passed to Lisbon, and at the close of the Franco-German war was moved to Stuttgart, and then to Munich. After a short time in Vienna he was appointed again to St. Petersburg, and there made himself proficient in the Russian tongue He next served in Darmstadt and Coburg, and was made Secretary of Embassy at Berlin in 1883. He left a most favorable impression in the German capital, where he was frequently Chargé d'Affaires from 1884 till 1888, when he was made Minister at Berne. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Samoan Conference at Berlin in 1889, and at the Labor Conference in 1890. He was moved to Copenhagen on New Year's Day, 1893, and there served with Count MOURAVIEFF, now Russian Foreign Minister, with whom he will be able, on the Quai de la Cour, to exchange confidences in the local language—no small advantage to any Minister. With no intention whatever of criticising our present Ambassador to Russia, it may fairly be said that an American President would have some difficulty in finding a man with Sir CHARLES'S especial preparation for the post.

CURRENT NOTES.

Senator William E. Mason of Illinois is to deliver an oration in Chicago on the Fourth of July.

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The Rev. Denis O'Callaghan, D. D., of St. Augustine's Church, South Boston, is to be Boston's Fourth of July orator this year.

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Alderman John J. Coughlin of Chicago is said to own one of the four Confederate silver half dollars that were coined in the mint at Montgomery.

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Prof. Asa Gray's widow has presented to the herbarium of Harvard University a collection of 11,000 autographs of botanists. The collection is said to be second only to that of the British Museum.

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Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Mr. William E. Woodward of Washington at the late commencement, which was the sixtieth anniversary of his graduation from the college.

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A few Harvard graduates have given money to replace with bronze the worn marble inscription tablets on the monument to John Harvard which was erected on the burial hill in Charlestown, Mass., in 1828 to the memory of the founder of the university.

SOME FACTS CONCERNING HYPNOTISM.

By DR. R. OSGOOD MASON,

AUTHOR OF "TELEPATHY AND THE SUBLIMINAL SELF."

The influence of the mind over the conditions of the body is a subject which at present is attracting widespread attention. Among thinking people, and especially psychologists, this interest is taking the form of closer observation of psychic phenomena and of experiment where experiment is possible, and on the part of the public generally, learned and unlearned, refined and vulgar, it shows itself in widespread curiosity regarding occult influences and a disposition to make trial of different forms of faith cures, mind cures, Chrisian Science, and mental healing.

Whether this ferment in the public mind is healthful or harmful—a toxin or an antitoxin—is a question concerning which there is a great diversity of opinion, but the fact itself is conspicuous. However fanciful may be the forms which this special interest in psychic phenomena and psychic power may take, it is still a form of mental, or, rather, psychic development; it is better to think concerning matters appertaining to mind and its powers even though loosely, fancifully, than not to think of them at all, for the contemplation of psychic subjects is in itself elevating and healthful; it only needs intelligent direction; while not to think of them at all is simply brutish.

It has been objected to this interest that it points backward toward supernaturalism, superstition, and diabolism, but surely this is wide of the truth, since the most intelligent modern thought upon the subject considers it merely the recognition of a fact, a power in nature which was formerly unrecognized or else was reckoned as above and beyond nature. It is the finding of powers and faculties in man himself which were formerly supposed to belong to gods alone. The influence of these studies therefore is not degrading, but elevating; it is putting man in touch and harmony with the divine "eternal energy" which is in nature.

One of those psychic phenomena which at present are attracting unusual attention is hypnotism, and it is one over which discussion concerning its influence—whether it is good or evil—has been fierce and acrimonious. On the one hand the uninstructed and the unduly conservative, both in and out of the medical profession, denounce it as unqualifiedly bad—as tending to insanity, to injury of the brain cells, to weakening of the will power, and general loss of mental and moral force. On the other hand, men of equally sound judgment, of quicker perception, and those who have made the most extensive use of the agent under discussion, find no indication of any such deleterious influences, but, on the contrary, they find it healthful, curative, and elevating. How is it possible for such opposite opinions to exist among intelligent and honest students of the subject?

A glance at the history of hypnotism may help us to discover the cause. It has been in use for at least 4,000 or 5,000 years—ever since men began to record their doings and thoughts—and to modern science it has been known more than 100 years. During the first half of this period, scientific bodies, for the most part, refused to recognize or acknowledge it, and, notwithstanding the abundant proofs that were exhibited, they refused to accept its cures or even its reality. During the last half of the century its reality has not been questioned; its influence and usefulness only have been matters of discussion. During the past ten years a very special interest has been exhibited among medical men and men of science generally, and while there may still be differences of opinion regarding its field of usefulness, no considerable number of competent men, having a large personal experience in its use, would commit themselves to such statements as occasionally even now find their way into print.

As in other departments of medicine, as well as in religion or politics, there are also different schools of hypnotism; and the two most important ones have had their origin in France—one in Paris, under the leadership of Charcot, the other in Nancy, under the leadership of Bernheim.

Charcot was a neurologist—a great man and an authority in his department of work—but as in so many similar cases it does not follow that he was a great psychologist. He studied hypnotism exclusively in the wards of a hospital devoted to nervous diseases, and without reference to its effect upon normal people at all; and as a consequence of this narrow experience he accepted and promulgated serious errors, for, seeing hypnotism associated—as he constantly did in his wards—with abnormal mental conditions and especially hysteria, he came to consider hypnotism itself a form of nervous disease; and many persons who defer to authority instead of investigating for themselves, or who study it in the same narrow manner, fall into the same error. As showing how limited were the experiments of the Paris school it may be stated that during the first ten years only twelve patients, and these all hysterical subjects, had been hypnotized, and nearly all the experiments up to that time had been made upon three of these subjects.

Bernheim, on the contrary, pursued his studies in a general hospital, using hypnotism not only upon neurotic patients but upon people of every class, not only patients but those in perfect physical and mental health. It is easy to see the advantage of this latter method as a means of arriving at the truth as regards the nature and effect of hypnotism. As a result of many years of study and experiment in this broad field, Bernheim and his school came to the conclusion that the hypnotic sleep itself did not differ in its nature from ordinary sleep, but that there was a special rapport, or connection, or facility for communication, which he did not assume to explain, existing between the hypnotized person and the operator, which rendered the influence of suggestion much greater than under ordinary conditions. He considered the hypnotic sleep healthful, and, when aided by suggestion, a most potent means of cure in many classes of disease. He did not consider the hypnotic condition in any way a diseased condition, nor its effect, when judiciously employed and for therapeutic purposes, deleterious to the brain cells of the mind.

With regard to suggestion, there is more ground for difference of opinion. In the hypnotic condition, suggestion becomes a potent influence, and may surely be employed for good and useful ends, or, possibly under some circumstances, it may also be made use of for evil. But the power to do evil fortunately is limited, while its influence for good is almost without limit. It is much easier by suggestion to win an evil-doer to better courses than to bring a mind naturally disposed to do right to accept and carry out suggestions to do a criminal act; and suggestions of evil given to such minds are often met by stubborn refusal, or even sharp rebuke—or the patient suddenly awakes in distress of mind without being conscious of the cause. The idea that the hypnotized subject is a passive instrument in the hands of the hypnotizer is therefore a mischievous fiction. Nevertheless, an evil suggestion to one already inclined to evil may prompt to criminal acts which would not have been committed without the aid of suggestion. Personally, I have never seen such a case. A few rather doubtful instances of such criminal suggestion actually carried into effect are on record, while the cases where good in various ways has been accomplished, both recorded and unrecorded, are almost without number. They cover a wide field, embracing relief from pain, in cases of hopeless disease, in childbirth, and in surgical operations—the cure of many functional diseases where medical treatment had proved unavailing, the removal of harmful fixed ideas and hallucinations from minds so burdened, and also the cure of many cases of mania and melancholia.

But the class of cases which is attracting widespread and favorable attention at present, and one which presents the most effective answer to those who attribute evil effects to hypnotic treatment, is found in "The Educational Uses of Hypnotism," and especially with reference to the treatment and correction of evil habits in children. Instead of being an injury to the brain cells and nervous system, and exerting a deleterious influence upon the intellect, it has been found to be a most potent influence in bringing nerve cells into better action, stimulating the sluggish intellect, and elevating and improving the moral sense.

It would astonish those whose attention has not been specially called to the subject to know how many children in the various educational institutions as well as elsewhere are deficient at some point in their development; in one it may be intellectual—some lack of the power of attention, slowness of perception, a deficient memory, or loss of self-control in the classroom; in another the moral nature may be at fault, and the evil results are manifest in exaggerations, deception or lying, in petty thefts, in cruelty, lack of natural affection, stubbornness, inveterate idleness, truancy, cigarette smoking, and general wrongdoing. In still other cases nervous troubles affecting children are most difficult to deal with, and they seriously interfere with the progress and development of the children affected. Of these troubles corea, biting and picking the nails and lips, bashfulness, night terrors, and cowardice are a few examples. Both parents and teacher and often the family physician also are at their wits' end in dealing with these cases. And it may be confidently affirmed that no method hitherto proposed approaches in efficiency that of suggestion while the patient is in the partial or full hypnotic condition. Numerous examples of improvement or cure in such cases are on record both in this country and abroad, but especially in France.

At the second International Congress of Experimental Psychology, held in London in 1892, Dr. Berillon of Paris read a paper on the "Application of Hypnotic Suggestion to Education," in which he stated that he had applied this method to 250 cases of children affected with conditions such as have here been mentioned, with success in more than three-fourths of the cases. In none of these cases is there any hint of evil consequences of any kind from the application of hypnotic treatment. I have myself verified its good effects in nearly every class of cases mentioned above, and not only have I never witnessed the slightest evil effects, but, on the contrary, I have seen the most gratifying results produced in a very large proportion of the cases treated; the dull brain has been made to act more brightly and many defects both of the intellect and the moral nature have been remedied. There has been absolutely no weakening of the will power, but rather the weak and vacillating will has been permanently strengthened, and the patient has been enabled to do that which in his best moments he earnestly desired to do for his own improvement, but which of himself he was not able to accomplish.

But hypnotism, like every other useful agent, in order to exhibit its best powers and uses, must be in the hands of intelligent, skillful, high-minded persons, for the results will be no higher than the ideals of the operator. And, while the idea of a coarse, unrefined or sensual man making use of hypnotic influence upon a refined and sensitive woman or child is repugnant in the extreme, the influence of the hypnotic condition when produced and directed by a properly constituted and refined person, has a tendency not only to strengthen the mind, but to elevate and refine the whole personality. In short, one of the chief characteristics of hypnotism is its power to elevate the moral status of the subject and give him a more perfect control over both his physical and mental organization.

It is quite time that the misconceptions regarding hypnotism, derived partly from the half-ignorant and half-fraudulent public exhibitions of a past generation, and partly from the misleading experiments made upon hysterical subjects, as has been the case especially at the Paris School of Hypnotism, should be corrected, and hypnotism be placed before the public as it really is, one of the very highest and most benign of the agents in nature, designed for the amelioration of the ills of mankind, and also for their elevation and development.

R. OSGOOD MASON, M. D.

NUGGETS.

Stop-Over Privilege.

Passenger—Is this ticket good to stop off?
Conductor—Yes'm. But it won't be good to git on again.—New York Weekly.

Flattered.

"You didn't make Miss Von Riche's portrait look a bit like her."
"No; I needed the money for it."—Chicago Record.

Most Efficient.

Four hundred women constitute the bodyguard of the King of Siam. If any man attempts to harm the King he will get his eyes scratched out.—Rochester Union.

An Awkward Question.

"If you will marry me I will make it my duty to anticipate your every wish."
"But are you sure that your anticipations would be realized?"—Brooklyn Life.

Fair Understanding.

Possible Boarder—Now, my friend, I enjoyed my dinner very much, and if it was a fair sample of your meals I should like to come to terms.
Farmer—First of all, stranger, wus that a fair sample of your appetite?—Brooklyn Life.

TWO SOLDIERS.

From The Kansas City Star.

With gallant step and flashing eye,
And swelling heart and courage high,
One marches gayly down the street
To martial music loud and sweet.

All is before him—naught he knows
Of deadly wounds from lurking foes;
Only the glory of the brave
He sees, in flags that proudly wave.

With flushing cheek and hopeful smile,
He waves his farewells, but the while
A sudden tear all quickly dried
Shows the warm heart he cannot hide.

The other, bent and old and gray,
Watches him gayly march away;
Adown the scarred and wrinkled cheek
Unbidden teardrops slowly creep.

Swiftly the years sweep back, and lo!
A vision of the long ago.
The same gay throng, the crowd, the cheers,
The martial airs, the flags, the tears.

Himself so brave and young and strong,
One of the noble, gallant throng;
A rude arm jostles him—and then
Back to to-day he comes again.

And nobly forcing back the cry
Of longing "but to do and die"—
With trembling voice he weakly cheers,
And turns aside to hide his tears.

God bless the young! God bless the old!
For patriot hearts of purest gold!
And o'er them both, the noble brave,
Our Flag of Freedom ever wave!

THE NEWS IN LONDON

Keen Interest Felt in England Over the Victory at Santiago.

THE TRUE SPANISH SITUATION

French Government Crisis in the Light of the Dreyfus Case.

Significance of the Slav Congress at Prague—Curious Phases of the British Political Outlook.

Cable Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 25.—Fortunately, news from the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba came early to-day, so all London has been talking of the American victory since noon, and everywhere the killed and wounded are spoken of as if they had been English; and the splendid and successful charge of our men is discussed with as much pride as any fine feat in Chitral could have been.

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The Philippines.

The indefatigable confused babble of Continental correspondents about Europe's intentions toward the Philippines is kept up, but it is all the emptiest nonsense. The Chancelleries themselves see no further than that an unaccountable portentous new factor has thrust itself into the middle of the Far Eastern problem; what changes in policy, what rearrangement of ambitions and understandings this will eventually necessitate, they no more know than the man in the street. Besides, there are sufficient grounds for anxiety about things much nearer home.

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Spaniards Hopelessly Ignorant.

An English mining and tramway contractor, who has long-standing interests in and knowledge of Spain, has just returned from Barcelona, and tells me that our ideas of the popular excitement in Spain about the war are much exaggerated. The people as a whole are profoundly ignorant rather than apathetic about the affair. There has been such a steady drain of conscripts for Cuba during the last few years that nothing in the present condition strikes them as extraordinary. The absolute lack of information of these people is only equaled by their cynicism; well-to-do Spaniards, of a class which in any other country would know something of what the world was talking about, say that the Pope is working against Spain because his brother, Signor Pecci, owns by marriage the biggest tobacco estate in Cuba. When venality is thus lightly imputed to the Pontiff, it is not surprising to hear from the same sources that the existing state of affairs in Cuba is due entirely to the desire of Blanco and Cervera to amass vast and corrupt personal fortunes. Intelligent discussion with such people of any phase of what is happening to them is quite impossible. There is a small educated class, who more or less understand matters and who want peace, but they have no influence and no power of initiative at Madrid.

Far too much importance, my friend says, is attached outside to the manifesto of the union of the Catalanista. The four Catalan provinces contain barely one-tenth of the population of the kingdom. They think very highly of themselves, and by comparison with their neighbors are justified in doing so, but the rest of Spain dislikes them and specially detests and distrusts Barcelona as the nest of Anarchists and commercial riffraff. He frankly declined to prophesy what was going to happen, saying that inertia was the rule of existence in Spain and that action of any sort was a rare exception there. Scores of little groups of politicians, courtiers, military adventurers are waiting for some sign of personal profits in the confusion. All in the meanwhile are bargaining to sell each other out; and what might proceed from their unclean convolutions nobody could predict. The Queen Regent was understood to be distraught with apprehensions for her son and self, keeping the contingency of flight to the frontier constantly in view. It is said that letters from her Austrian relatives have contributed greatly to unnerve her. They are harping on the tragedy of Marie Antoinette and urging her to get away while there is still time. In conclusion, he says, Spaniards everywhere now say with apparent conviction that their great mistake has been in treating Cubans and Manilans with excessive kindness and weak leniency.

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Ministerial Crisis in Paris.

A private dispatch from Paris says that the French Ministerial crisis is further off from a settlement than ever to-night. All the changes foreshadowed in last week's letter have been duly rung, but nothing came out of them. First the moderate Ribot tried, then the moderate-Radical Sarrien, then the avowed Radical Peytral, all to no purpose. Of the huge number of petty personal interests which are clashing and grinding together to prevent a solution, no one need to speak, but as was predicted, the War portfolio has been the crux throughout. M. Peytral especially wanted Gen. Saussier to have this post, and even went so far as to secure his acceptance of it in a conditional Cabinet that was drawn up. But then the cloven hoof of the Dreyfus crime, as it was bound to do, revealed itself. Saussier is an honest man, who knows well enough what a dastardly piece of scoundrelism the General Staff committed itself to, and would give no promise to defend through thick and thin its precious chose Jugée. Instantly terrific pressure was raised against him, and M. Peytral was forced to take instead Godefroy Cavaignac, the ambitious, unscrupulous, middle-aged son of a '48 hero, who trains with the Radicals, but who distinguished himself last Winter by writing a public letter to poor Mme. Dreyfus, of a shade of cruelty which Weyler would shrink from. It is true the letter contained a deliberate lie, and this is now not denied; but such a trifle as that is of no importance when the whole control of the army has come to rest on the foundation of perjury. At all events, M. Cavaignac insisted, and his weight broke down the combination. Thus this incredible national crime comes up at every turn to confuse and disorganize French public life. Next week things seem likely to take a turn more plainly directed against President Faure.

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The German Elections.

Since no Saturday afternoon news comes to the London papers after 4 o'clock we are without the final results of the German second elections, but there is enough in to show that the Socialists are unlikely to get the whole sixty seats conceded to them last week. Oddly enough their strength is declining in the great cities, particularly in Berlin and Hamburg, but on the other hand is spreading in the backward rural districts, where they never made a showing before. So their net gain will probably be at least ten seats. This, with the strength shown by the Radicals, renders it certain that there can be no possible Conservative majority in the new Reichstag.

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Anglo-Russian Situation.

It was whispered about among members of Parliament last evening that something fresh had happened to further strain the relations between England and Russia. As quite proper under the circumstances, the Foreign Office will answer no questions. There has been of late a painful excess of indiscreet official talk here, which would have been of doubtful wisdom even if the resolution had existed to back up the words with blows, and which, when it was obvious that Lord Salisbury was toiling with might and main to keep the peace, was sheer foolishness. However, it has immensely strengthened the influence of those about the Czar who ache to pick a quarrel with England, but has advanced no single British interest visible to any eye for the moment. The fight at Pekin seems to be between rival groups of railway concessionaires whose interests belong to the dispassionate realm of international finance; but their struggle is carried on with diplomacy always just outside the door ready to be called in.

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A Russian Insult to Austria.

King Humbert of Italy, apparently yielding to the advice of his Generals, is entering upon the experiment of governing his distraught kingdom without a Parliament or a Parliamentary Ministry. And very much the same thing is being tried in Austria, but complicated there by racial friction which grows graver steadily. This week's incidents at the Slav congress at Prague would, ten years ago, have sufficed to precipitate a rupture between Vienna and St. Petersburg. There was a message from the Russian Grand Duke Constantine extolling the Separatist spirit displayed by the Czechs, which was an unprecedented piece of impudence; and, incredible as it seemed, there was also Gen. Komaroff in full Russian uniform loftily receiving the excited salutations of the Bohemian throngs as if it had been in Sofia or Belgrade, and making speeches applauding their resistance to the laws of the Austrian Empire. Since the days of the great Corsican no such insult had been offered to the Hapsburgs as this, and the press of Vienna and Budapest screams with rage that Komaroff was not shown to the frontier by the gendarmes. Whether this particular incident strikes sparks or not, all Southern and Eastern Europe is in ferment, and men are more concerned about it than about the Philippines.

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Lord Salisbury and the Liberals.

Lord Salisbury's nephew scraped through in the Herts election to swell the Cecil family party in the House, but by a comparatively narrow squeak. Although the population of the district has rapidly increased of late years, he failed to poll the Tory vote of six years ago, while the Liberals added over 1,000 to their total. As there was hardly anything discussed in the district but foreign politics and Lord Salisbury's management of them, the result was seized upon by the malcontents in the Tory press with even more avidity than by the Liberal editors to prove Salisbury's policy unpopular. In the country this is quite true, but that fact doesn't help one much. Further, it is hard to see what England can do that has not been done, unless she be prepared at every step to accept the alternative of war. All the same, each movement in the Far East seems to bring her closer to the point where the question of war or undignified, unprofitable peace will be thrust directly upon her, and then these same Liberal lieutenants, one can hardly call them leaders, who are now attacking the peace policy must veer around and defend it, if only to save themselves with their constituents. Every time there is a bye-election there are immense Liberal gains, but in Parliament the Liberals have never been in such a stupid strategic position or so hopelessly at sea on a general policy, in all the years that I have been watching them.

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Sir William Loses His Chances.

Sir William V. Harcourt, after some tiresome years of alternately encouraging and depressing those who wanted to make him party chief and the next Liberal Prime Minister, has finally, I fancy, disposed of his last remaining chances. The Government had on for this week the bill regulating the sale of Church patronage, to which nobody except a handful of theological disputants on either side had attached any importance. It was thought doubtful indeed, so slight was the interest in it, if the Government could keep a quorum without special exertions. A tedious old evangelical crank named Samuel Smith seized the opportunity to drag in an attack on the ritualistic practices of the Church, which, coming from him, would ordinarily have passed unnoticed, but to the general amazement Sir William jumped into the fray and delivered a long, detailed, and passionate assault upon these "Romish innovations" in the Established Church. Members crowded in from the libraries and smoking rooms to hear it. His own party unreflectingly cheered his debating points as he made them and in half an hour the subject, which nobody but Smith really cared about, became a burning partisan issue, filling the Parliamentary week with the most exciting scenes of the session.

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A Growing Church Power.

Upon reflection, however, the Radicals are disgusted with their own precipitancy and furious with Sir William. It was the most harmful and silly thing they could possibly have done. In the first place, they for the most part are not churchmen at all, and it was none of their business to interpose between the High and Low parties, whose irreconcilable dissensions can only hasten the Radical desideratum of disestablishment; in the second place, Sir William talked very loosely about Catholicism, and though he now repudiates the interpretation, he certainly seemed at the time to be describing the Catholic ceremonials adopted by the ritualists as in themselves disgraceful and immoral. Naturally this has been regarded as a wanton insult by every Catholic Irishman in the House, and will not be forgiven to him and hardly to the English party which thoughtlessly cheered him. But of still greater practical importance I would put the fact that the ritualistic section of the Church of England is the only one which has any true hold on the popular affection. It is full of earnest men and women who actually live in poverty and devote their lives to a tireless work among the sick and unfortunate in the poorer parts of big cities with truly something of the mediaeval d'Assisi spirit. This practical side of their activity has given them enormous prestige among the very classes on whom the Liberals depend for votes. Moreover, many of these Anglican fathers, especially the younger ones, are far more advanced Radicals than Sir William V. Harcourt could ever be, and their movement is controlled by collectivist aspirations which sooner or later will find place in the Radical platform. Conceive, therefore, what the Liberals, upon second thought, are saying about Harcourt's political sagacity and strategic talents.

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Ill-Fated Royalties.

Although not a hint of the feeling finds expression in the English papers, it is very interesting to see how the people nodded with grave suggestiveness over the news of the Blackwall disaster. The fact of the presence of the Duke of York rose intuitively to pre-eminence in the public mind. It was the sort of thing which might be expected of one so palpably unlucky. The physical resemblance between him and his cousin, the Czar Nicholas, is one of the most remarkable in Europe, and each countenance, shy, troubled, and weary, has to the beholder a strange, pathetic effect, as of one consciously fated. It is not surprising to find superstition in Russia, and, long before the terrible coronation tragedy, the belief in the young Czar's evil luck was universal. It is sadder to find it in England, but the germs of it were here, as these dispatches happened to point out only last week, and Blackwall has brought them up in a luxuriant crop. If he still goes on his long cruise there will lurk in the popular sub-consciousness a notion that the chances are against the ship.

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At the Theatres.

Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell have been producing for ten matinées Maeterlinck's "Pélléas et Mélisande" to an audience sufficient in numbers and luxuriant in fine clothes, and it was an extremely beautiful production, too, but still seems almost a waste of energy and time. London's smart set will pay for these recondite diversions once some fashionable bellwether leads the way; but they cannot understand and they will not behave, but giggle at the romantic parts and chatter brazenly through the stage silences, so that those for whom the play was really presented cannot sit it out. Beerbohm Tree's adaptation of Jean Richepin's "Cheminau" fits him personally like a glove, and the shifting of the scene from France to Dorsetshire has been on the whole cleverly managed. It is a sad, slow kind of melodrama, with vivid splashes of fiery interest at long intervals, and whether the public will be greatly drawn to it, it is difficult to say, but it presents better all-around acting than can be seen in any other London theatre not occupied by Americans.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

WILLIAM'S TRIP TO PALESTINE.

12,000 Turkish Troops Will Be Drawn Up When He Lands at Jaffa.

BERLIN, June 25.—The details of the journey of the German Emperor and Empress to Palestine are interesting. The party will number ninety persons, and no newspapermen will be officially permitted to accompany them. Their Majesties will spend six days in the Holy Land. They will land at Jaffa, where they will be received by a Turkish escort 100 strong. Besides, there will be present 12,000 Turkish troops, all in new uniforms. They will leave Jaffa on Oct. 26 for Jerusalem, pitching their tents for the first night beside the ruins of Caesarea. They will arrive in Jerusalem on Oct. 29, and will attend divine services on the morning of the 30th in the Protestant church at Bethelehem, and in the afternoon on the Mount of Olives. The Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem will be consecrated on Oct 31. Their Majesties will encamp the same night on the Plain of Jericho, and will visit the River Jordan and the Dead Sea on Nov. 1. Then they will spend four days sightseeing at Jerusalem. They will probably return by way of Nazareth, whence they will visit the Sea of Galilee and Mount Tabor. They will go to Jaffa and thence to Beyrout. On Nov. 10 they will visit Damascus and the ruins of the Temple of Baal. They will return homeward via Constantinople, whither they will be escorted by nine Turkish warships.

KAISER SAILS IN A REGATTA.

German Emperor and Empress Give a Supper on Shipboard at Kiel.

KIEL, June 25.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany gave a big supper yesterday evening on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to the naval officers here and the owners of British yachts.

This morning the imperial yacht Meteor, with Emperor William on board; the Iduna, and sixty-nine other yachts started in a match under the auspices of the North German Yachting Union.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PITIED.

Editor Harden Says He Does Not Know the State of the Nation.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Zukunft to-day publishes an open letter from its editor, Herr Maximilian Harden, to the Emperor, in reply to the charge of lèse majesté brought against Herr Harden. The latter says his Majesty is wholly mistaken as to the actual state of the feeling of the nation toward him, and he adds that it is a misfortune that the Emperor is blind.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

Downdorff Completes the Model of a Statue for Westphalia.

BERLIN, June 25.—Prince Bismarck is still suffering from pains in his legs, but is cheerful notwithstanding his ailments.

The famous sculptor Donndorff has completed the model of a statue to be erected on the Hohensyburg Mountain, in Westphalia, representing Prince Bismarck in Cuirassier uniform, with a helmet on his head, a sabre in his left hand, and the imperial Constitution in his right hand.

A WEEK'S DOINGS IN PARIS

Count de Castellane Defeated His Dueling Antagonist Easily.

FRANCOIS COPPEE MAY WED

The Byzantine Drama Heraklea a Drawing Card, Although It Would Not Be Acceptable in America.

PARIS, June 14.—I have just returned from the Ile de la Grande Jatte, where a fiery combat with the sword has taken place this morning between the Count de Castellane and Henry Turot of La Petite Républicque Française. The agencies will already have informed you of the result of the duel, which was to the disadvantage of the Count's antagonist, who received two not very dangerous wounds in the sword arm. He may be congratulated upon having got off so lightly, for the Count is a fine fencer and meant business, while M. Henri Turot produced upon me the impression of having no knowledge whatsoever of the use of his weapon. He continually held himself in a position which left the most vital parts of his body uncovered, and it is a miracle that he was not run through and through.

The scene had many elements of the picturesque. The Ile de la Grande Jatte is an eyot in the middle of the Seine, over which passes the bridge connecting Courbevoie with Neuilly. It is beautifully wooded, and the restaurant which occupies its centre is a favorite resort of duelists, for there the combatants are hidden from the eye of the public and the pursuit of the law. The day was eminently favorable, being finer than any we have had for some weeks past, and the light breezes wafted across the water the confused sound of the Neuilly Fair, which is being held hard by.

The swords flashed brilliantly in the bright sunlight against the background of green trees. Count de Castellane, who is one of the handsomest men in France—a blonde of the Pompadour type, with hair of almost albino whiteness and extremely regular features—flushed angrily when the signal, "Allez, messieurs," was given by the second, the Count de Dion, upon whom the direction of the fight had devolved.

Turot Without Experience.

M. Turot, on the other hand, who is tall and dark and lank, held himself in a somewhat expectant attitude, strictly on the defensive, and holding his sword at arm's length, which was certainly for a man of his inexperience the best thing that he could do. The maître d'armes always tells such persons to keep their weapons "bien en ligne." It is their only chance of safety, and in this the effect of inflicting a dangerous wound on an impetuous adversary. This is precisely what happened a couple of weeks ago in the duel between M. Henri Rochefort and M. Gerault-Richaud, when the former barely escaped with his life. In this case, however, M. Turot had to deal with an experienced fighter who was well up in all the little finesses of the swordsman.

The Count made a few rapid passes and then with a sudden lunge pinked M. Turot's spindle-formed arm in two places—a proof of the rapidity with which the thrusts were given. The doctors immediately rushed forward, bandaged up the wound, and the combatants separated without saluting or making any signs that a reconciliation had taken place. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine that any forgiveness could be extended to the gross insults which the journalist had leveled at the Count. M. Turot had taken advantage of a most unfortunate affair, which constituted the criminal sensation of the week, to make abominable insinuations which involved the honor not only of the Count, but of the Countess, née Anna Gould. La Petite République Française, forgetting altogether the chivalrous traditions which are supposed to animate Frenchmen, published an infamous article from the pen of M. Henri Turot, implying that the wretched girl's act of concealment was due to the threats of dismissal made against her by her master and mistress. All French society sympathizes with the Count and Countess, and though the Count's courage in going on to the terrain is generally recognized, it is thought that he would have acted more wisely in simply giving the proprietor of the paper who could print such abominations the sound thrashing that he deserved.

Alphonse Daudet's Last Book.

I hear that an English firm of publishers, Messrs. Dent & Co., have made arrangements to publish simultaneously in England and America an English translation of a posthumous work by Alphonse Daudet which is to be entitled "My First Voyage—My First Lie." A year later a French version of the same work will appear in Paris, probably in Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires, edited by Arthur Brisson. The story is an episode of Daudet's youth. As a boy of eleven he was sent from Nimes, in Provence, to Lyons, whither the Daudet family was migrating. For the sake of economy he traveled by a Rhone cargo boat and managed to deceive the passengers on this steamer into the belief that he was a midshipman who had just returned from the Crimean war. In this rôle he succeeded in gaining great popularity with a number of soldiers who were on board. They appointed him their chief, in which capacity he led them on a marauding expedition into the vineyards and fig trees of the Rhone-side peasants. In the same rôle he was able to win the heart of a fair lady of Lyons, who was on the steamer, and the story of an abortive elopement which was planned between them is full of subtle humor which characterizes the author of Tartarin de Tarascon. His ultimate exposure as an impostor by an Englishman who happens to be traveling on the steamer points the moral of the story, which is not the less interesting for being strictly autobiographical. It will probably be found equal in point of humor to the famous Tartarin series.

An interesting piece of information which I believe to be exclusive is that M. François Coppée, who has been looked upon as a confirmed bachelor, will in all probability be married before the year is out. The engagement is one of long standing, and the only reason which has delayed the marriage has been M. Coppée's desire to devote himself entirely to the care of his sister, Annette. The poet's fiancée is a widow with one child. She has already been instituted M. Coppée's universal legatee.

The Paris Theatres.

The present programme at the Théâtre Antoine is a curious one. It is composed of two pieces, of which the first performance took place on Thursday last. The first piece on the bill is M. Villerog's Byzantine drama, "Héraklèa," which has been elsewhere described as "une tragédie intime." It is a play in three acts, which depicts the interior of the Palace of "Chrysopolis" on the eve of the surrender of that city—it is probably Constantinople that is meant—to the barbarians. It describes "Héraklèa" as curious because it is quite certain that in no other town but Paris would such a piece be listened to with such appreciation. An American audience would not have allowed the actors to finish the first act. Here, however, it is received with marked approval, in places even with enthusiasm. The action is almost nil, the characters are few, the one piece of scenery which serves throughout is commonplace in the extreme. The whole of the dialogue throughout the three long acts turns upon the question whether the old Emperor of Chrysopolis shall resist the invaders or throw open his gates to their advance. His two sons, who incarnate the "born-tired" genus, advise him to surrender. His daughter, Héraklèa—played by Mlle. Mellot, who evidently is a great admirer of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt—urges him to resist. In the end the Emperor solves the difficulty which presents itself to him by murdering his daughter and killing himself, just as the King of the barbarians rushes in. The last act is played in almost complete darkness. Yet, such is the love of the French for fine and sounding phrases, for well-turned lines and tricks of prosody, that rounds of applause greet various passages of this work. It is the distinct triumph of the poet over the dramatist, as we understand him in America and England. And, be it added, that apart from Mlle. Mellot, the acting is deplorably bad.

Not Yet Tired of Napoleon.

The second piece, a "historical episode," entitled, "Le Retour de l'Aigle," by M. George de Labruyère, is also curious, in this respect, that it proves from the manner of its reception that the interest in the Napoleonic épopée is as keen as ever in France. I should have thought that the surfeit would have sated, not to say nauseated, appetite. The play shows us Marshal Ney at Lons-le-Saulnier on the eve of his meeting with Napoleon. He has promised the King to bring back the usurper in an iron cage. But his heart is all the while with his old master. His father comes to urge him to recant his loyalty to the Bourbons. This is poetic license. The play shows us the struggle in the Marshal's mind between his oath to Louis and his love for Napoleon. We know the sequel. M. de Labruyère has taken liberties with historical facts and degrades rather than elevates one of the finest military characters of the century. Antoine plays Ney's father with wonderful characterization.

Toward the close of last year the revival of Murger's play, "La Vie de Bohème," proved an unexpected success with the public at the Comédie Française, whose degenerate taste was severely commented on by the more advanced of the critics. As a pendant to this, the operatic version of the same story, which was produced last night at the Opéra Comique, was not only received with unanimous applause and is likely to prove the chief financial success of the season, but has even won the suffrages of those same critics who were so severe upon Murger in the dramatic form. The music, which has no part nor lot in anything of a Wagnerian character, but which recalls the lighter methods of the earlier Italian school, is full of melody and charm. The composer is M. Giacomo Puccini. Mlle. Giraudon was particularly clever in the part of Mimi.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PRESIDENTS OF FRENCH CHAMBERS.—M. Deschanel, who was elected permanent President of the French Chamber the other day, is the ninth to hold that office since the inauguration of the Wallon Constitution, March, 1876. The Palais Bourbon has claimed more Presidents than the Elysée, for the republic had been in existence five years prior to 1876. The Presidents of France have been MM. Thiers, MacMahon, Grévy, Carnot, Casimir-Perier, and Félix Faure. The Presidents of the Chamber have been MM. Grévy, Gambetta, Brisson, Floquet, Méline, Casimir-Perier, Dupuy, Burdeau, and Paschanel. M. Brisson has occupied the President's seat the longest, from November, 1881, to March, 1885, and from December, 1894, to June 1898, or about seven years. Next to him comes M. Floquet, from April, 1885, to April, 1888, and from October, 1889, to January, 1893, in all six years three months. M. Grévy occupied the chair about three years, from March, 1876, to February, 1879. M. Gambetta, his successor, held it until the formation of the "Grand Ministère," November, 1881—that is to say, thirty-three months. M. Méline, who replaced M. Floquet, April, 1888, remained until June, 1889, that is, about eighteen months; M. Casimir-Perier presided in the Chamber from January, 1893, to December of the same year, and from the 2d to the 27th of June, 1894. M. Burdeau only held the seat for six months after his election, and M. Dupuy about the same length of time, from December, 1893, to June, 1894.

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TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN THE NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.—The various trades and professions represented by the new French Chamber at the Palais Bourbon are as follows: There are 75 lawyers, 47 physicians, 27 retired army or naval officers, 2 college professors, 1 ex-professor, 17 ex-magistrates, 7 ex-diplomatists, 11 former members of the Conseil d'Etat, 2 ecclesiastics, 9 engineers, 90 landowners, 38 industrials, 20 farmers, 19 Ministerial officers, 5 druggists, 20 journalists, 18 merchants, 15 ex-Prefects, ex-under-Prefects, or Prefecture clerks, 10 ex-employes of former Ministries, 5 employes or commercial agents, 3 bankers, 3 building contractors, 1 financial agent, 1 architect, 1 geometrician, 1 artist, 1 dramatic author, 1 veterinary surgeon. There are also 1 hotel keeper, 1 stage driver, and one dealer in old clothes. Among the Socialist faction are 14 laborers or ex-laborers, of whom 1 is a shoemaker, 2 stonecutters, 1 carpenter, 2 miners, 1 stone mason, 1 carriage painter, 1 mechanical designer, 1 glassblower. There are in all 500 deputies designated by their occupation out of 581 which make up the Chamber.

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BICYCLE CORPS IN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.—Bicycle companies which were formed a few years ago by the German and French Governments merely as experiments, have been recently augmented so that, particularly in Germany, there are no less than seventeen companies of wheelmen, which form, with their machine-fire guns, a formidable corps. Some of the members of this corps are distributed among certain regiments, as they are to go scout and courier service. The remaining companies, however, have been formed into a regiment by themselves, commanded by one of the officers of the Fourth Regiment of the Guard. It is expected that this body will play a new and important part in the manoeuvres next autumn. The "bicycle infantry," as it is called, has been furnished with new uniforms, which are simpler than those worn by the other troops. The wheelmen wear cloth caps, loose blouses, riding trousers, and leather leggins, and a sword bayonet at the belt, the rifle is strapped at the right. The men are able to carry a small tent, food for ten days, with cooking untensils, and a good supply of ammunition. The corps is composed entirely of volunteers, and as there are more volnnteers than are required vacant places are filled by ballot by those already in. Each member must own his own wheel. A special physician has recently been appointed to the "bicycle infantry."

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PHOTOGRAPH OF THE HOLY SHROUD BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.—In Turin the other day, according to Il Osservatore Romano, a photograph by electric light was taken of the Holy Shroud, which gave an admirable reproduction of the body of Christ. The Holy Shroud was recently exposed to veneration, and King Humbert, who is its hereditary guardian, at first hesitated to give authority to have it photographed, lest the photographs should be speculated in. However, his Majesty at length gave the requisite permission to Signor Secundo Pia, a lawyer and member of the Committee on Sacred Art, who had offered to photograph the Holy Shroud at his own expense. Signor Pia prepared his plates according to a special method, rendering them sensitive to the yellowish tint of the Holy Shroud by means of powerful electric reflectors. "Formerly," says The Osservatore, "the appearance of the Holy Shroud gave an idea of the colour rather than the facial lineaments and body of Christ. On the other hand the photographs, on being developed, showed a perfect representation of the face, hands, and limbs of Christ, the general effect being that of a photograph of Christ and not of his shroud."

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THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE DREYFUS BETE NOIR.—The significance of the successive failure of MM. Ribot, Sarrien, and Peytral to form a Cabinet to succeed that of M. Méline rests upon two factors, the impossibility of getting an honest man to serve as Minister of War and the fear that President Faure has of allowing a too strong representation of Radical-Socialists and Radical-Republicans. It will be incumbent upon the new Minister of War to uphold the action of the Government in regard to Dreyfus, although, as everybody now knows, the proceedings of Gen. Mercier's court-martial were absolutely illegal. The action of M. Jaurès and his fellow-Socialists in demanding a revision of the Dreyfus trial, although it caused the defeat of some Socialist Deputies, M. Jaurès among them, nevertheless bore fruit in other ways entirely free from direct connection with the unfortunate ex-Captain of artillery; a Nationalist move has developed through the radical parties whose first great principle is to place civil law above military law, and to make the people comprehend their true degraded state under military autocracy. Now that the Cabinet proposed by M. Peytral has proved of no avail, it is hard to see what selection can be made that will keep the Dreyfus case in its pigeon hole. M. Cavaignac, proposed by M. Peytral for Minister of War, a civilian, although the son of an eminent General, could have been expected to play into the hands of the General Staff if M. Peytral had only been sustained in the selection of the remainder of the Cabinet.

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THE GOVERNORSHIP OF CRETE.—A Blue Book has just been published by the British Foreign Office which throws much light on the proposed candidature of Prince George for the Governorship of Crete. It contains the correspondence of the representatives of the powers on the subject, showing that Lord Salisbury had some doubt concerning the sincerity with which the Greek Prince's name was put forward. But the matter is shown to be as far from settlement as ever—England, Russia, France, and presumably Italy being agreed on the candidature; Germany being in opposition to it, and the attitude of Austria indefinite. Many documents in the book relate to the question of Turkish recruits for Crete—the Porte constantly urging that they be sent, until finally the Admirals stated that any additional Turkish troops sent to the island would be forcibly opposed. The condition of Crete is shown to be very much as it was earlier in the year, with the exception that fewer acts of violence are reported.

VIENNA'S BUDGET OF NEWS

German Obstruction Slowly Sending the Parliament to Death.

FLYING MACHINE THAT FLIES

Herr Kress Produces a Kite Flier That Seems Certain to Solve the Problem of Aerial Travel.

VIENNA, June 12.—There is every indication that the days of the Austrian Parliament are numbered. The Thun Cabinet has not been able to advance a single step toward making this Parliament really work. The German obstructive opposition rigidly insists on having the language ordinances canceled before the consideration of a compromise between Germans and Czechs is entered on. Besides that, a few days ago the Government committed a new folly, which has poured oil on the fire of national strife. The Town Council of Gratz, the capital of the German province of Styria, made some statements which the Government characterized as disloyal. Thereupon the Government had recourse to draconic measures. It dissolved the Gratz Town Council and appointed a Government Commissioner in its place. Further, it drafted into the little town 200 gendarmes, who were then see patrolling the streets with bayonets, every two gendarmes being accompanied by one policeman. Before and after that the place was as quiet as an English village. This unjust procedure has still more embittered the Germans, who accordingly now demand not only the withdrawal of the language decrees, but also the rescinding of the order dissolving the Town Council.

As long as these two conditions are not fulfilled, the Germans will continue obstruction. Count Thun thought he was doing a very clever thing in choosing the present moment for the introduction of several very popular bills, which for years the Germans and other progressivists have been longing for. Last week he laid before the House a bill for the abolition of the newspaper and almanac stamp. Every copy of an Austrian newspaper is subject to a duty of 1 kreuzer (about a farthing,) while a duty of 2 kreuzers is imposed on every foreign newspaper. This tax on journalism has existed in Austria for 110 years. Such a duty is now in force only in Austria and Turkey. No less urgent were the other bills. They refer to the abolition of tolls, the raising of the salaries of small Government officials, and several institutions affecting the working classes. In thus surprising Parliament with such valuable bills, the Government wanted for all possible future contingencies to secure to itself the sympathies of large classes of the population. It desired to show that it wishes to satisfy the wants of the people, but that it is prevented from doing so by the people's own representatives. Then the leaders of all the parties in the House met in conference, to see if it would not be possible, considering the importance of the new Government proposals, to induce the Germans to abandon obstruction. They, however, answered with a categorical "No!" The consequence is that the House positively cannot work, and so no doubt it will be adjourned. At present there is no talk of a dissolution. On the other hand, all these bills will be promulgated as laws on the strength of the famous Clause 14 of the Austrian constitution. It is scarcely necessary to state that the ausgleich with Hungary cannot possibly be carried through Parliament this year. The very last term the Hungarians have fixed is next September, and in all probability the Austrian Parliament will not assemble again before that time. The two Governments, the Austrian, as well as the Hungarian, will temporize as well as they can till the end of this year, in order to avoid adopting any drastic measures during the Emperor's jubilee year. But next year there will be an Austrian question.

Improvement of the Sugar Market.

The sugar trade of Austria-Hungary, as well as that of the other European States, after a long period of stagnation, has now experienced a most favorable change, and a relapse seems almost excluded for a considerable time to come. The chief reason is the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain, between the greatest sugar consumer on the one hand and the greatest producer of raw sugar on the other. Not only does the war prevent Cuba, which supplies the American market with most of its raw sugar, from sending any more, but also all further imports from Puerto Rico and the Philippines is cut off. Still more important, however, for the future development of the market, is the fact that, should the war last long, there is every probability that the Spanish colonies, which have hitherto ruled the markets of the world, will be able to dispose of only a small harvest for some time to come, at the very least for a year.

That alone had a favorable effect on the European market; but when America, which was known to intend keeping away from the European market as long as possible, to make it tractable, appeared on the Continent as a purchaser not a little excitement was caused. Indeed, all at once the European sugar trade, which had been very depressed for some time, received a new impulse. On all hands ready purchasers were found, the stagnation disappeared, and speculation, which had been so indifferent, once more caused lively activity in the market. The prices were found to rise the more because the quantities offered remained small. Little interuptions in the upward tendency took place, also trifling passing declines of the quantities offered for sale, but all these hindrances were soon overcome, and the improvement in prices made further progress.

At first the rise was confined to old goods, particularly accessible sugar, as the first-hand stores had already considerably diminished, and that promoted speculation. But very soon greater attention was paid to the new harvest, and better prices were obtained for it when the too-long-continued rains not only hindered the cultivation of the beet, but everywhere, particularly in Germany, called forth loud complaints about weeds and the necessity of resowing. But even the enormous purchases in anticipation of this year's harvest, which are said to amount to between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 double hundredweight in Germany alone—that is, about a third of the entire harvest—could not stop the rise in price, as England, where the people's opinion of the article has improved, remains a good customer. This temporary release of future produce is likely to play a yet greater part later on.

The statistical situation is favorable to the improvement in prices in the market, and it is likely to become very much more favorable as soon as the so-called invisible stores, which now are reduced to the uttermost, are compelled to replenish from the visible stores. America's unmet demand, for which only just now beet sugar comes into consideration, is estimated at some 500,000 tons, while here and everywhere else the consumption of sugar is constantly on the increase. Taking it all in all, the condition of the European sugar market has become most highly promising.

The New Welsbach Electric Light.

Dr. Auer von Welsbach has until now been keeping back his newly invented incandescent electric light, which it is said will thrown incandescent gaslight quite into the shade. But since his patent was bought of him for 2,000,000 florins by the Austrian Incandescent Gas Company, more and more has been transpiring regarding the new lamp. In one of the first attempts to construct an incandescent electric lamp, platinum wire, as is known, was used as the incandescent body. But several chemists abandoned it on finding its resistance to the action of heat insufficient. Dr. Welsbach employs incandescent filaments consisting on the one hand of alloys of osmium, and on the other of filaments of thorium oxide, which obtain the requisite heat from a core of osmium, its alloys, or platinum, and the electric current passes through this core. Osmium is a well-known metal of the platinum group, and its evaporating temperature is much higher than that of platinum, and that is true also of its melting temperature. Chemists consider osmium simply unmeltable. The mode of preparation can be varied. In all cases osmium is precipitated upon the wire in a metallic condition; it is gradually brought to a white heat in the current, which causes the core of the wire to disappear, leaving the osmium behind in the form of a filament. Next this wire is heated in an atmosphere of reduced gases up to and beyond the evaporating point of platinum, and that gives it the necessary elasticity. The next process consists in laying on very thin films of a reduced solution of a compound of osmium until the filament has the required thickness. The filament has to be drawn between surfaces moistened with the solution some hundreds of times, and a mechanical contrivance must be devised to do the work far more expeditiously than it can be accomplished by hand. Finally the filament, after it has been repeatedly set glowing by the current, is, when thus prepared, attached to the wires of the lamp, which in shape resembles those now in use. A vacuum is created in the glass vessel, or it is filled with a suitable mixture of gases or with indifferent gases and then hermetically sealed.

A chemist and eminent specialist, who for years has been occupied in Edison's laboratory specially with lighting experiments, was asked his opinion regarding the new Welsbach lamp. He said that for many years experiments were carried on in Edison's laboratory in using osmium for the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps, but they were dropped because osmium was found too brittle. Evidently Dr. Welsbach has succeeded in replacing this very impure metal by a pure one, thus removing the imperfections arising from impurity. This, in the expert's opinion, is not a discovery, but a purely technical procedure in the true sense of the word. The objections to osmium equally hold good of iridium and the other members of this group, no less than of their alloys. Filaments consisting of wires of platinum metal covered with earthy oxides have repeatedly been used. He is further of opinion that for practical purposes it is not possible to bend the filament to the required shape after it has been coated, and equally impossible to coat the filament by this process after it has been bent. For thorium oxide especially such coatings appear to be impossible because of its enormous resistance to heat, for it seems inconceivable that in the glow-lamp that softening should be obtained which is absolutely necessary in order to make the current itself act on the thorium oxide so as to cause it to give off rays of light. It is a far cry from laboratory experiments to practical use in every-day life.

A Machine That Really Flies.

At a recent meeting of the Vienna Society of Architects and Engineers Herr Wilhelm Kress gave a demonstration with his newly constructed kite flier, as he calls it, which excited the liveliest enthusiasm among leading men of all the technical sciences. In the opinion of the ablest and most experienced aeronauts the balloon, that huge, unmanageable bag of gas, in whose car the aerial navigator, a mere plaything of the winds, drives between heaven and earth like a rudderless wreck, will never develop into a practically useful means of transit. Despite the slenderest fish or cigar shape, the mechanical resistance is too great, the bag is too easily torn, the most powerful motor is either too weak or too heavy to give the necessary practical propulsion. But modern aeronautics are striving after birdlike flight without a balloon. Man wants to share the bird's power and to be able rapidly to fly high above the clouds, or to skim along just above the surface of the sea in a straight line in any direction he fixes

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FINANCIAL.

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The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.
Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
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ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
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NOTICE.
Convent, La., June 11th, 1898.
The Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District will receive sealed proposals for the sale to said board of Thirty-two Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the board (including not less than Ten Thousand Dollars of the Fifty-year Bonds) up to July 16th, 1898, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to purchase fractional amounts from offerers. All bids must be addressed to M. R. Speiman, President Board of Commissioners for the Pontchartrain Levee District, Illinois Central Building, New Orleans, La.
M. R. SPELMAN, President.
P. M. LAMBREMONT, Secretary.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has been waiting on Santiago. Interests of most consequence in the financial world have felt it to be a part of prudence to proceed slowly in the face of what might prove to be a war crisis. While Wall Street's military judgment may not be quite conclusive, there has none the less been a general feeling throughout the Stock Exchange district that disaster before Santiago might mean great prolongation of the war, while a quick and sweeping victory there would insure the war's speedy termination, and on this theory operators in the security market have rated it wise to hold aloof pending the coming of decisive news, good or bad, from our soldiers and sailors at the South.

Businesswise not a single development during the week has had discouragement in it. Upon the contrary, a number of inspiriting results have been brought about.

Of especial importance is what is coming to pass in the iron and steel trade. On the surface there is little indication of anything out of the way in progress there; but tremendous forces are none the less operating for the trade's improvement. The strongest financial interests in this country have in alliance undertaken to turn a retrograde industry into one where profit may be maintained. Standard Oil millionaires are conspicuous in the impending iron and steel deals which look to the practical consolidation of the most important ore properties and metal-making plants in the West and possibly also at the South. So gigantic is this undertaking that strenuous efforts are made to disguise the work under way; but the statements here are upon authority.

Professional bears on the Stock Exchange affect to find much cause for worriment in the grain situation. They have gone heavily short of stocks on the theory that current quotations have been made on the basis of dollar wheat, and that such prices cannot be maintained with wheat 25 and 30 cents under a dollar. This sort of talk is not without influence upon the average Wall Street trader of small calibre. But in important circles, where really big transactions are made, precious little heed is given to this begging of the speculative question.

Prices of standard stocks do not now average higher than they did before wheat went to a dollar a bushel. The boom in wheat, the dazzling figures which Mr. Leiter made, proved at no time an effectual quotation-making factor. As a matter of fact, when the wheat cliques were performing their loftiest feats, leaders in the security market became exceedingly conservative, even much exercised, over what they conceived would be dangerous to the whole financial world in any sudden collapse which might attend upon wheat-cornering recklessness. People who talk, therefore, of stock market advances having been brought about by wheat booms misquote the facts.

Undeniably dollar wheat is a bull factor—what Wall Street so much loves to call an "argument." And is dollar wheat over? Aren't we again to have dollar wheat, and soon? P. D. Armour says we are. Pillsbury, the greatest miller of the Northwest, indorses the statement of Mr. Armour, and those authorities in the grain trade who handle the "real stuff," who are not merely traders in futures, are practically all agreed on the same side. Against their judgment are the hurrahed declarations of scalpers on the Chicago Board of Trade and on the Produce Exchange of New York. Canvasses of American export houses, especially of Wall Street firms having important international connections, show that there is not only continuing, but increasing foreign demand for our cereals. We are shipping much more grain than a year ago. Dollar wheat for the last half of 1898 looks surer now than was the prospect last June for the last half of '97. Crop news is to come yet. Some samples of it have already appeared. Foreign harvests are far from assured. Foreign granaries are empty, and, even if France and Russia and other great wheat producers should grow this year unprecedented crops, they would still fall short of being where they were at this time last year. They are confronted not merely with the necessity of providing for current consumption, but they have storehouses to fill.

Selling American stocks on the prospect of cheap grain is not yet a Wall Street sure thing.

Even were the market value of Western crops not to advance beyond where now they are rated, there would still be assured to our granger States a year of plenty. Virtually the whole West has become prosperous. For the first time in American financial history Western farmers are buying investment securities in New York. One firm on the Stock Exchange last week bought a block of Northern Pacific common stock for a customer who in a postscript to his letter from Minnesota says:

"This represents the investment of five neighbors. Last year we all got out of debt, paid our mortgages off, and this year we are getting ready to reap crops which will make fat surpluses for us."

This incident is in many ways suggestive. It is rather new in Wall Street experience, but it may not continue so. In it is the indication of inspiriting change in Western farm conditions, but it reflects another fact brim full of encouragement for investors in Western railroad properties—the disposition of the Western farmer, as he grows prosperous, to abandon professional anti-railroad crusading and to become himself an owner of railway shares. Let this tendency once become the fashion, and there will be worked a revolution.

Bankers who only a little while ago were apprehensive that the new Government bond issue would severely strain money market conditions have revised their calculations, and are now persuaded that there will be no such tying up of funds as will interfere with the normal course of business affairs. They have been assured officially from Washington that such funds as are paid over to the Government on account of the bonds will be largely left on deposit with banks throughout the country pending expenditure. Much is heard of deceptive work in the matter of subscriptions to the big loan, but suspicions on this account seem chiefly to be based on ill-natured guesses. Certain it is that the "public's" readiness to take the bonds goes far beyond what anybody in or out of Wall Street has hitherto anticipated. Practically three-fourths of the loan has already been subscribed—so Washington advices aver—by people taking each $500 or less; and an officer of the Treasury Department is authority for the statement that these small subscriptions are likely to pass beyond the total $200,000,000. In such an event Wall Street is sure to develop enthusiasm, for such a consummation will be far beyond what even most ardent optimists have dared count upon. Not least of influences issuing from such a result will show in making favorable sentiment abroad.

Much the most important event of the week appears in the progress which has been made toward the re-establishment of profitable railway rates in the West. Improvement shows also among the Eastern railroads, but the important accomplishment is in the Northwestern field. What is being brought about there—what practically is already consummated—amounts in some respects almost to revolution. Nothing that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has accomplished in recent years goes beyond this his latest victory. Instead of demoralization among the Northwestern railroads we are to have harmony in so far as rates are concerned; and traffic returns must soon show the tonic influence of new conditions.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was for the greater part decidedly dull and uninteresting. Prices stood still during the first hour, later developing strength which brought about many fractional net advances. In most issues fluctuations were over a narrow range and the trading light. But few stocks made net changes of as much as a full point.

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The news of the Santiago engagement did not seem to have much effect. The success of the American forces gave evidence of the strength and valor of our men, but the lists of killed was a reminder that all Spanish bullets do not go astray. The Street generally seemed to expect an engagement before Monday morning, and there was a disposition to get out of the market over Sunday.

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Trading was almost entirely professional and represented chiefly an "evening up" by the traders. Commission houses did but little, and except in one or two stocks there was not the inside buying that has been in evidence during the week.

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Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of the market, showing noteworthy strength on buying of the same manipulative character as has been noted for some time past. Tobacco Trust was also strong, selling up to within a fraction of 120. The Pacific stocks were firm. New strength was shown by the American Spirits issues, both common and preferred advancing on buying by brokers understood to be acting for inside interests.

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The weekly bank statement showed an increase in surplus reserve of nearly $3,000,000. Deposits increased more than $6,500,000, and loans increased nearly $2,300,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of close to $247,000,000, which is more than $62,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have loans outstanding to the amount of $612,000,000, and deposits aggregating $737,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm, but very dull. There were no sales.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sprits Mfg.	¾	Lake Shore	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¾	Pullman Car	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Reading 1st pf	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	Reading 2d pf	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Colorado Mid. pf.	2	Union Pacific pf.	½
Gen. Electric	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Illinois Steel	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Hawaiian Sugar	⅝	N. J. Central	⅞
Mo. Kan. & Tex. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2⅝
L. & N. 1st, P. & A. 5s	4⅜	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2

Bonds Declined.

Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1⅝	Or. Sh. Line, Inc. B.	1⅜

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Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $118,124,309; balance, $6,390,226; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $646,025.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for short and 1¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84@$4.84¼ for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par@2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; seling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

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During the week just past the money markets have shown more activity than heretofore, and toward the close of the week rates have shown a somewhat stronger tendency. The fact that money usually works tighter toward the close of the Summer is making lenders somewhat unwilling to make many long-time loans at present low rates. For that reason loans for long dates are commanding a somewhat better rate than heretofore. Time money brokers report a considerable improvement in the demand for funds, and are inclined to think that all rates may work a trifle higher. The call money market has not changed during the week.

In the commercial paper department there has been a perceptible falling off in the demand, and some of the larger Wall Street banks report that they have all the mercantile bills they want at the moment. Paper is not in much better supply than of late, although the grade seems better on an average. The fact that revenue stamps are to go on notes next month is inducing some merchants to make loans at present.

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In discussing the foreign exchange market, Mr. Charles Schumacher says:

"The partial recovery in exchange a week ago was of but short duration. At the close of the day of the 17th inst. the market had again eased off, and from that time on until last Wednesday morning continued weak and depressed. Since then it has become rather steadier again, with another recovery in prices of about 1-32 per cent. all round.

"While the statistical position of exchange unmistakably points to lower rates for months to come, a general decline or movement of any kind never takes place without some intervening fluctuations. The present recovery, for instance, is probably due to the approaching 1st of July, when at least $150,000,000 becomes due in coupons and dividends, a third or perhaps a half of which has to be remitted to Europe. It is well to remember, however, that the influence of these periodical maturities upon our exchange market has greatly decreased of late years because our coupons are now dealt in in Europe all the year around, regardless of their maturities, and in this manner a steadily increasing proportion of these coupons is thus found to have been provided for long before the maturity arrives, leaving barely enough of them uncovered to affect exchange.

"For the other fluctuations of the past week the arbitrage business in stocks and bonds is mainly responsible, the sales probably slightly exceeding the purchases. The supply of commercial bills is at a very low ebb just now. Autumn deliveries, on the other hand, were offered in round amounts. Unfortunately, even the best bids now obtainable offer very little inducement to the shipper."

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Discussing the business outlook yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Arthur Lehman of the firm of Lehman Brothers expressed his belief that the conditions affecting general trade progress are now all healthy. In the South cotton crop prospects are favorable, and a yellow fever visitation is regarded as the only possible depressing influence. For such a contingency, however, extraordinary precautionary measures have been taken. Mr. Lehman said:

"Business conditions afford encouragement in every section of the country. Reports that constantly come in are convincing that developments in every department of trade and industry are highly satisfactory. Improvement in the line of agricultural produce has extended its influence gradually toward the manufacturers, and business is being stimulated generally.

"The general state of affairs in the South is healthy. If the expectations of the moment in regard to the cotton crop are realized, the prospect for cotton will undoubtedly be excellent. It is too early in the season, however, to say anything definite, with the developments of the important months of July and August yet to be known. Present indications promise a large cotton yield, and the demand will in all probability dispose of the entire crop.

"Considerable improvement will be the result to those engaged in cotton planting if the yield turns out as is now anticipated. Reverses have been met with in recent seasons by cotton growers, but in the event of a large yield there will be a greater quantity to be marketed, and the returns, even with reduced selling figures, cannot fail to be very profitable. The people of the South have every confidence in the future of their mining and manufacturing industries already established, and also those now growing up. In the iron districts there is great activity. Business concerns are busy in every quarter, and all that is heard of the outlook is of a favorable character.

"On the one side there is every indication of steady progress; nothing appears sufficient to warrant apprehension. Only one thing of an apprehensive kind may be mentioned—a fear of yellow fever. Now that the invasion of Cuba has actually begun, and that close communication will be maintained with the armies there, some apprehension is felt lest this malady may find its way into Southern districts this Summer. But it must be remembered that sanitary precautions of the strictest character are already instituted by the authorities, and that the danger will be reduced to a minimum. In fact, there have never before been taken such measures of precaution as those of the present, and it is quite probable that yellow fever will be kept out. There is a confident feeling that the authorities will be enabled to do so. With this accomplished everything in the South is bound to go on prosperously.

"The general situation seems to be made up of factors that are inspiriting. The ease in the money market is very much of an encouragement to industry, and the expenditures caused by the war are making considerable work in various directions. They have brought revival to industries which have been previously dormant. The outlook, wholly considered, is the most favorable known to the country in many years."

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS.

The Stock Exchange house of Dominick & Dickerman, in a letter sent to clients yesterday, sums up its views on the stock market outlook as follows:

"The week closes with a much better feeling in financial circles. The bond market led the way, as it always does in rises based on legitimate causes. Among the conditions tending toward a better and more confident feeling are the successful landing of the American troops in Cuba and the continued advance on Santiago, rumors of rate war settlements in the Far West, and the apparent success of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization. To these may be added the continued ease in money and the absence of any fear that the Government loan will result in stringency.

"The decision of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in the matter of the war tax and the action of the New York Clearing House in relieving brokers from the necessity of giving promissory notes with every call and time loan, have cleared up the situation somewhat, and no doubt we will all adjust ourselves to the new conditions now as we did during the civil war. Railroad earnings are good, and crop prospects are excellent.

"On the side of pessimism may be stated: The war itself, a likelihood of another call for volunteers, the probability of a further bond issue, dollar wheat a thing of the past, stocks not so strongly held, and the bugbear of yellow fever.

"The proposed consolidation of soft coal roads under Vanderbilt influences is of extreme importance, should it be consummated. The roads to be taken in include Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Chesapeake and Ohio, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Lake Erie and Western, Ohio Southern, and probably Hocking Valley.

"The loan market shows somewhat increased borrowing demand, except in Sugar, in which it is greatly diminished."

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Mr. Henry S. Redmond of the Wall Street house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the subscriptions to the Government loan. He said:

"The bond subscriptions are coming in very fast. We alone have sent in applications for over $4,000,000 in the smaller amounts since the call was made. The demand for the bonds comes from people in every section and engaged in all kinds of business. The South and the West are taking very many of them. There is a surprisingly large number of cable orders for them from Americans who are traveling in Europe.

"The issue is certain to be many times oversubscribed. This has been made apparent from an early day after the subscriptions began to come in. I doubt that anybody putting in application for more than $10,000 will have any chance whatever of getting the bonds.

"Comment has been caused by the seeming suddenness with which the American people have shown the possession of money in goodly sums. Considerable doubt was indulged in as to whether those having small amounts of funds to invest would care to place their money in bonds giving a return of only 3 per cent. to the extent that they have done. Patriotic sentiment evidently counts for a great deal, I am also inclined to think that the American people are being gradually educated to the standard which Europe has long set up in the matter of making investments at low rates of interest. If it becomes necessary to issue a further loan there is not a single doubt that it will be as eagerly subscribed as the first one has been. The money is clearly in the country and the business outlook is convincing the people that we are likely to grow much richer in the future. Bonds generally will be likely to receive popular attention. There are many railroad and other bonds that offer great advantages to the investor in this department of securities."

THE COTTON CLOTH TRADE.

In cotton cloths the situation is showing many signs of improvement, and a large measure of activity is looked for in the coming season. Experienced business men declare their satisfaction with the indication of betterment in dry goods generally, and express the view that profitable business will be felt for some time to come. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Charles C. Copeland of the cotton goods house of Copeland, Pray & Tuttle yesterday spoke confidently of the outlook, both for home and foreign consumption, and an early strengthening of the market. Mr. Copeland said:

"The prospects for Fall business this year are much better than this country has ever had before. Never were the conditions so favorable for the cotton cloth market as they are now. At present, of course, we are between seasons, but the excellent shape in which the entire country now is gives reason for the expectation that we are to have good business for the Fall. Unusually strong demand will certainly be experienced, for accumulating needs resulting from a pursuit of rigid economy for a long period will have to be supplied, and there is not only an extensive demand to be met, but prevailing prosperous conditions generally justify a liberal purchasing movement.

"Not over one-third of 1 per cent. of our population will at any time be engaged in this war, and the large consumption of cotton goods will not be interfered with on this account. Compared with the corresponding season's business last year matters are decidedly better now, and there has been an enormous increase in the population of the country to add to the requirements of trade. A heavy business may be anticipated.

"During the past four years an overproduction has been caused by the putting up of a number of new mills in the South and East. With the better prevailing conditions throughout the country, increased population, and low prices, this overproduction will eventually be taken care of in the near future by better home trade and our ability to make large exports. More goods will be sent daily from this country to foreign nations, and the probability is that producers of cotton down South will obtain good prices for this staple.

"What strengthens the condition of the market to-day is the fact that a great many of the Southern mills are not weaving their goods. They spin their yarns and sell them by the pound to various classes of manufacturers, who use the yarns in the making of their manufactures, paying as much for the spun goods as the woven product would bring. The expense of weaving is thus saved to the Southern manufacturer. This is likely to prove a factor of consequence in the near future."

SOME LONDON OPINIONS.

For many very evident reasons the British financial papers just at the present time are paying more than usual attention to American affairs and American securities. The progress of the war, the Government bond issue, the recent wheat collapse, the immense trade balance in favor of the United States, and various other factors which are of international importance make the American situation of especial interest abroad at the moment.

In discussing the outlook for American stock market prices, The London Statist says:

"Should there be any attempt on the part of the United States to market a large amount of securities which they have bought during the last six months, a further reaction in prices would occur, as the British public is still indisposed to buy railway stocks largely. There is a general feeling here that the railways have been exceptionally prosperous during the past twelve months, owing to an abnormal combination of favorable circumstances, and that in the coming twelve months they may not do as well, and that their future profits will not justify the present range of prices. Whether this feeling is warranted remains to be seen. We do not, however, think that the sale of securities by America will yet be on a heavy scale. It should be noted that the New York banks are in an especially strong position, and that the installments of the American loan will be spread over a considerable period. Further, the stocks have been largely bought on the idea of good dividends for the current year, and may be held until the distributions are made. Whether the announcements will come up to expectations cannot yet be determined. We believe that the managers of the lines will act conservatively, and will keep large balances in hand against future developments, in which case the dividends may not in all cases be to the anticipated extent. Later on we may see a decline in prices from the present level, and should traffics compare unfavorably with the large earnings of last year, the decline may be appreciable."

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The Economist of London, a financial weekly with a nasty habit of being cynical regarding American investments, says, with respect to the working expenses of American railroads:

"Commenting upon the fact that recent returns of the earnings of American railroads have shown a marked increase in the proportion of operating expenses to net earnings, it is stated that while this is no doubt in some measure due to rate cutting, yet 'it is claimed by railroad authorities that severe as the cutting is, it is confined to a limited proportion of the total amount of tonnage which the railroads of the country have moved since the beginning of the year, and that the magnitude of their local business, in regard to which competition is not a factor, is such that very little effect has been produced upon the total net earnings by the demoralization of grain rates and through tariffs generally.' A far more efficient cause of the increase in expenses is, we are told, 'the tendency which railroad managers are exhibiting to take advantage of the abundance of business, and the large earnings in excess of fixed charges and dividends, which enable them to expend considerable sums upon the physical improvements of their properties. It is frankly confessed that during the difficult years between 1893 and 1897 in a very great many cases the railroads, to use a vernacular term, were "skinned," that is to say, necessary repairs and improvements were omitted or postponed in order to maintain interest and dividend payments with due regularity. Consequently the present opportunity to make amends for such enforced economy has been eagerly embraced.' Pretty frequently of late we have pointed out that there was this leeway in the matter of betterment expenditure to be made up, and that for this reason the growth in net earnings ought not to be expected to keep pace with that in gross receipts. And the matter is an important one to keep in mind, as there has been, and still is, a disposition on the part of operators to force up prices by means of very optimistic predictions as to the effect of growth in traffic upon dividends."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ½ to 86⅞; Erie first preferred, ½ to 37¼; New York Central, ¼ to 120, and Reading, ⅛ to 9¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾ to 107½, and Pennsylvania, ¼ to 59⅝. Atchison sold at 13⅝, St. Paul at 102⅝, Louisville and Nashville at 54⅛, and Erie at 13¾. British consols declined, 1-16, to 111 1-16, for money and 111⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £5,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 60c. The gold premium at Madrid was 106, against 88 Friday, 88½ a week ago, and 86 two weeks ago. At Lisbon the premium opened at 80¾, unchanged, but declined later to 79. At Buenos Ayres the premium was 176.20, compared with 166 a week ago. The price of gold at Rome was 107.15.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 25, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$537,165,559	$446,884,599	+20.2
Boston	78,432,464	77,763,964	+0.9
Philadelphia	53,759,723	46,659,160	+15.2
Baltimore	12,839,858	10,929,245	+17.5
Chicago	85,118,392	66,526,193	+27.9
St. Louis	22,054,034	19,879,329	+10.9
New Orleans	5,400,295	4,513,645	+19.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$794,770,325	$673,156,145	+18.1
Other cities, 5 days	144,967,431	116,297,418	+24.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$939,737,756	$789,453,563	+19.0
All cities, 1 day	193,922,246	158,919,383	+22.0
Total all cities, for week	$1,133,760,002	$948,372,946	+19.5

Complete returns for the week ended June 18 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 21.2 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 24 per cent. and with 1895 a gain of 19.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 14.8 per cent., with 1896 18.5 per cent., and with 1895 13.8 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000,000
IN INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS
Will be disbursed by the United States Government, States, Municipalities, and Corporations on July 1st next. A large proportion of this will be invested in securities of various kinds. The railroad properties of the country are generally in a flourishing condition.
B. & O., the last of the bankrupt trunk lines, is in process of reorganization. The country is rapidly growing in wealth and population. Railroad extensions made in former years are no longer a drag upon the main lines, but have reached a paying basis.
The prosperity of our railroad systems is being emphasized by the immense growing crops. Through the medium of the war with Spain surplus labor is finding employment.
Railroad stocks, generally at prevalent prices, afford exceptional opportunities for profitable returns to the purchaser.
The question of Rapid Transit should be no longer dawdled with by the "slow" transit commission. The public care little about the conditions, so long as it obtains the long-delayed increased transit facilities, without increase in the fare.
September wheat (Chicago) may be purchased at about 67, with the assurance of a fair-sized profit, but should be sold upon any considerable rally.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried upon moderate margins. All orders executed at the Exchanges—commission 1-16. I have now the accounts of customers who have transacted business with me for the past twenty years. Accounts of those who will appreciate faithful and intelligent care of their interests respectfully solicited. Daily Market Letter. Book containing quotations for ten years, and useful railroad statistics, mailed upon application. My telegraph code will be found of special use to out-of-town customers. My offices are in constant receipt of the latest and most reliable news applicable to the various markets.
FRED H. SMITH,
8 Broad St., N. Y.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Referring to the advertisement of this Committee under date of May 14, 1898, calling for the FOURTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT of the amounts to be paid by the above-named security holders, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that after JULY 11, 1898, no further deposits of said securities or amounts due thereon will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by this Committee.
NEW YORK, June 24, 1898.
F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, June 15, 1898.
To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.
Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston
Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.
Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world
ISSUED BY
Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
LONDON OFFICE, 33 LOMBARD ST., E. C.

Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Investment Forces at Work.

Investment forces are at work in the security markets. Over a hundred millions of interest and dividend money will be distributed July 1st, and the Government is disbursing a million dollars a day for war purposes.
THIS LARGE VOLUME OF MONEY WILL SEEK EMPLOYMENT WHERE IT WILL SECURE THE BEST RETURNS, AND AMERICAN RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS OFFER THIS OPPORTUNITY. THEY WILL GIVE THE PURCHASER TWO PROFITS, ONE FROM DIVIDENDS, THE OTHER FROM RISE IN VALUES.

WHEAT.

With the visible supply of the world reduced to the lowest level ever known, and with but a small reserve to draw from, new crop wheat will be in great demand not only abroad but by millers for home consumption.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," giving latest records of statistics and prices to date.
Conceded by Banks, Exchanges, the Press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any Banking House. Illustrated with railroad maps, showing the States through which they run and giving range of prices of stocks, wheat and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all Railroad and Industrial Corporations whose shares are listed on the principal exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
Execute orders in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Provisions on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges, for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at moderate rates of interest, and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits, subject to check at sight.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCK.
New York, Philadelphia, and Boston National Bank references furnished.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
BANKING HOUSE OF
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Phila., 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State St.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1132 BROADWAY, N.Y.
PRIVATE WIRES.
A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds
The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the
3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101% and accrued interest,
forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co. when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST., CO
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, H. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CARE

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.,
58 Broad St., New York, June 20, 1898.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable July 15, 1898, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on July 1, 1898.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., June 20, 1898.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be payable on July 15, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on July 1, 1898, on the shares of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates for First Preferred Stock will close July 1, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen July 16, 1898, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
June 23d, 1898.
NINETY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

American Malting Company,
80 Broadway, N. Y., June 13, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
A quarterly dividend of SEVEN AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business, July 2, 1898. The transfer books will close July 2, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen July 16, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
E. R. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
June 20th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., July 6th, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
66TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to stockholders.
JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, June 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 20th, 1898, to July 1st, 1898.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK, June 22, 1898.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, was declared payable on and after July 1, 1898, to stockholders of record June 22, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until July 2, 1898. EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1, 1898.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 24th, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
New York, June 17, 1898.
97th Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on June 17th, 1898, and reopen on July 1st, 1898.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank,
New York, July 22, 1898.
Ninetieth Consecutive Semi-annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898
The transfer books will be closed from June 22d until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

New York Belting & Packing Co., Limited.
25 Park Place, New York, June 25, 1898.
Coupons due July 1, 1898, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. Transfer books closed until 2d July, 1898.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, June 16, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, inst. The transfer books will be closed until July 1st.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, June 21, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after June 30th, 1898.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York,
June 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1898 until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The State Bank.
New York, June 10, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first of July, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed on the 21st of June, 1898. J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW YORK, JUNE 21st, 1898.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 5th, 1898. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, June 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

National Citizens' Bank,
New York, June 24, 1898.
A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1898.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank,
New York, June 22, 1898.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

A WEATHER WHEAT MARKET.

The local wheat market ceased last week its course to the sixties and became comparatively settled, and developed into a weather wheat market. It was considered last evening to have rallied from the shock of the Leiter fiasco, because the range of closing prices was narrow for the six days. Taking September, for instance, the extremes at closing rates were 73⅞ cents high and 71⅛ cents low, with a close yesterday at 72 cents. On the post market curb, however, weakness developed, and the September future sold down to 71¼ cents, and its puts were 70¼ cents and its calls 72 1-16 cents. The last ruling sentiment of the day was that all depended on weather conditions, and that good and bad reports on harvesting and Spring wheat were about balanced. As all bear figuring has been on a 700,000,000 bushel crop, every million bushel shortage counts for the bulls.

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The Winter wheat crop that is being garnered weighs on the market and keeps dollar wheat out of sight, while there is no danger of a cloudburst from the Leiter accumulations in the Northwest and at Chicago. They are in able hands, and are dwindling to foreign and domestic milling demands. The Leiter wheat at Liverpool, an excellent line of grain, is being absorbed. France, in its market, temporarily freed from import duty, is getting much of it while restocking its exhausted granaries from America. These, however, are not the only factors in diminishing the scanty store of old wheat. With the restoration of cable service to South Africa came a rush of orders and inquiries for American wheat, and some large deals resulted, while negotiations for big exports for the Cape will not be terminated before Tuesday or Wednesday. South Africa is—or should be—an Argentina mart, so that it appears strange that it should seek wheat here, when Argentina has had about 28,000,000 bushels to sell. The explanation is that South Africa wants a clean, well-grown, and properly harvested breadstuff, and that Argentina supplies a cereal not up to grade and so carelessly prepared for the market as to be termed "dirty wheat."

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As to the prospect of a higher range of quotations for wheat there is to be considered the fact that there has been a wheat cloudburst due to Mr. Joseph Leiter. There is much wheat in sight, and although it is sorely needed for prompt domestic use—the price of flour is a false guide in this matter—and for export, those who want it propose to pay as little as they can for it. No one possessed of actual statistics as to our export surplus and home and foreign needs ventures a hint that cash wheat in the New York market is other than cheap when it is under 90 cents a bushel. And this waiting policy is encouraged by the big crop stories, although the market has an ear to the ground and is keenly sensitive to any news of trustworthy origin in regard to wheat crop damage. Besides, it is contended, producers re not now living from hand to mouth. They can play a waiting game as well as the procrastinating customers.

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One authority of importance says of the situation:

"There is good reason to look for a decided rally in wheat from the bottom of the Leiter liquidation, and that is found in the depleted granaries of the world. The wheat crop of the world in 1895, according to the figures of the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, was 64,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1894. The crop of 1896 was 120,000,000 bushels less, and the crop of 1897 was 304,000,000 bushels less. Here is a total falling off in three years of 488,000,000 bushels. The visible supply of the world was in consequence reduced to the lowest, and there are no reserves to call upon. The situation makes it certain that new crop wheat will be in demand, and that the price will be a fair one, if not as large as the average of last year's crop. The latter average could not reasonably be expected."

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A precendent for an emphatic response to supply-and-demand logic by the wheat market is found in the collapse of the Keene corner. After the disposition of the holdings wheat rose 20 cents a bushel. Those who take this into their calculations for a return to dollar wheat claim that the market is largely oversold and that, should there be a stampede to cover, quotations would be reached which would shape the market for the rest of the year. This would be the basis of vast operations in remote futures. And, moreover, it would be the touching of the button. The farmers would do the rest.

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Accepting as harvested the estimated crop of 700,000,000 bushels, its absorption in consumption, replenishing of stocks, speculation, and invisible supply would be governed by grade, the sincerity of the resolves made not to let stocks become exhausted again, and developments on the termination of the war with Spain. Other considerations would be that the United States has not had and will not have any serious competitor as a supplier of breadstuffs before 1899. The corn crop and the demand for this cereal is not unlikely to be a factor in advanced prices for the chief cereal. The crop is behind, late enough to put the unripe ears into the frost line in many districts, while the demand for this coarse grain will be greater than last year and the supply available for food will be reduced by the making of glucose and rubber and the increased feeding of domestic animals.

High or low wheat, vast tonnage to the Spring of next year is assured to every railroad interest that has rails in grain growing districts. With fair rates, well and honestly maintained, the crops of this year should have a reflection in the reports of the carriers from now on until the Winter wheat of 1899 is moved to trading or shipping centres.

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The following table compares yesterday's New York quotations for cereals and dependent staples with those of a week ago and a year ago:

	June 25, 1897.	June 25, 1898.	June 18, 1898.
Cash wheat	.77⅛	.87	.86½
Cash corn	.29½	.36⅛	.36¾
Cash oats	.22¼	.28	.30
Flour	$4.15	$4.85	$5.00
Lard	4.10	6.00	6.07½
Pork	8.50	10.25	10.50
July wheat	.75⅝	.70	.70⅞
September wheat	.70½	.72	.73⅜
December wheat	.72	.72⅜	.73¾
July corn	.29½	.36⅛	.36¾
September corn	.31	.37⅛	.37¾
July oats	.22¼	.27½	.29

DIVIDENDS.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of tax, payable on and after Friday, July 1, 1898. The transfer books will close on the 21st inst., reopening July 2, 1898.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Phenix National Bank.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. free from tax payable on and after Friday, July 1, until which day the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Stockholders' Meeting.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Second National Bank of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, 190 Fifth Av., in said city, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The object of said meeting is to change the Articles of Association of said Bank by increasing the number of its Directors to not less than eleven nor more than fifteen, and by prescribing that five shall constitute a quorum.
Dated New York, May 26, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
JOHN L. RIKER, DANIEL A. DAVIS, JAS. STILLMAN, } Shareholders and Directors.

BALTIMORE SATISFACTION.

The Baltimore banking house of Hambleton & Co., whose comments upon Baltimore and Ohio affairs during the past two years have attracted much attention in Wall Street, makes the following comment upon the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization plan and the prospects for the rehabilitated company and its securities:

"We have always claimed that the Baltimore and Ohio Company, per se, was solvent, and that if relieved of its embarrassing guarantees and indorsements it would be more than self-supporting. We have further claimed that only through the drastic measure of foreclosure could the property be relieved of the causes which brought it into the hands of receivers. The present plan of reorganization recognizes these salient principles and provides for the relief of the company through foreclosure and for its re-establishment upon a safe and stable basis.

"As anticipated, sacrifices had to be made all around, but the concessions granted and the provisions made for the future will place the property upon its feet, and we have no doubt that the proposed plan will be successfully carried out and that the Baltimore and Ohio Company, as reorganized, will regain its former credit and take its place among the leading roads of the country.

"The bonds which are included in the reorganization are well cared for. While all make concessions in interest, there is no scaling of principal, and its bonus of 4 per cent. bonds and preferred and common stock is given. The Baltimore and Ohio first and second preferred stocks are severely cut. It had been hoped that the first preferred at least would have been better cared for, more especially because of the large holdings of the Johns Hopkins University. In view of the fact that the case of the first preferred stockholders is now pending in the Supreme Court, with the possibility of a decision favorable to their interest, it would seem not improbable that some better terms may be made. When foreclosure takes place preferred and common stockholders, if standing only upon the merit of their shares, are generally let into reorganizations only on sufferance and upon the penalty of an assessment.

"In order to estimate the present value of the bonds and stocks affected, it is necessary to know at about what figures the new securities will probably sell. No one can say exactly what such prices may be, but judging from the values of securities of a similar class, we infer that the prior lien 3½ per cent. bonds will sell at about 95, the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds at 85 to 90, the preferred stock at about 50, and the common stock at about 25.

"In estimating values of the present bonds, it is necessary to include the past-due coupons and accrued interest, which will be cashed by the syndicate as soon as practicable after the plan is declared operative.

"Baltimore Belt Railroad 5s are to have the rate of interest reduced to 4 per cent., the past-due coupons will be paid in cash, with interest, and the interest for two months—May and June—will also be paid in cash. Belt 5s have about 6 per cent. of interest accrued on them. They sold up to 100 upon the announcement of the plan. The mortgage is undisturbed, and we consider the bonds are worth par and accrued interest, as they will be a first-class security on their own merits, and, in addition, are virtually guaranteed, principal and interest, by the new Baltimore and Ohio Company.

"Under the plan of reorganization first preferred is to receive 52 per cent. in new preferred and 75 per cent. in new common, and is to pay an assessment of $2 per share. Taking 50 as the probable price of the new preferred and 25 for the new common, the present first preferred is worth about 45. Baltimore and Ohio second preferred, which is to receive 20 per cent. in new preferred and 150 per cent. in new common, and pay an assessment of $20 per share, under the same calculation is worth about 27. And Baltimore and Ohio common, which is to pay an assessment of $20 per share and is to receive 20 shares of new preferred and 100 of new common for each 100 shares of old common, should sell at about 15."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	216
Brooklyn, Bath. & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	23	24
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	4¾	5
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2¼
New Orleans Traction pf	8	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	47	49
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	30¾
Amsterdam preferred	73¼	74
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¾	101¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90½	91
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	89	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	70
Mutual of New York	340	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York, ex div	136	138
Standard Gas preferred ex div	150	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	75
Glucose common	45½	
Glucose pf	100½	101¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	34	37
International Paper preferred	83	88
Lorillard Company pf	112	113½
Michigan Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	438	439
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6¼	7
Union Typewriter 1st pf	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	163½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central and South American Tel	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	53	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$190,973,687
Gold reserve	165,878,116
Net silver	10,723,727
United States notes in the Treasury	31,438,507
Treasury notes of 1890	2,122,413
Total receipts this day	1,139,906
Total receipts this month	26,067,672
Total receipts this year	397,069,440
Total expenditures this day	1,558,000
Total expenditures this month	44,919,000
Total expenditures this year	440,442,105
Deposits in National banks	28,314,491
National bank notes received for redemption	293,436
Government receipts from customs	663,219
Internal revenue	642,851
Miscellaneous	13,834

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 25, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	5	Adams Express	101½	101½	101½	101½	.....
21½	21¾	200	American Cotton Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½	.....
14⅜	15	4,937	American Spirits Mfg.	14	15	14	15	+ ¾
38⅜	38½	1,700	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	37½	38½	37½	38½	+1⅛
130	130½	11,386	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	130½	130½	129⅝	130	− ¼
93	94½	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	.....
118½	118⅝	15,625	American Tobacco	117¾	119⅝	117¼	118⅜	+1⅜
13¼	13½	1,215	At., T. & S. F.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	33¾	3,921	At., T. & S. F. pf	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33⅝	.....
16	16¼	1,120	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	16	15½	16	+ ½
53¼	53⅝	14,335	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52½	53⅝	52¼	53⅜	+1
123	124	4	Brooklyn Union Gas	124	124	124	124	.....
51	52	50	Canada Southern	52	52	52	52	.....
84½	85	200	Canadian Pacific	84	84	84	84	+ ⅜
23	23¼	235	Chesapeake & Ohio	23	23	23	23	.....
105⅜	105¾	4,860	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	105⅜	105½	105⅛	105⅜	− ¼
59	59¼	100	Chi. & East. Ill.	59	59	59	59	.....
14¼	14⅜	1,170	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	.....
99¼	99⅞	5,240	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	99½	99½	99⅜	99⅜	− ⅛
149	150	111	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	− ⅛
125¾	126	20	Chi. & Northw.	126	126	126	126	.....
106¾	106⅞	2,238	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	107	107	106⅜	106¾	− ¼
41⅜	42	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	42	42¼	41¾	41¾	− ¼
15¼	15⅜	400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	.....
14	18	100	Colorado Midland pf	16	16	16	16	+2
50⅞	51	615	Denver & R. G. pf	50⅞	51	50⅞	50⅞	+ ⅛
61½	63	500	Detroit Gas	61¾	62½	61¾	62½	+ ⅛
63¼	64	200	Eastern Elevator	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ¼
13¼	13½	100	Erie	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
36	36½	805	Erie 1st pf	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	+ ¼
38	38½	1,000	General Electric	38⅝	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅝
175	178	75	Great Northern pf	176½	177	176½	177	.....
24	24½	300	Hawaiian Sugar	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	.....
104¾	105	38	Illinois Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
56¾	57	350	Illinois Steel Co	57¼	57½	57¼	57⅝	+1⅛
33	33	10	Iowa Central pf	31	31	31	31	.....
16	16¼	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	16	16	16	16	.....
17	19	50	Keokuk & D. M. pf	17	17	17	17	.....
71¼	72	100	Lake Erie & West. pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	.....
...	103	517	Lake Shore	190	190	190	190	+ 1½
52¾	53⅛	810	Louisville & Nashville	52½	53	52⅜	53	+ ⅜
103⅞	104	3,190	Manhattan Con	103⅜	103⅞	103¼	103⅞	.....
160	160¼	580	Metropolitan St. Ry	160¼	160⅜	160¼	160¼	.....
61¼	62¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½	.....
73⅝	74½	100	Minnesota Iron	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
33½	34	325	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	.....
35¾	36	3,050	Missouri Pacific	35¾	36¼	35⅝	36	+ ¼
106½	107	1	National Lead Co. pf	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	.....
95	95⅜	220	New Jersey Central	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	− ⅛
116¼	116¾	730	New York Central	116⅝	116⅞	116⅝	116¾	− ⅛
6	6½	200	North American	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
29⅜	29⅞	2,820	Northern Pacific	30	30	29¾	29⅞	.....
7	7⅛	7,330	Northern Pacific pf	70	70½	70	70	− ¼
15⅜	15½	200	Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
29⅜	29¾	650	Pacific Mail	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
96	96¼	2,700	People's Gas, Chicago	96¼	96¼	95¾	96	+ ¼
43¾	44	100	P. C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	.....
169	...	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	170	170	170	170	.....
192	193½	75	Pull. Pal. Car Co	192½	193	192½	193	+1½
19¼	19½	3,295	Reading	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
46	46¼	3,470	Reading 1st pf	45½	46¼	45½	46¼	+ ⅝
23¼	23½	200	Reading 2d pf	23	23¼	23	23½	+ ½
27	28	400	Rio Grande Western	27	27	27	27	.....
7¾	8	118	St. L. & S. F.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
60½	62½	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	62	62	62	62	.....
28½	29	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	28½	28¾	28½	28⅝	.....
11¼	11⅝	100	St. L. Southw. pf	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
142	144	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	142	142	142	142	+ ¼
19½	20½	420	Southern Pacific	19¼	20	19¼	20	+1
30	30⅝	300	Southern Railway pf	30⅛	30	30	30	.....
6¼	6¾	13	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	.....
25	25¼	900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
175	180	30	Third Avenue	174	176	174	176	.....
23⅞	24	330	Union Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
60⅞	61	7,744	Union Pacific pf	60¾	61	60⅝	61	+ ½
7	7¼	400	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	.....
65¾	65¾	1,600	U. S. Leather pf	65¼	66	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	1,525	United States Rubber	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
86¼	87	418	U. S. Rubber pf	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	150	Wabash pf	19⅛	19¾	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
91¼	92	400	West Chicago Street	92⅜	92¼	92	92	− ⅛
93¾	94	3,716	Western Union Tel	94	94¼	93¾	93¾	− ⅛
1¾	2	110	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10½	11⅞	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as. pd.	11	11	11	11	− ¼
Sales		123,297						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
11,000 93
1,000 ..... 93½
10,000 ..... 93½
1,000 94
5,000 ..... 93½

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 85

At, Col & Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 52
1,000 53
8,000 .....

been a feature of the Boston market this week. To-day Mergenthaler Linotype rose 4 more, to 181, closing at 180, a net advance of 20 for the week. Fitchburg preferred has gained ¾, to 101; Pullman, 5, to 193, and Boston Elevated 2, to 66. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy closes the week at 105⅝, a 1⅜ net rise since last Saturday. Bell Telephone has gained 4, to 275. In copper shares Montana was quiet at 203, which contrasts with 195½ last Saturday. Osceola was ½ lower to-day at 49½. Arcadian sold at 24, and Butte 6s rose 1, to 77. A very fair business was done in bonds. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	223	...
Boston & Lowell	219	220
Boston & Maine	162½	165
Boston & Providence	275½	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115½	116½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	...	116
Fitchburg pf	100½	101
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	190	...
West End	83¾	83¾
West End pf	103½	105

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	5⅛	5⅝
Arnold	14¾	15
Atlantic	29	30
Boston & Cripple Creek	10	20
Boston & Montana	202	203¼
Butte & Boston	24½	24¾
Calumet & Hecla	560	...
Centennial	15⅛	15⅜
Franklin	13¾	13½
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	...
Osceola	44	49½
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	5¾
Quincy	114	115
Santa Ysabel	4½	5½
Tamarack	157	160
Tecumseh	25	30
Wolverine	22¼	22⅜

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	..	275
Dominion Coal	22½	...
Dominion Coal pf	106	108½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	165
Erie Telephone	68	69
General Electric	38	38½
General Electric pf	90½	...
Illinois Steel	56	58
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
New England Telephone	130	...
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	192½	193
United States Oil	14½	15
United States Rubber	24½	25
Westinghouse Electric	23⅛	23⅜
Westinghouse Electric pf	54	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4	4½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24½	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
3d week June	$112,646	$123,251	$121,067
From July 1	6,726,420	5,935,456	5,305,718
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
3d week June	$69,900	$60,300	$66,723
From July 1	3,597,331	3,269,740	3,123,975
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,476	6,444
3d week June	$475,000	$462,000	$376,000
From Jan. 1	10,890,166	9,076,822	9,596,637
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week June	$218,992	$199,083	$189,514
From July 1	11,355,059	10,443,898	9,969,525
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
3d week June	$93,312	$85,464	$85,751
From July 1	5,180,149	4,517,927	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week June	$159,400	$146,500	$145,600
From July 1	7,861,500	6,611,600	7,312,846
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
3d week June	$255,032	$253,338	$163,241
From Jan. 1	6,349,004	6,229,154	4,606,227
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,038	4,038	4,036
3d week June	$387,000	$360,000	$362,000
From Jan. 1	11,611,310	10,051,429	9,677,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week June	$19,000	$15,000	$12,000
From Jan. 1	609,928	453,138	320,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
3d week June	$73,794	$77,209	$81,627
From July 1	2,521,857	2,399,983	3,358,230
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
3d week June	$14,293	$14,391	$14,054
From Jan. 1	399,311	405,868	388,971
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
3d week June	$250,950	$212,855	$227,454
From July 1	12,864,062	11,238,154	12,310,324
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week June	$28,216	$22,726	$34,219
From July 1	1,353,643	1,092,914	1,377,467

Detroit, Lima and Northern for the third week in June, $6,783, and from July 1, $415,433.

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad reports for ten months ending April 30, 1898: Gross earnings, $731,732; operating expenses, $524,958; net earnings, $206,774; other income, $15,122; total income, $221,896; total charges, including principal of car trusts, $308,596; deficit, $86,700.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for May—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$2,755,182	$2,350,640	$2,287,920
Op. expenses	1,789,200	1,570,012	1,586,789
Net earnings	965,982	789,628	671,131
Prop. exp. to gross	65	66⅝	70⅝
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	31,443,339	27,768,208	30,076,889
Net earnings	11,984,708	10,815,446	11,992,133
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—			
Gross earnings	463,544	304,848	284,458
Op. expenses	270,527	195,619	224,599
Net earnings	193,071	109,229	59,859
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,717,071	3,141,172	3,407,132
Net earnings	1,250,352	993,922	968,553
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING for April—			
Gross earnings	132,220	112,884	120,922
Op. expenses	89,880	77,183	80,425
Net earnings	42,349	35,701	40,497
Prop. exp. to gross	69	69	66
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,263,567	970,896	1,303,949
Net earnings	414,124	298,244	387,894
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE for April—			
Gross	$54,891	$36,818	Inc. $18,023
Op. expenses	36,810	29,393	Inc. 7,417
Net	18,051	7,445	Inc. 10,606
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	169,516	103,885	Inc. 65,631
Net	58,698	14,530	Inc. 44,168
MEXICAN CENTRAL, for year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	$901,675	$865,054	$911,776
Op. expenses	777,352	659,096	667,635
Net	124,323	204,958	244,141
Pco. & P. U. div.	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total income	139,323	219,958	259,141
Rentals	30,140	30,140	30,140
Int. on fl. debt	3,720	3,550	256
Int. on 1st mtge., (main line)	164,904	172,472	170,641
Total charges	198,764	206,162	201,037
Deficit	59,441	*13,796	*58,104

*Surplus.

PHILA. & READ. & NEW ENG. for May—			
Gross	52,439	51,401	55,381
Op. expenses	40,650	31,722	39,065
Net	11,789	19,679	16,316
From July 1—			
Gross	623,263	590,624	.....
Net	194,156	177,346	.....
PITTS. & WESTERN for April—			
Gross	307,326	264,735	278,283
Op. expenses	218,372	186,798	82,992
Net	88,954	77,937	95,291
From July 1—			
Gross	2,885,121	2,456,823	.....
Net	852,618	776,150	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for May—			
Gross	1,746,052	1,474,518	1,364,675
Exp. and taxes	1,284,621	1,160,626	1,124,393
Net	461,430	313,891	240,282
Prop. exp. to gross	73¾	78½	82
From July 1—			
Gross	19,051,239	17,646,565	17,883,641
Net	6,121,565	5,541,265	5,431,076

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.04	.04
Best & Belcher	.15	.14
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.13	.15
Challenge Con	.12	.13
Chollar	.06	.06
Confidence	.25	.25
Con. Cal. & Va	.19	.21
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.07	.08
Hale & Norcross	.50	.46
Justice	.06	...
Kentuck Con	.04	.03
Mexican	...	.09
Occidental	.05	.09
Ophir	.17	.18
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.05	.05
Savage	.03	.04
Sierra Nevada	.50	.53
Standard	1.50	1.60
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.11	.14

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	5	2½	2⅞
Anaconda	44¾	50	45	50
Anchoria	75½	77	75½	78
Argentum	26¼	26⅞	26	26¾
Battle Mountain	25	27	25	35
Consolidated	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅝
El Paso	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼
Elkton	92¼	92½	92	92½
Gibson	19⅝	25	20	21
Gold Coin	96	97	97	98
Gold King	54½	55½	54	57½
Golden Fleece	20	30	20	30
Garfield Con	12¾	13	12½	13¾
Isabella	25⅜	25⅞	25	26
Jefferson	5½	7	5	7
Lillie	87½	88	87	88
Matoa	16⅜	17	16	16½
Moon Anchor	92¾	93	92½	93
Pharmacist	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5½
Portland	112	115	111½	112
Rawlings	19½	20	19⅞	20½
Rosa	13⅜	13¼	13	13⅜
Union	16	16¼	15⅜	15¾
Work	3¾	4	3½	4

REFUGEES ON A PRIZE SHIP

The Amapala Comes Out of Havana with People on Board Who Prefer Anything to Hunger.

CAPTURED BY THE VICKSBURG

Condition of the Poor in Havana Said to be Dreadful—The Amapala Belongs in Honduras and May Be Released.

KEY WEST, June 25.—A two-masted vessel the Amapala of Trujillo, Honduras, was brought in here this morning flying the American flag, and in charge of Ensign Zeen of the Vicksburg. She was captured yesterday afternoon at sunset while leaving Havana and attempting to run the blockade. She was quickly overhauled by the Vicksburg, and was found to have over thirty women and children and a number of men on board, crew and passengers, all refugees. There was no sickness on board the Amapala, but she is detained in quarantine.

The Amapala belongs to Manuel Montesino Monteres of Trujillo, Honduras. She had been lying at Havana since before the blockade. The crew numbers eleven men besides the Captain, but almost all were male refugees.

Gerome Baze, a French citizen, who three years ago was a leading exchange broker in Havana, chartered the vessel, and got together over forty people eager to embrace any change to escape from Havana. He is in charge of an expedition made up of all nationalities, including Spanish, French, Venezuelans, Cubans, and Turks. They fully expected to be captured, but the conditions in Havana were so dreadful for the poorer classes that any risk was preferable to starvation. The Amapala came out of Havana openly, and offered no resistance. All of the captors are confident of release. Hardly any provisions were aboard at the time of the capture, and no cargo or contraband articles were found, and she may not be held as a prize. They report everything quiet at Havana, which looks like a deserted city since business and traffic are at a standstill.

The banking firms of H. Upmann & Co., J. M. Borjes & Co., Varcisco, Ruez & Co., and S. Golats & Co. are the only ones doing any business. All the other firms are either closing up or dragging on, waiting for the end of the war, having discharged all employes. Hunger and starvation stare the lower classes in the face, the well-to-do having laid in three months' stores. After they are exhausted distress will be general, as there is no further source of supply.

The stories regarding the relief through Southern ports is disclaimed, as nothing has gone into Havana for over a month, and the situation consequently is very grave. Murder and robbery are of daily occurence in Havana, which is prompted in every case by want and hunger.

PRIZE SHIPS FOR NEW YORK.

The Guido, Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover, and Catalina Coming.

KEY WEST, June 25.—The Spanish prize steamers Guido, Buena Ventura, Miguel Jover, and Catalina will be sent to New York next week, with their Spanish crews on board. The Guido and her cargo will be sold. The Buena Ventura will be sold, but her cargo has been released. The Government has appealed from the decisions in the cases of the Miguel Jover and Catalina. The owners of the cargoes of these two steamers have furnished bonds.

BRITISH STEAMER ARDANMHOR.

After Seizure Off Florida She Was Released, and Is Now Here.

The British steamer Ardanmhor, Capt. Dunn, under charter to the Ward Line, arrived yesterday from Mexican ports and Nassau. The Ardanmhor while on the outward passage an off the Florida reefs May 22 was boarded by an officer from the United States patrol boat Osceola. The Ardanmhor sighted the patrol boat stopping one of the Morgan Line steamers, and at once ran up her colors and stood by. An officer of the Osceola then boarded the Ardanmhor and overhauled the ship's papers, with the result that she was taken to Key West as a prize, because in her cargo were four or five cases of caps and fuses for Tampico.

Later communication was had with Commodore Remey, and shortly afterward a naval Lieutenant boarded the boat and received all necessary information concerning the seizure, the steamer, and her cargo. On the following morning Capt. Dunn says he was permitted to go ashore, where he made a statement before the British Consul and protested against the steamer's detention. The result was that within two hours the boat was released and proceeded to sea without further trouble.

CONDITION OF CITY HIGHWAYS.

First Report of Commissioner Keating Regarding All the Boroughs.

The first quarterly report of James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, for the quarter ending March 31 last, was published in The City Record yesterday. On March 31 there were 399.54 miles of paved streets in Manhattan, and, approximately, 40 miles of unpaved streets.

"Considerable inconvenience to pedestrians," the report says, "is caused by coal chutes and vault covers protruding above the level of the sidewalks, and by hoistways in sidewalks outside of the stoop lines. I have requested the Department of Buildings not to approve plans of buildings in future which do not provide for coal chute covers flush with the sidewalks, and for hoistways within the stoop lines."

The report says that the Chief Engineer suggests that the roadway of King's Bridge Road, which is at present 60 feet wide, be widened 8 feet by reducing the width of the sidewalks. The reason given for the proposed change is that the width of the roadway will be lessened one-third by the construction of an electric railroad.

In the Bronx there are 331.88 miles of public streets, of which 191.58 are unpaved. In Brooklyn there are 525.40 miles of paved streets. 145 miles of unpaved streets, and 838 miles of streets laid out on the map, but not yet opened to travel. In Queens there are 324-04 miles of paved streets. In Richmond there are 286 miles of roads. It is estimated that 1,224,960 square yards of macadam pavement, involving an estimated cost of $1,224,960, to be paid by assessment, and 281,600 square yards of asphalt and granite block pavement, costing $704,000, payable from appropriations, to be raised by general taxation, would be needed to put all the streets and roads in the boroughs in good condition.

Editor and Commissioner Fight.

PATERSON, N. J., June 25.—At a meeting of the Paterson Board of Education last evening blows were exchanged between Commissioner James W. Smith and Editor E. B. Haines of The Paterson News, with the result that Haines was knocked down. It is alleged that the editor had been attacking the School Board, and that Commissioner Smith said it was unwarranted. Before further damage could be done the participants were separated. During the row, "liar," "coward," "sneak," and other such words were among the epithets used.

Killed Accidentally by Dynamite.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 25.—The body of Elijah Godfrey of West Bridgewater was found badly mangled in the wreck of his hut at that place this morning. An examination of the premises showed that there had been an explosion during the night. Godfrey was a veteran of the civil war. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son, none of whom reside with him. Later in the day the authorities came to the conclusion that the explosion occurred while Godfrey was handling dynamite.

Accident at Boston Navy Yard.

BOSTON, June 25.—An accident occurred at the navy yard this morning in which five men were injured, one of them seriously. The men were whitewashing portions of the old boat shop at the lower yard, when a staging gave way, and they were thrown to the floor. John Edward Francis of Roxbury, who was the most dangerously injured, was removed to the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is suffering from fractures of bones in his arms and legs.

LEGAL NOTES.

TOBACCO LOST FROM A BONDED WAREHOUSE.—The main defense interposed by Robert M. Jarvis and another to a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Julius Lichtenstein and another for the value of nine bales of tobacco stored in the defendant's bonded warehouse, was that this tobacco, which, it was alleged, was stored at the sole risk and expense of plaintiff, had been stolen. It appeared upon the trial that, of several hundred bales of leaf tobacco stored by plaintiffs in this warehouse, in 1893, it was discovered on Jan. 3, 1894, that nine bales were missing. The warehouse was in the custody and control of the Government as well as of the defendants, and could not be properly opened except upon the joint action of the Government storekeeper and the warehouseman, each of whom had a key to one of the two locks on each door. On Saturday, Dec. 31, 1893, the warehouse was locked as usual. There was no evidence that the nine bales were seen in the warehouse later than in that month. On Tuesday morning, Jan. 3, 1894, it was found that the Government lock was missing from the cellar door of the warehouse; that the warehouseman's lock was in position, but was bruised and battered, and it could not be unlocked with its key, but was finally opened by a locksmith with tools. There was no evidence whatever that the cellar had been entered. Out of 200 bales of tobacco which were in the cellar, these nine bales were the only ones that disappeared, and the fact that these had disappeared was not ascertained until an inventory was taken. A verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiffs has now been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in this city. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, holds that though there were some errors in the reception and rejection of evidence, they were in no way prejudicial to the defendants, there being no question to go to the jury. The only indication of robbery, and the ground upon which robbery was claimed, was that the plaintiffs' tobacco was missing. "That was clearly insufficient. The premises remained locked, there were watchmen guarding the warehouse, there was no evidence of the door having been forced or the warehouse having been entered."

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THE TITLE WAS DEFECTIVE.—After a sale of real estate in the partition suit brought by Mary Elizabeth Smith against Rienzi A. Secor and others, the purchaser, Irving Bachrach, asked to be relieved of his purchase, claiming that the title was defective, because the testatrix, under the provisions of whose will the partition was sought, died intestate as to one-seventh of her real estate. Mary A. Secor, the testatrix, by her will gave six of seven parts of her residuary estate to trustees to hold, one of the seven parts in trust for each of her seven children, the trust to continue during the life of her daughter Adelle and her son Rienzi. At the date of the will the testator had seven children living, but one, Charles A. Secor, died before her, in 1888, intestate, unmarried, and without issue. The testatrix directed that the income from the six-sevenths of the estate be "divided equally among all of my said six children," naming them, (of whom Charles A. Secor was one,) "and one-seventh be given to each of my said children." At the death of the daughter Adelle and the son Rienzi the trustees were to sell all the testatrix's real and personal property, and distribute the proceeds equally among the six children then living, or, if any child be then dead, his or her share to go to his or her children. If any child dying should leave no children, that child's share was to be distributed among all the children of the testatrix then living, and the descendants of such as might be dead. The Appellate Division has reversed an order of the Special Term refusing to relieve the purchaser, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that the expressed intention of the testatrix was that this trust should continue unaffected by any contingency during the lives of the two children named, and that their death the proceeds of the trust estate should be distributed to those who survived the trust terms. Those to whom the distributive share which would have come to Charles A. Secor had he lived should go could only be determined at the termination of the trust estate. The judgment therefore could not bind those now unborn and not parties to the action and who could not insist upon the execution of power and the distribution of the trust estate.

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EASEMENTS NOT TAXABLE.—In a proceeding to acquire lands for school purposes John O. Baker, the owner of a perpetual easement in such property, appurtenant to property owned by him, for light, air, and access, was awarded $26,972, while for the naked fee an award of but $4,408 was made to unknown owners. The lots were at the time subject to considerable amounts of unpaid taxes and assessments. In a suit by Baker against the city to recover the award, one of the defenses set up was that from the amount awarded to him for the easements should be deducted the aggregate sum of such taxes and assessments, or that such aggregate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates should be charged pro rata against the award for the easements, and the award to unknown owners for the value of the fee. The Appellate Division has now affirmed a decision made at Special Term, sustaining a demurrer to this defense. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the plaintiff's interest in such land being a mere incorporeal hereditament, was not, and could not be, assessed for taxation. "While the plaintiff's interest in this land was property within the meaning of that term, and within the protection of the Constitutional prohibition against the taking of property for private use without compensation, it was a right in the land taken which was appurtenant to adjoining property owned by the plaintiff; and this right was acquired by a grant of the owner of the land taken, such right having passed to the plaintiff's grantor as appurtenant to his abutting land. An easement thus acquired is a right to use the land subject to the easement, to which right the fee of the land is subject. In the absence of an express covenant by which the grantee of such an easement is to be subject to charges upon the land, the owner of the land cannot require a person in whom is vested an easement to pay such charges."

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AN INJUNCTION REFUSED.—James J. Phelan, a stockholder of the Municipal Electric Light Company, in his suit against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn and others, sought to restrain the carrying out of an agreement offered by the Edison Company to such stockholders of the Municipal Company as desired to participate, whereby the Edison Company agreed to purchase the holdings of such stockholders, making payment for such stock either in cash or by bonds secured by a second mortgage on the property of the Edison Company, the avowed desire of the purchasing company being to obtain a majority of the stock of the Municipal Company. The proposed agreement was to be effectual only in the event of the deposit with a trustee for sale of a majority of the holdings of such stock. A motion to continue a preliminary injunction has been denied by Justice Bischoff, who holds that, as it is not to be assumed that the purchasing company intends to act without observing the requirements of law, and it is quite clear that the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders of the Municipal Company to the mortgage is fundamentally contemplated by the proposed agreement, and the Edison Company has legal authority to make the purchase, and its good faith and that of the stockholders whose stock is offered for sale is directly alleged, and not necessarily impugned by the circumstances of the case, the injunction should not be continued.

The Liberty Island Ferry.

The Liberty Island ferryboat continued to run yesterday, despite the decision of the Board of Docks and Ferries that the service should cease until the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty should obtain a franchise from the Municipal Council. The belief was again expressed at the Battery pier that the department would not compel the committee to interrupt its service. The position is taken by the committee that it is not a ferry, but an excursion service between the city and a Federal reservation, and no more subject to ferry regulations than are the Coney Island boats.

Victims of Fireworks Explosion.

Dominic Scarpio, one of the men injured in the explosion at Charles Gerhard's fireworks factory, Jersey City, on Friday, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. Antonio Maputerio, who was injured at the same time, was still alive last night, but there was no hope of his recovery.

New Recreation Pier Opened.

The new recreation pier at the foot of Barrow Street, North River, was opened to the public yesterday. A band was present to enliven the occasion. Concerts will be given every evening, beginning at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Our Midsummer Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Shirt Waists, Corsets, Wrappers and Infants' Wear, and every department will offer in conjunction with this sale all classes of goods lower than they have ever before been sold. We ask that our entire business be judged by the character of the merchandise offered at this sale.

All the marked events of our day may be traced back to their origin in a private brain; but no perfection is reached by a single bound, it takes a constant adding of improvement. Thus since the time we originated the Midsummer sale, every year has enlarged its importance, its perfection, its force, its vigor, and its field of usefulness. Particularly this year have we outdone our best anticipations. By concentrated effort, by looking ahead, by keeping in close touch with the pulse of your individual needs and the pulse of the market, we have accumulated a collection of Muslin Underwear, Shirt Waists, Corsets, Wrappers and Infants' Wear far exceeding anything we have ever shown before and that cannot fail to focus public attention for miles about. Nature, you know, shakes down a tree full of undersized, gnarled, wormy, unripe fruit before you find a dozen good ripe apples. Some gather this unripe fruit, and sell it as "so-called bargains." We have no use for it; our garments are good, fashionable, exclusive, chaste and well made by neat, clean, well-paid, skillful operatives; made of the best Cambrics, Nainsooks, Muslins and delicate embroideries and laces; made for us in such quantities and by the most modern system and methods that we can sell them to you lower than the poorly made, at less than the ordinary cost of material or less than the cost of making; in fact we do more, we sacrifice the profit, and in many instances sell much below cost. Nor are the little priced garments carelessly put together; our 25 ct. night gown—think of such a price—is as carefully made and as good fitting as a 5.00 one. Our shirt waists for 15 cts., good enough for any one to wear. But the selling of every piece is startling, a marvel of cheapness, and fortunate are you who have waited for this sale.

Corset Covers.

3,000 Muslin corset covers, felled seams, perfect fitting, 5 cts.
Good cambric corset covers, embroidered edge, high neck, 10 cts.
Good cambric corset covers, V shape and square neck, handsomely embroidered, at 19 cts. and 25 cts.
Fine cambric corset covers, trimmed prettily with embroidery, V shape, low neck and square neck, 29 cts. and 39 cts.
A still better lot embroidery and lace trimmed, 5 cts. and 79c.

Drawers.

Good muslin drawers, hem and tucks, yoke band, 12 cts. pair.
With embroidered ruffle, at 25 cts. and 29 cts.
Finer muslin drawers, umbrella style as well as regular shape, some with embroidered ruffle, others with deep ruffle with insertion, at 39 cts. and 49 cts.
Very fine drawers in cambric and muslin in a variety of styles, some with 5-inch ruffle of embroidery, others with embroidery or lawn ruffle and Point de Paris lace, at 59 cts., 79 cts. and 98 cts.

Chemises.

Good muslin chemises, plain band, pearl buttons, 19 cts.
Good muslin chemises, corded band, 25 cts.
Good muslin chemises, trimmed with embroidery, 39 cts.

Night Gowns.

Good muslin night gowns, 3 styles, solid tucked yoke, with ruffle, the other two with embroidery and lace insertion, at 25 cts.
Good muslin night gowns, 4 styles, V shape and high neck, embroidery trimmed, at 39 cts.
Better quality muslin Empire, others square yoke, embroidery and ribbon trimmed, 49 cts. and 59 cts.
Fine cambric and muslin gowns in 5 styles, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces, 79 cts and 89 cts.
An exceptional lot of fine night gowns in nainsook, cambric and fine muslin, 8 styles to select from, Empire, with deep collar effect, V shapes, square yokes, high necks, handsomely trimmed with laces and embroideries and ribbons, at 98 cts.
Very fine lot of the best makers at 1.39, 1.59, 1.98.

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES.

A sample lot of exceptional garments from leading manufacturers, also some slightly soiled from our own stock, consisting of gowns, skirts, drawers, chemises, and corset covers, all trimmed elaborately with laces and embroideries, and the prices are a great inducement.

Petticoats.

Muslin petticoats, full size, hem and tucks, 25 cts.
With deep cambric ruffle, also some embroidery ruffle, 39 cts.
Fine muslin petticoats, umbrella shape, deep flounce, edge with embroidery, at 49 cts.
With deeper and finer ruffle of embroidery, 79c.
Cambric and muslin petticoats, 4 styles, made umbrella shape, deep flounce trimmed with 7-inch ruffle of embroidery, also deep lace edge, at 98 cts.
Finer lots elaborately trimmed with embroideries and laces, at $1.19, $1.39, $1.59, and $1.98.

Flannelette Underskirts.

Flannelette underskirts, blue and white and pink and white stripes, yoke band, deep hem, 25 cts.
With hem and cluster of tucks, 39 cts.
Still finer, lace trimmed, 49 cts. and 79 cts.

Aprons.

2,500 white lawn aprons, hem and tucks; also 1,500 gingham kitchen aprons, fancy border, 5 cts.
Finer lawn in fancy stripes, 15 cts.
Maid and waitress aprons, deep hem, large size, 25 cts.

Dainty Infants' Wear.

Children's muslin drawers, hem and tucks, 4 sizes, buttonholes in band, 8 cts. pair.
Finer muslin, deep hem and tucks, 5 sizes, 15 cts pair.
With embroidered edge, cluster of tucks, 5 sizes, 21 cts.
Made with umbrella embroidered edge, 5 sizes, 25 cts.
Children's umbrella shape skirts, cambric ruffle, 25 cts.
Children's muslin nightgowns, tucked yoke, embroidered edge, neck and sleeves, 5 sizes, 39 cts.
Infants' cambric long slips, ruffle neck and sleeves, box pleat down front, 10 cts.
Infants' soft cambric slips, embroidered yoke, 29 cts.
Fancy lawn dresses, yoke with insertion, embroidered edge, neck and sleeves, 2 yards wide skirt, 29 cts.
More elaborately trimmed, 49 cts. and 69 cts.
Infants' lawn caps, 2 styles, one corded, the other embroidered, full lace ruche, 19 cts.
A sample lot of long and short dresses made of fine lawns, nainsook and dimity, prettily trimmed with lace or embroidery, yoke and waist effects; some of these goods are taken from our stock, slightly soiled, of course, nothing to hurt their practical value, but enough to give them to you at a ridiculously low price.

Tastefully made Women's Wrappers.

This is an exceptionally good assortment of wrappers, made by the best manufacturers, the designs new, pretty and exclusive, in fancy percales, lawns and dimities, indigo and mourning effects. Aside from the general characteristics and desirableness of the garments the prices are lowest ever offered.

39 CTS. INSTEAD OF 75 CTS.
Fancy lawn and percale wrappers, latest designs, dark, medium and light ground, strapped back, full skirt, lined to waists.

59 CTS INSTEAD OF 98 CTS.
Good percale and fancy lawn, medium light effects, some bolero effect, others yoke, braid trimmed, very wide skirt.

79 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.25.
A splendid lot of percale and lawn wrappers in the latest designs, also a choice lot of plaids in light blue and indigo in this lot, epaulet and yoke braid trimmed, full skirt.

98 CTS. INSTEAD OF 1.50 AND 1.75.
A choice lot of fine lawn, dimities and percale wrappers, 10 different styles to choose from, elaborately trimmed with embroidery, laces and braid, extra wide skirt.
Still finer lot made of the best materials, handsomely trimmed, at 1.19, 1.39, 1.59 and 1.98, regular price 1.75 to 3.25.
500 fancy negligee wrappers of dainty fancy lawn, empire style, lace trimmed, special 55 cts.
A choice lot of fancy lawn and dimity dressing sacques, very dainty colorings, lace trimmed, 49 cts. and 79 cts., regular 1.00 and 1.50.

69c. for Dr. Warner's Celebrated Corsets.

This is a startling price for these celebrated corsets, the regular 1.25 and 1.75 kinds. They are marked seconds not through any fault other than being slightly soiled, though you would never detect that, and for all practical purposes couldn't be better if you paid the full price for them. 300 pairs of Warner's coraline corsets made of white twill and black Italian cloth, bias cut, full gored hips, medium length, trimmed on top with wide lace and ribbon, sizes 18 to 30, 69 cts. Also 400 pairs of the well-known W. B. Ventilated corsets, made of imported netting, long waists, and well boned, sizes 18 to 30, at 49 cts. pair.

Men's Shoes

At the Lowest Prices Ever Named Under Any Conditions.

The quantity is small, but those who succeed in getting a pair will have the bargain of the season, and the cheapest pair of shoes they will ever own.

Tan Russia Calf lace shoes, Wall St. last, 2.50.
Chocolate vici kid lace shoes, Cambridge last, 2.25.
Tan vici kid lace shoes, Newport last, 2.50.
Tan Russia calf lace shoes, Cornell last, 2.25.
Tan Russia calf Oxford, Wall St. last, 2.15.
Black vici kid lace shoes, Cambridge last, 2.25.
Black vici kid Oxfords, Newport last, 2.15.
Not all sizes in every style, but all sizes in some style.

Newness in Women's Shirt Waists.

These Shirt Waists have been artistically designed and prettily made, the colorings are becoming and new, they fit well, and even the 15 cts. waist is good enough for any one to wear; the prices are remarkable.

1,000 assorted Shirt Waists in fancy lawns and percales, all detachable collars, at 15 cts. The collar is almost worth that.
Fine lawn Waists in pretty checks, detachable self collar, seams felled, 29 cts., regular 69 cts.
A choice lot of extra quality percale and fancy lawn Waists in dainty checks and stripes, at 49 cts., regular 89 cts.
An exceptional, well assorted lot of fine fancy lawns and percale Waists in neat checks and stripes, very stylish effects, at 69 cts., regular 1.00 and 1.25.
Assorted lot of fine Waists in gingham, fancy lawns and fine percales in plaids, stripes and checks, included in this lot some fine black and white stripes, at 98 cts., regular 1.59.
Fine white lawn Waists, at 79 cts. and 98 cts. and 1.25.
Exceptionally fine lot of Waists of the best makers in dimities, Madras, imported ginghams, etc., at 1.45, 1.79 and 1.98.
SILK WAISTS
Do not miss this chance of obtaining fine silk Waists at less than cost of making.
1.50 INSTEAD OF 2.50 AND 2.75.
250 china silk Waists in black fancy stripes and checks, all this season's make, shirt waists style.
2.98 INSTEAD OF 4.00 AND 4.50.
200 assorted silk Waists in taffeta and china silks in black, with bias tucked front; also figured and polka dot silk Waists, corded effects, in this lot.
4.98 INSTEAD OF 6.75.
150 assorted taffeta silk Waists in the choicest plaids, stripes and check; also some excellent values in black in this lot.

An Event in Sample Hats.

12 Cts. and 25 Cts., instead of 48 Cts. to 2.75.

1,200 untrimmed Hats and Turbans, trimmed sailors, Alpines and walking hats, ready to wear. They are manufacturers' sample hats, all qualities and shapes

The New York Times

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MAJOR GEN. WILLIAM RUFUS SHAFTER.

COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY OF INVASION INTO CUBA.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 26, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

The number "13" seems to pursue the little King of Spain as relentlessly as fate itself; possibly by this time his sibyllistic courtiers have taught him to believe that it is fate itself, for the thirteens continue to augment. First he was christened Alfonso, the thirteenth monarch to bear that name; now his Majesty has just entered the gloomy portals of his thirteenth year and reign, and the other day Blanco cabled Madrid that there were thirteen American men-of-war off Santiago de Cuba. It wasn't the truth: but then, if Captain General Blanco continues to temporize in favor of fate, it will not be long before the superstitions of the impressionable Spaniards will be aroused, and then look out for the fall of the dynasty.

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It is a sad thing to lose faith in human nature even though the awakening proves profitable; you are apt to think of what you lost while you had the faith. The proprietor of a well-regulated restaurant in this city must have peculiar emotions just now. He had trusted the public; he has just found out that the public deceived him. The discovery was made in a very simple manner. He used no checks in his restaurant; his guests merely declared how much they had eaten as they passed out and paid accordingly. Now he has checks, and is very many dollars ahead on the "honor system." He still believes in the general honesty of the human race, however, but with a particular reservation. Certain old-Adam-like idiosyncrasies, he says, develop in certain remote individuals which come very near damning the entire race and makes it unprofitable to run a restaurant on the "honor system."

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Some American writers for the daily press seem to have considerable difficulty in giving foreign titles properly; what seems to bother them most is the courtesy title. They speak of Lady Somerset and Lord Beresford when they mean to designate Lady Henry Somerset and Lord Charles Beresford; there is no Lord Beresford, neither is there a Lady Somerset. Again the Miss Bryant, who married one of the Colonna of Naples, is called in American society columns the Princess Colonna—a title that does not exist. Her husband is simply Prince di Galatro or Prince di Galatro delle Colonne. And the name of King Humbert's nephew is carelessly written Prince Luigi, Duke of Abruzze, when it should be Duke of the Abruzzes, (Duca degli Abruzzi.) In writing a Spaniard's name, wishing to be concise, we say Señor so and so, using the last of his many names, which will not do at all, for that happens to be his mother's. The prefixes de, von, di, etc., to foreign names seem to be capitalized by whim, whereas the use of a small letter gives a name nobility, while a capital takes it away. It is this ignorance of foreign names and titles that makes our friends from abroad laugh at us. And we deserve to be laughed at, since we do not take the trouble to find out whether we write their names correctly or not.

***

A growing Sunday amusement in this city is to line up along the Boulevard and see the bicyclists go by. Fashionably dressed men and women stand in groups or stroll along separately or in pairs, while hundreds of cyclists and cyclistes glide by, forming an ever-changing, particolored panorama of human nature of every possible phase. For the most part the crowd is respectful and attentive, and only gives vent to its emotions with half-suppressed "Ahs!" and "Ohs!" as some particularly fantastic costume on a slight female figure flashes past. And the ancient stout gentleman who sits erect in his gray suit, the small boy who rides with his body horizontal and imagines he is a "scorcher," the tandem lovers, and the bronzed and alert policeman all receive proper attention. We doubt whether Rotten Row or the Bois is ever graced with such earnest spectators and such varied dramatis personae to look upon. And so Sunday after Sunday the crowd lines up with unfailing regularity for its bicycle matinée.

***

They have just discovered over in Boston that there is an Arkwright Club in New York. They have had one in Boston for several years; it consists of representatives of New England cotton mills, who meet at frequent dates at one of the local hotels, eat a good dinner, and talk shop. Now that the existence of another Arkwright Club has been revealed the New England mill men are seriously considering the question of changing the name of their organization to the Arkwright Club of America. Much confusion, they say, may thereby be avoided. This is one more example where Boston does not wish to have anything in common with vulgar New York. A respectable evening journal of the Hub informs its readers concerning the rival organization in this city as follows: "The New York club is simply a number of business men in the metropolis who meet together at stated intervals to discuss not questions of manufacturing or trade polity, but a crack dinner gotten up in their own quarters in the top of one of New York's highest office buildings. The doings of the latter club have got a good deal of advertising on account of the very natural mistake that it was the one with which mill men are so familiar and which is, in fact, a powerful factor in this industry."

MAJOR GEN. W. R. SHAFTER.

MAJOR Gen. William Rufus Shafter, commander of the United States army of invasion into Cuba, was recently described by his life-long friend, Senator Julius C. Burrows, as "every inch a soldier, and just the man to clean the Spaniards out of Cuba." Since their youth, Senator Burrows and Gen. Shafter have been close friends, having come together in Kalamazoo County, Mich., in the Winter of 1859, when Burrows was a tutor and Shafter a student in the Prairie Seminary.

The son of a pioneer farmer, William R. Shafter was born in the town of Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, Mich., Oct. 16, 1835. With scant educational opportunities, the future General toiled on his father's farm until he attained his majority. By that time he had saved sufficient money to carry him through the Winter term at the Prairie Seminary. He returned to agricultural pursuits, but the monotony of a farmer's life was irksome to his ambitious spirit, and the outbreak of the civil war found him ready and eager to become a soldier. At the first opportunity that presented, young Shafter tendered his services as a private. He was a fine specimen of manhood physically, hardy, athletic, a dashing rider, and very handy with a gun. Persons in local authority appreciated his worth, and he was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company I of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. He was mustered into service a few days after the repulse of the Federal troops at Bull Run, and from that time to the present he has been in the military service of the United States.

One of the first engagements in which Lieut. Shafter's company participated was the battle of Ball's Bluff, which resulted in disaster for the Union forces. Fortunately the Michigan militia emerged from the battle in fair condition and rendered effective service with McClellan in the peninsula campaign. At the battle of Fair Oaks Shafter was wounded, but he so distinguished himself that the commanding General said in his official report: "Lieut. Shafter of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, in charge of the pioneers, was slightly wounded, but kept the field and furnished a beautiful exhibition of gallant conduct and intelligent activity." Lieut. Shafter remained with the Seventh Infantry throughout the peninsula campaign and until its close at Malvern Hill.

In the Summer of 1862 the Nineteenth Michigan Regiment was organized and Shafter was assigned to it with the rank of Major. The regiment joined the Western army and for a year or more saw a great deal of hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the official reports of the Middle Tennessee campaign Major Shafter is praised for meritorious conduct and specially mentioned as "one of the most deserving officers of the Nineteenth Infantry." Together with other Federal officers he was captured by the Confederates, but his gallantry in battle had been so conspicuous that his captors allowed him to retain his horse and side arms. He was a prisoner of war for three months, and was exchanged in May, 1863.

Soon after Major Shafter's return to his command he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and this promotion was speedily followed by two successive brevets, the first as Colonel in recognition of his gallantry at Fair Oaks and the second as Brigadier General for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Thompson's Station. He served for about a year as Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth, and was promoted to be Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment of colored troops. He remained in this latter command until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service Nov. 2, 1866.

Prior to his retirement from the volunteer army, however, Col. Shafter was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Forty-first United States Infantry, and his connection with the regular army has been unbroken ever since. In April, 1869, he was transferred from the Forty-first to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and within the next few years he was actively engaged in Indian campaigns and along the Mexican frontier. In every station of responsibility he acquitted himself with credit. He was promoted by President Hayes, in 1879, to be Colonel of the First United States Infantry, and he held that rank for about eighteen years. During nearly all of this time he was in command of the troops at Angel Island, Cal. On May 3, 1897, Col. Shafter was promoted to be Brigadier General of the United States Army, and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia. Soon afterward he was transferred to the Department of California, becoming the department commander at the same station where he had for so many years been post commandant.

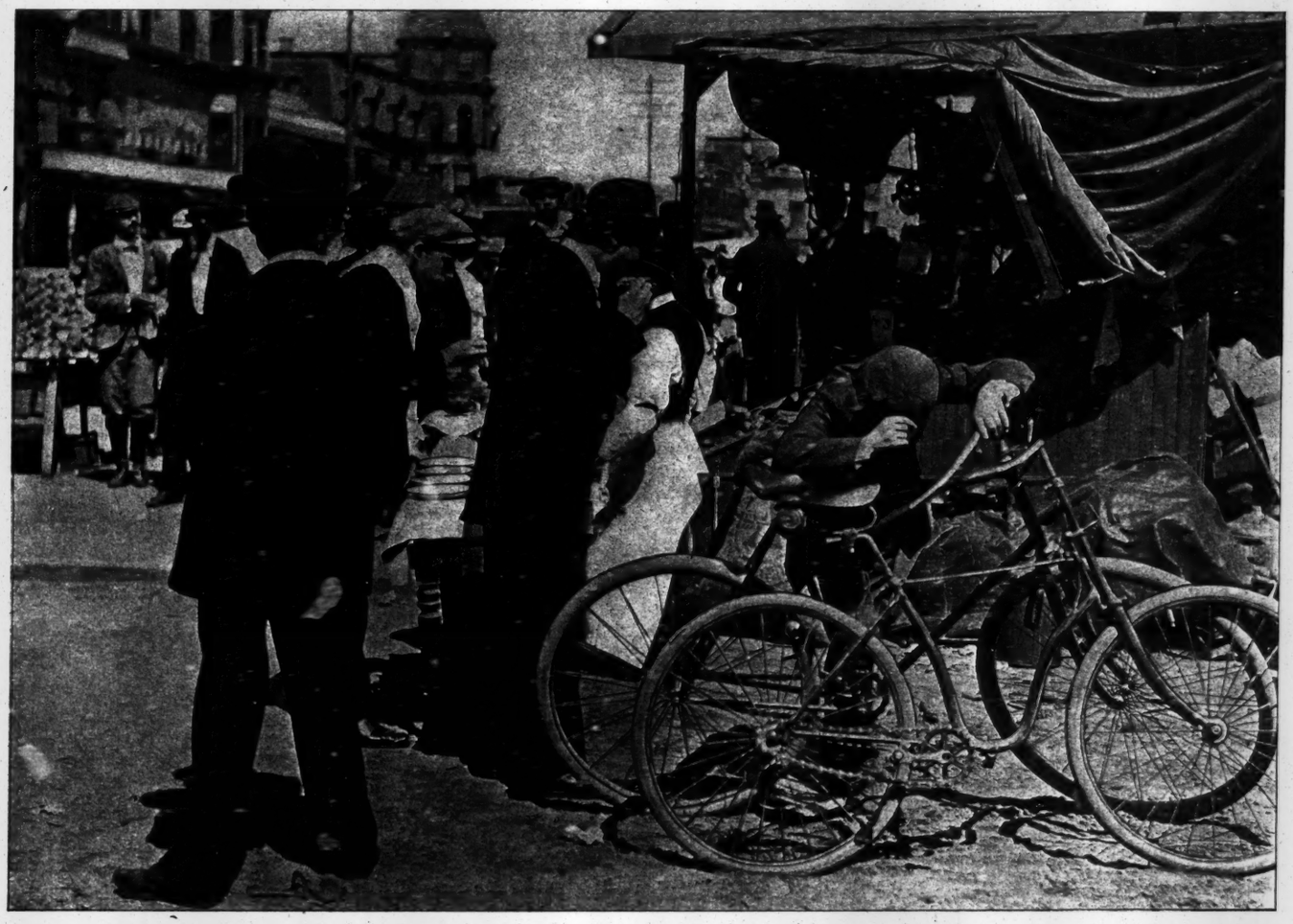
With the development of plans for the invasion of Cuba the President and Secretary of War began to look about for suitable leaders. Prominent among the eligibles was Gen. Shafter. President McKinley made him a Major General of Volunteers on the 4th of last month, and he was assigned to command the troops in the Santiago de Cuba campaign. "Put Shafter on the island," said Senator Burrows to Secretary Alger, "and I will guarantee that he will speedily clean out Cuba from end to end."

The Middy's Joke.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Who is that keeping time with his feet?" asked the Captain of the ship.

"That's the day watch, Sir," replied the middy.



THE OPENING OF THE SEASON AT CONEY ISLAND.

VACUUM TUBE LIGHTING.

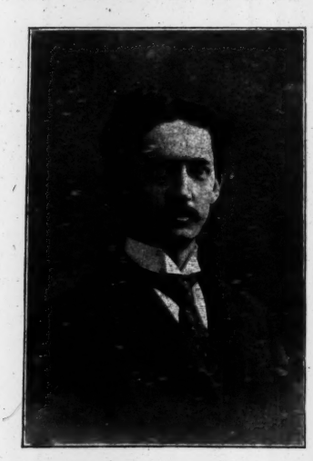
THE progress of electrical invention is always a matter of popular interest because of its wide practical value, and the use of electricity for lighting has attracted, perhaps, as much attention as any other phase of the matter. So good a light has been obtained from electricity that most people no doubt think that to get a better light from the same source than the one generally used is a Utopian project. D. McFarlane Moore, a young inventor of remarkable promise, has produced, however, a light resulting from electric power the characteristics of which distinguish it notably from all previous electric illumination, and which he confidently regards as the light of the future. His system, which has been developed by a number of years of patient experimenting, is that of vacuum tube lighting.

The most striking features of the light are its existence practically without heat and its marvelous resemblance to daylight, which is calculated to deceive the unwary and is close enough to make possible the taking of an admirable photograph solely by the illumination furnished from the vacuum tubes. The best display of the light which the public has had was furnished by the Moore Chapel, a view of which, taken by vacuum tube illumination, is reproduced herewith. This little edifice was constructed according to the plans of the inventor, in exact imitation of a stone church with tower, steeple, and clock, and was a feature of the recent electrical exhibit in Madison Square Garden, where 150,000 people visited it. The chapel was fitted with pews, imitation stained glass windows, pulpit, Bible, and organ, and lighted by vacuum tubes, each a little over eight feet long and two inches in diameter. Eight of these were fitted in brass fixtures on each side of the ceiling and arched to meet a line of three ridge tubes in the centre. They emitted a soft, white radiance, filling them evenly from end to end, which transformed the chapel from inky darkness to practical daylight "in the twinkling of an eye." How the light came in these tubes, through which no wires ran, the visitors could not understand, but there it certainly was.

It was by this light that the ever-obliging Mr. Depew, whose features are about as widely known as those of Uncle Sam, was photographed a few days before the show closed. Every individual likeness of him taken was a good one, and he was also pictured seated in a pew of the chapel and in the foreground of a crowd of curious visitors whose faces were brought out distinctly. The likeness of Mr. Depew, reproduced here, has not been retouched.

The chapel created much interest in many quarters of the world, and Mr. Moore has since been besieged by letters from oculists, who noticed the agreeable effects of the light upon the eyes, and by photographers, all anxious to investigate his discovery. The famous chapel, which, according to scientific prophecy, was only the forerunner of many similar buildings to come, has been dismembered, though not till after the celebration of a genuine wedding ceremony at its pulpit, and will probably never again be anything but a memory. The tubes, however, are now on view in a Turkish smoking room at the current electrical exhibition in Philadelphia. This place is fitted up in picturesque style, and the rich colors of hangings and furniture are brought out with the precise effect of daylight by the tubes. The general illumination, however, is not quite so vivid as in the Moore Chapel, the white walls of which were peculiarly adapted to a display of the light.

The process of the invention is an interesting tale. Mr. Moore got his scientific education at Lehigh University, and on leaving there, in 1889, accepted a position with the old United Edison Manufacturing Company, starting in the drafting room. His work led him in time to have charge of the erection and superintendence of outside plants, and he learned all branches of electrical work. His position proved a stimulus to his naturally inventive mind. When he discovered the fact that only a fraction of 1 per cent. of the coal used to generate the steam which moves a light-producing electric dynamo was actually converted into electric light, the rest being mainly lost in heat, it occurred to him that the way to



D. McFarlane Moore.

INTERIOR VIEW OF MOORE CHAPEL TAKEN BY THE MOORE VACUUM TUBE PROCESS.

improve the light was to eliminate the element of heat. He thereupon proceeded to devote himself to studying ways and means. He read whatever he could get on the subject, and while engaged in clerical work by the Edison people, would go over every evening, after finishing his office duties, to their repair shops, in West Street, and practice his experiments by the light of the waning day. As the time was Summer, he could keep at it for several hours at a time, and this he did. Omitting his supper was an incidental feature of this programme which he regarded as a necessary evil.

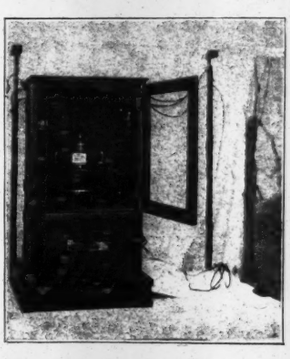
Mr. Moore eventually concluded that he could best eliminate the heat element by producing light in a moderate vacuum. In other words, he must bring to either end of a vacuum tube a current of high voltage, or potential, which would start the few molecules of rarified air, or gas, within, into such a tremendous vibration as to produce a stream of light. To cook his hare he had first to catch it, and the primal requisite of this scheme was to get a high potential current.

The apparatus he has at last devised for this is the rotator or circuit breaker shown herewith. He uses the ordinary current from the street mains, thus insuring a commercial value for his invention, and transforms it in this machine, increasing the voltage or potential, (which may be called the force with which the current moves,) at the expense of the amperage or volume of the current. The accepted method of getting a high potential is the rapid breaking and making of a current. The sudden interruption of a current flowing peacefully along a wire causes a violent reactionary movement from the point where it is broken, which travels back in the opposite direction the current has taken. This is called the "kick," and is equivalent to an increase in potential. Mr. Moore's method of breaking and making the circuit is a new one. He introduces his positive and negative wires, connected with the street mains, into a high vacuum within a glass receptacle, and they are connected by means of a rotator, which is revolved by a Gramme ring, surrounding it. The motor power for the Gramme ring is drunk from the wires at a point outside the glass vessel.

The rotator has pieces of porcelain, which is a non-conductor, upon it. Therefore, as it is revolved the current is broken and made at the rather rapid rate of 60,000 a minute. That means that the current is "kicked" back from this whirling wheel by 60,000 separate impulses a minute, which are strengthened by the fact that the wire is coiled into a spiral just before it reaches the wheel. The current thus impelled back is drawn off by separate wires, which lead to either end of the vacuum tubes, in which the light is generated. The high potential of the current sets the few molecules within into violent vibration, the sensible effect of which is light. And, strange to relate, the amount of heat is practically nil.

Of course, if the vacuum in the tube were perfect no light could be got. The effect of the light can be greatly varied by increasing or lessening the degree of the vacuum. One can get an apple green or crimson or purple light, in fact run through the colors of the spectrum, so that a wonderful field for decoration is open to this form of light. The rarefied mixture Mr. Moore now uses in the tubes is composed of nitrogen and oxygen. If he hits upon a better combination he will substitute it for this one. The reason for inclosing his circuit breaker in a vacuum is to prevent the transmission of a spark from one wire to the other. That would reduce the force of the "kick."

Mr. Moore left the Edison people in October, 1894, long before his apparatus was in its present effective shape, and has been working out his ideas since. He has made a great quantity of different machines, each representing different stages of progress, and considers his present system, wonderful as its effects are, still a subject for further mental application. The quality of the light was well shown by an incident in the visit of a party of noted scientists to his laboratory in Lawrence Street, Newark, N. J. He invited his callers into the dark



The Moore Rotator, or Circuit Breaker.

room where he had his tubes, and as he closed the door, pressed the button that turned on the current. Then, turning to one visitor, he said: "Will you kindly close the door?" The latter faced around to obligo him, and to his astonishment found that the door was shut and all outside light was excluded. Neither he nor any of his companions had noticed the change from daylight to the light of the tubes.

A somewhat similar incident happened two years ago in a lecture room in the Grand Central Palace in this city, whither Mr. Moore had taken his apparatus and tubes with a view to explaining them to an audience. About an hour before the lecture time, while the setting sun was throwing its rays into the room, he turned on the current, and was nearly driven frantic to see no light in the tubes. "I took off my coat," said he afterward, "and wrapped it round my head and one of the tubes, thus making a miniature dark room. Then I came out smiling. The light was there, only I could not distinguish it in daylight, because it was just the same sort of a light."

Mr. Moore is wrapped up in his work, and has unbounded confidence in the light. "I am firmly convinced," said he the other day, "that it must ultimately supersede all other forms of illumination, both indoors and outdoors. My main reason is that the vacuum tubes are right. When man has so far improved his methods of producing artificial light as to imitate daylight, the ultimatum, we may say, has been reached. Not only by tube illumination shall we be able to bring into our homes and offices daylight by night, but also our streets and thoroughfares can be charged so that the difference between noon and midnight will not be very marked.

"The earliest glimmerings of electricity were connected with vacuum tubes, but two centuries of development drifted away from the tubes to various forms of electric lamps, which produced light merely as a bi-product of heat, and now there is every indication that we will return at an early day to the use of the tubes for outdoor and indoor illumination. The saving of power by eliminating the heat element will enable the light to enter even the homes of the poor, something the present incandescent lamp can never do. The lighting of our roads will be effected by the running of a series of tubes right down the centre of a street above the trolley wire, giving us a broad path of illumination instead of light in spots."

SUMMER.

Now Summer comes on golden wing,
From sunny lands across the sea;
And wavelets, dancing joyously,
Their tinkling song of gladness sing.
Oh, dark the Winter lay, and drear,
Upon the lonely Northland isles;
But Ocean's face is wreathed in smiles,
And life and hope again are here.
So, heart, the lights and shades will fall,
And checker all the climbing way,
And Hope will chant her roundelay,
And life anew thrill to her call;
And men will move, with faces set,
Toward the lonely heights afar,
Where lightens, like the morning star,
The Cross on Heaven's minaret.
—J. J. HALDANE BURGESS in Chambers's Journal.

A Long Wait.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"That new blue postage stamp is no good."

"What makes you think so?"

"My wife gave me a letter to mail, and when I found it in my pocket the stamp had faded."

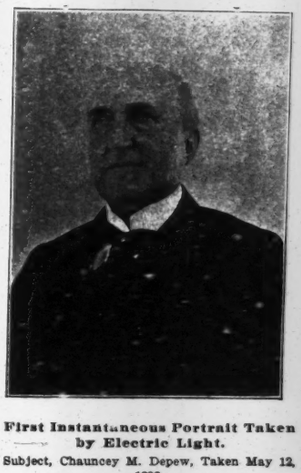
Just a Skirmish.

From The Chicago Record.

"Julia wept when she saw the soldiers marching past."

"Were they going to war?"

"She thought so; but they had only been up the street to have their photographs taken."



First Instantaneous Portrait Taken by Electric Light.

Subject, Chauncey M. Depew, Taken May 12, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKERS VS. SKIRTS.

THEY are at the beginning of a controversy in Great Britain which promises to be of great interest. It is upon the subject of the rational dress for women versus long skirts, and the legal question as to whether a hotel keeper has a right to refuse entertainment to a respectable woman who appears at his hostelry wearing a feminine model of so-called masculine garments.

The matter was brought to a head in the conservative little village of Dorking, in Surrey. To Dorking there came one day a pair of cyclists, husband and wife, who repaired to the best inn of the place for refreshment, only to be refused admittance. Highly indignant, the twain departed to try another hostelry, and there received a similar rebuff.

The cause of the trouble the proprietors of the respective inns declared was the lady's knickerbockers. The lady and her husband were garbed alike, and a woman in such attire, the two sturdy hosts of Dorking maintained, was not a fit person to be entertained under their ultra-respectable roofs.

The result has been much discussion through the daily press and an interchange of views for and against knickerbockers and divided skirts, or the so-called rational dress for women. The accompanying sketches give an idea of something which the "rational" part of the British public considers will be a great improvement upon the present style of feminine attire. The legal action which will be brought, undoubtedly, to question mine hosts' rights to lay down the law upon matters of feminine dress, will increase the interest in the subject.

Those in favor of rational dress claim that with the present ordinary style of wearing apparel women are obliged to wear corsets to secure a good fit for their gowns and to prevent a 'sloppy appearance," and that if disregarding this outward and visible effect they discard the steeled protector the bands to the skirts will cut into the waist, with injurious effect. That bands at the waist line are needed the dress reformer admits; it is also admitted that a single long garment has a sacklike appearance which is altogether unlovely.

The horizontal break in the costume which is found in knickerbockers is aesthetic, the rationalist says, and the knickerbocker also follows the lines of the "beautiful natural figure." It is admitted that a divided skirt made by a good tailor may look well, but that an ordinary skirt looks in the wind like a blown-out bag and flaps from side to side, fatiguing the rider and twisting itself into pedal, chain, and wheel. An English field club has recently refused to admit women on account of the inconvenience of their skirts in crossing stiles. But one of the most important points made by the rationalist is that mud and disease germs are collected on curbs and 'bus steps by even the shortest skirts, which reach below the knee.

Much of this is not to be gainsaid, though it has been proved in America that a circular or gored skirt, made close fitting at the hips and about eight inches from the ground, is a pretty, modest length; will not blow, and will not catch in the wheel or chain even when a guard is not used. The fact is that most English and German cyclists who wear skirts wear them too long—an awkward and dangerous length. Such skirts are seen more frequently this year in New York, and they are not modest and they are very ugly. It is no more possible to make a skirt that will be suitable for riding the wheel and at the same time fall to the regular walking length than it is to make a habit which will be suitable for both horseback riding and shopping. A couple of women cyclists touring on the Continent last year added an inch or two to the length of their skirts, out of consideration for eyes accustomed to the longer skirts of English and German wheelwomen. But when it comes to knickerbockers, it is found that New York is much more conservative than the older countries. While Great Britain is making a stand against skirts, all the German advertisements of wheels for women show the women in the nattiest and snuggest of knickerbockers. In New York the knickerbocker is the exception.

The reformer who hesitates is lost, says a rationalist who writes of the trials of the knickerbockered bicyclist of Dorking, and falls into the error of an ugly divided skirt, which defeats the rational end it has in view and disgusts instead of propitiating. When balloon-shaped bloomers, jackets, tight waists, and ugly gaiters are worn, the dress reformer is lost to all sense of beauty. A dark claret-colored velvet coat, halfway down the thigh, with "knickers" not too baggy, (with a loose belt or sash for a slender woman,) or a loose coat of dark tweed about the same length, and "knickers," finished with a band, are recommended for the reformers. But particular care must be taken to see that they are well cut. This is a recommendation that applies to skirts, as well as to rational dress. Dowdiness is never so noticeable as on the wheel.

There might be some discussion with the rationalist upon the need of the corset for the rider, or a substitute for it, and also upon the "lines of the beautiful natural figure," which will be brought out by knickerbockers. Not a few critical persons insist that too many lines of the "unbeautiful natural figure" are brought out by cycling, even when skirts are worn. But that is a large subject.

The illustrations given are taken from photographs of actual women, members of the recently formed Rational Dress League of England, of which the Viscountess Harberton is President.

SIGNALS ON RAILROADS.

Probably not one person in a thousand of those who travel daily over the various lines of railroad in this country understands the meaning of the signals employed by the roads for the safety of passengers and employes. Travelers, as they sit in the handsomely upholstered coaches or occupy the elegant apartments of the Pullman or Wagner sleepers, seldom realize how near they have been to an accident. It is not the business of the railroad employes to notify the passengers that a serious accident was averted—an accident that might have caused death to a great number. On the contrary, it is required of trainmen that they keep the company's affairs to themselves. As long as an accident does not occur it can be of no benefit to the passenger to know that he came "very near" being dashed to death.

The essential factor with all moving trains is time. Correct time must be maintained by all trainmen, and all trains must be run on schedule time, as far as possible. Railroad companies now require their employes to carry watches which must be approved by the company's official Watch Inspector, and no conductor, engineer, or fireman is allowed to go on duty until his watch has been approved and the certificate of approval is filed with the Superintendent of the road. As a further precaution against the failure of watches to record the correct time, it is made the duty of conductors and enginemen to compare their time with clocks designated for this purpose before starting on their runs.

On the signals displayed upon moving trains, which are so little regarded by the public, the safety of the passengers often depends. At night colored lights are used and during the day colored flags are displayed to convey information.

Red always signifies danger and is a signal to stop. Any person may stop a moving train by displaying a red signal on the track. The rules of all railroads make this imperative.

Green signifies caution, and is the signal to go slow. These signals are usually displayed at night in the vicinity of stations, or during heavy rains at culverts or drawbridge crossings.

White signifies safety, and is the signal to go ahead.

Blue is a signal seldom used, and is placed on a car or engine to forbid its being moved, as in the case of an accident.

Sometimes torpedoes are placed on the track when lights are not available. This means that the train must be stopped immediately, as there is possible danger ahead. Torpedoes have the same meaning as red lights or flags.

Colored fuses are also placed upon the track, and have the same meaning as the colored lights. These, however, and the torpedoes are unseen and unheard by the passengers, but often account for the stoppage of the train at out-of-the-way places between stations.

The whistle signals of the engineer may be easily learned by travelers, and will afford much amusement as well as information as to what is transpiring outside the car.

One long blast (——) is the signal for approaching stations, draw bridges, railroad crossings, and junctions.

One short blast (—) is the signal to apply the brakes, and two long blasts (—— ——) is the signal to release them.

Three long blasts, (—— —— ——,) to be repeated until answered by trainmen, is a signal that the train has parted.

A succession of short blasts of the whistle is an alarm for persons or cattle on the track.

Bell cord signals are not frequently used. Two taps when the train is running is the signal to stop at once; three taps means "stop at the next station"; four taps means "reduce speed."

Lamp signals are the most common in use on all railroads, but are more generally used by freight crews. They are least observed by passengers for the reason that they are only used at night. They are used much the same as flags are displayed, with certain movements from right to left, vertical, swung in a circle, &c.

Fixed signals will be found in every railroad switch yard and in the vicinity of stations. They are placed there for the guidance of the engineer, and indicate whether or not the track is clear, if there is danger ahead, if the train is to stop, &c. The same signals are used for freight and passenger trains, but there are additional safeguards for trainmen on freight trains for which the passenger crews have no use.

Almost every one has probably noticed somewhere along a railroad track two high poles on each side of the track supporting a crossbeam. From this beam there hangs a multitude of strings much resembling shoestrings. These are called "whips," and are danger signals. They are placed a short distance on either side of a viaduct, covered bridge, or other overhanging projection to warn the brakemen who may be riding on top of freight cars in the darkness that they are approaching such places. The whips striking the trainman warn him of the danger in time to allow him to lie flat. Otherwise he may be swept from the car and killed, a not uncommon occurrence in railroading.

"TWO COTES IN DE PAIL, SAH!"

The elusive ingenuity of the American citizen of African descent when apparently hopelessly cornered, though well nigh proverbial, has seldom been better illustrated than it was in the recent case of Ananias Moses Gabriel Chadwell. This gentleman secured a contract to whitewash certain premises of the President of an East Side pie baking company, agreeing in consideration of a stipulated sum to put on two good coats of whitewash by a fixed date.

Two days before the arrival of that time, and although his artistic brush had only been applied once to the fences, back buildings, &c., of the autocrat of the pie table, Ananias Moses Gabriel appeared in the office of the bakery and unblushingly asked for his money.

"Why, you black rascal," said the astonished party of the second part, "you have put only one coat on. And you have the impudence to come to me for money!"

With an insinuating grin that would have tested the capacity of two ordinary mouths, Ananias replied: "Well, you see, de fack am dat I done put two cotes in de pail, sah; wo cotes in de pail."

The President of the pie baking company, whose life had once been saved by a negro, and who, in consequence, has a tender spot in his heart for the colored brother, surrendered at discretion upon hearing this truthful explanation, and not only paid Ananias his money, but gave him an order for half a dozen big pies.

BLOWING UP OF THE RANDOLPH.

In answer to the Mobile (Ala.) correspondent, who desires to know the facts connected with the blowing up of the thirty-two gun frigate Randolph by the British sixty-four-gun ship Yarmouth on March 7, 1777, it must be said that they are obtainable only from English accounts. Allen, in his "Battles of the British Navy," says: "On the 7th of March, at 5 A. M., the 64-gun ship Yarmouth, Capt. Nicholas Vincent, cruising eastward of Barbados, got sight of a squadron of six sails, consisting of two ships, three brigs, and a schooner. The Yarmouth made sail to close on the strangers, and at 9 A. M. was near enough to hail the largest, which proved to be the American 32-gun frigate Randolph, Capt. Nicholas Biddle. The Randolph immediately hoisted her colors and fired a broadside at the Yarmouth, which being returned a running fight of an hour's duration ensued, when the Randolph blew up. The Yarmouth, being to windward, fortunately escaped being involved in the catastrophe, but several pieces of the burning wreck fell on her decks. An American ensign, rolled up, was blown upon the Yarmouth's forecastle, not singed. * * *

"On the 12th the Yarmouth fell in with a piece of wreck of the Randolph on which were found four men, part of the crew of the ill-starred ship. The poor fellows had been on the wreck four days, and had subsisted on the rainwater which had been imbibed by a piece of blanket which they had picked up. With these exceptions, all hands perished."

Capt. Biddle was wounded early in action, but refused to be carried below, and at the time the explosion occurred, he was on deck having his wounds dressed. Thus out of a crew of 315, 311 perished. By this heroic sacrifice, Capt. Biddle so injured and harassed the Yarmouth that the other vessels of his squadron, although pursued, were enabled to make good their escape. Capt. Vincent reported five killed and twelve wounded.

IN THE TIME OF RAIN.

Between the hazel tops we saw
A sevenfold mystic bow,
Spring stainless from the cloudy flaw
Which darken'd earth below.
Above us sway'd the dripping branch,
Each dainty leaf and slender shoot
Bow'd by a silvery avalanche
That brimm'd the grasses underfoot.

The yellow gorse on every bush
Bloom'd brightly, sweet with showers;
The thorn was kindled with a blush
Of unexpanded flowers.
A breath of lilac thrill'd the rain
Till on our lips it fell divine;
And primal Spring's immortal pain
Shook Nature's breast with pangs divine.

What did we then desire to say
That speech could not evoke?
What gladness in our hearts that day
To poignant being woke?
Ah, surely, voiceless as we stood,
Dumb with the glory of the morn,
Some impulse pass'd into our blood
Of truth and deathless beauty born!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER BUFFALO.

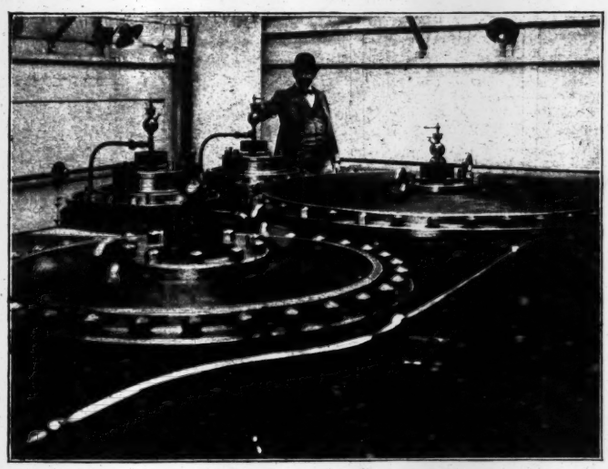
WHEN it seemed certain that hostilities between the United States and Spain could no longer be averted, the United States Government took immediate steps to strengthen its auxiliary fleet, and the first vessels selected by the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers were the four Morgan liners, El Rio, El Sol, El Norte, and El Sud. These vessels represent the best type of merchant ships yet produced in America, and are considered the best of that class in existence. The United States cruiser Buffalo (formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy) was the crack ship of the Morgan Line. She was launched in 1893 as the El Cid. Her designer was Horace See, Superintendent Engineer of the Morgan Line and Consulting Engineer of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. He designed the machinery and superintended the construction of the United States war vessels Philadelphia, Newark, Concord, Yorktown, Bennington, and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The El Cid was purchased by Mr. Charles R. Flint in October, 1893, for the Constitutional Government of Brazil, which was then at war with the rebel Admiral Mello. The situation in Brazil at that time was such as has never happened before and probably will never happen again in the history of nations, the entire navy being in revolt against the Constitutional Government, not a ship being left on which the President could raise his flag. In this emergency Mr. Flint, whose commercial relations in Brazil have made his name almost a household word there, was called upon to furnish some fighting ships as quickly as possible. It was impossible to obtain warships, so Mr. Flint decided to give them high speed and dynamite, which he could furnish quickly. He selected the El Cid as being best adapted for transformation into an auxiliary cruiser because of her great speed and of the fact that she was best adapted to immediate armament and preparation for hostilities. He also purchased a Yarrow torpedo boat, the United States torpedo boat Destroyer, and several other vessels. The El Cid was gotten ready for sea with an armament consisting of a 15-inch dynamite gun, one Halpine dirigible torpedo, one 55-pound rapid-fire gun, two 33-pounders, two revolving cannon, eight 6-pounders, nine 1-pounders, and four Howell automobile tubes with torpedoes, all these guns being the same as are made today by the American Ordnance Company for the United States Government.

When Mr. Flint bought the El Cid for the Brazilian Government, Mr. Horace See said of her:

"There are two features especially which will enable the El Cid to be easily and effectively turned into a cruiser; one is the fact that her upper between decks have no transverse bulkheads, and the other the fact that she has five ports on each side, all of which are available for guns of some size. The advantage of the first-mentioned fact is that the absence of transverse bulkheads in the upper between decks leaves a clear deck for berths, so that she could easily carry the large number of men that she would require as a man-of-war. As a troopship, she could be made to carry a thousand men. Her main strength is in her hull, from her main deck down. The upper structure is comparatively light, which leaves the part below the water line comparatively heavy, which is most essential. No matter how the enemy might riddle her upper part, the damage would not be serious, for her engines are entirely below her main deck. The vital part of the El Cid could be given ample protection by means of coffer dams or by removing her coal bunkers to the necessary parts of the ship. As to her side plating, she would stand fire as well as any of our cruisers."

On the way down to Brazil the El Cid (then the Nictheroy) carried two torpedo boats on her deck. When she, with the other ships provided by Mr. Flint, entered the harbor of Bahia, in the north of Brazil, the enemies of the republic took to their heels, and those who were wavering in their allegiance became suddenly loyal. Word of the Nictheroy's presence in Bahia was sent to Rio, and the rebel Admiral Mello, who lay in the Harbor of Rio with all his fleet, gave it out that he was coming north to meet the Nictheroy on board his flagship, the Aquidaban, but, notwithstanding that the Aquidaban was a vessel of 4,950 tons displacement, with an 11-inch belt around her and a heavy armament, he turned tail and went south to avoid meeting the Nictheroy. The balance of his fleet, which remained in the Harbor of Rio, capitulated when the Nictheroy and the ships that went down with her entered the harbor.

The Buffalo (we will call her by her new name) has a cargo capacity of 5,000 tons, her gross tonnage being 4,600. Her length over all is 406 feet; between perpendiculars, 380 feet 8½ inches; beam, 48 feet; depth from upper deck to keel, 33 feet 9 inches. When loaded her draught is about 23 feet. She has three decks, with a partial orlop deck at the fore end of the forehold. She is rigged with two steel pole masts, and is steered by steam from the forward pilot house or from a hand screw gear aft. This after steering gear, by the way, was completely covered by a steel protective plate 2½ inches thick put on by Mr. Flint before she went down to Brazil. She is a fine seagoing vessel, takes very little water, and is not inclined to roll. The engines are vertical, triple expansion, surface condensing, and are worked with three cranks at an angle of 120 degrees. The cylinders are 32, 52, and 84 inches in diameter by 54 inches stroke of the piston working under 165 pounds of steam, which is generated in three double-ended cylindrical steam boilers with three corrugated furnaces at each end. These boilers are of the double-ended Scotch type, measuring 20 feet 6 inches in length and 13 feet in diameter. The total grate surface is 400 square feet, and the total heating surface 10,650 square feet. The engine pistons have no tail rods, but are fitted instead with adjustable followers. The valves are of the piston slide variety placed on the front of the engine and close to the cylinder. The surface condenser has 6,400 square feet of cooling surface, water being furnished by an independent centrifugal circulating pump. The crank shaft is 16 inches in diameter, and the propeller is built up, 18 feet in diameter, with four blades and has a pitch of 22 feet 6 inches—that is, 6 inches in pitch more than any other vessel of the line. The coal bunkers are capable of carrying 1,000 tons, and are arranged with doors opposite each boiler and an ash bin in each lower bunker for use in port. Below the water line the hull is lap-jointed and butt straps are used on the upper portion. The ship is furnished with an electric plant for incandescent lighting, and has 112 incandescent lamps scattered through the engine room, deckhouse, and quarters occupied by the crew and on the lower decks.



THE ENGINE ROOM OF THE BUFFALO.
Chief Engineer Zane in the Background.

The ships of the United States Government most closely approaching the Buffalo are the Chicago and the Baltimore. The Chicago has a displacement of 4,500 tons. The Baltimore has a displacement of 4,413 tons. The Chicago at her best cannot steam much faster than fifteen knots an hour, and then only for a short time. The Baltimore's highest speed for a continuous run of five days was about fifteen knots an hour. In the British Navy there is not known to be a single unprotected cruiser of the class of the Buffalo capable of steaming faster than that vessel in a long run. On her record voyage as the El Cid from New York to New Orleans, she made 450 miles in one day, and her average speed for the entire trip was 16¾ knots per hour.

The Buffalo left Rio de Janeiro on May 5, having previously been dry-docked and inspected by the United States Minister to Brazil. She sailed as far as Bahia under the convoy of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta. At Bahia the Oregon left the Buffalo and the Marietta and proceeded north alone. The Buffalo had on board a supply of coal put on at Rio for the convenience of the Oregon and the Marietta, and under instructions from the commander of the Marietta, the Buffalo put in at Para, at which port she supplied the Marietta with coal. The two boats then parted company, the Marietta coming through the Caribbean Sea, finally reaching Key West; the Buffalo keeping on a straight northward course, leaving the Windward Islands well to the westward, so as to avoid coming across any of the Spanish fleet, and reached Newport News on the 7th of June. The shipyards there were so crowded with work in hand that in order to avoid delay she was sent to New York, where she arrived on the night of the 15th, and next morning proceeded to her dock at the foot of Eighteenth Street, East River.

The inspection of the Buffalo revealed the fact that she is in first-class condition, with the exception that some of her boiler tubes leak, and as soon as she was tied up to her dock and the ship's crew paid off, a gang of men from the Morgan Iron Works went aboard and commenced the work of taking out the old tubes. This was done in a very few days, and the men are now putting in an entirely new set of tubes rolled especially for the Buffalo. When these are put in, she will probably be sent to Newport News to receive her armament and her protective belt. Her engines are in fine condition, as bright and clean as on the day she left for Brazil. Her decks are strong and smooth. Her hull, with its new coating of paint, which has just been put on, looks like the hull of a new vessel.

At Newport News she will have put on a steel protective belt two and a half inches thick, and a primary battery of ten five-inch guns and a secondary battery of smaller rapid-fire and machine guns. She will be commanded by Capt. Joseph Newton Hemphill, a graduate of Annapolis, who since March, 1897, has been in charge of the recruiting in the Bureau of Navigation. Lieut. Logan will be second officer, Surgeon Guthrie of the training ship Alliance will be the ship's surgeon, and Chief Engineer Zane will have charge of her engines. Lieut. Logan and Surgeon Guthrie went to Buffalo last Monday with the object of recruiting men for the vessel. The Secretary of the Navy is to be congratulated upon obtaining such a fine vessel as the Buffalo, and naval officers express the opinion that when her transformation is completed she will be one of the most formidable vessels of her class.

OUR NEW CRUISER BUFFALO.
A Gang of Men at Work Repairing the Vessel.

LET IT BE.

Let be the river! What does it avail
To struggle with the current's destined course?
The strongest effort does but faint and fail,
Skill yields, out-tired, to resistless force,
The highest rock is overleapt by spray,
The silent waters fret each bar away.

Vainly the bulwark fashioned deep and wide,
New bed contrived, new turn by cunning wrought;
Steady, resistless, onward flows the tide,
Each gathering wave with gathering purpose fraught,
Till, full and free, rejoicing in its strength,
It sweeps to ocean's mighty arms at length.

Let be the river! Let the loved alone
To meet the fate, and shape the circumstance.
We dream the future, fancying all our own,
What does but wait the call of time and chance;
Foredoomed, the path before the pilgrim lies,
The sunset lurking in the morning skies.

Let be the river! Hail its rippling smile,
Listen its song, and shiver to its sigh;
Let its chafed beauty weary hours beguile,
Watch how it darkens to the darkening sky;
We cannot cloud or brighten, speed or check,
Nor alter on its way the tiniest beck.

Let be the river then! Where lilies float,
And blue forget-me-nots beside it shimmer,
Take gladness in its suns' reflected mote,
And soothing from its moonlights' dreamy glimmer;
Happy if still your faltering footsteps tend
Beside its varying currents to the end!

—From All the Year Round.

WHAT GLADSTONE SOMETIMES TALKED ABOUT.

From Gladstone. Stead.

Gladstone was probably the best talker of his time. His astonishing vivacity made him one of the most lively and interesting of companions, although sometimes his faculty for being interested in anything disappointed those who met at his table; for his mind was very eager, and centred itself upon the most trivial as upon the gravest object of human interest. At a breakfast at Downing Street some years ago M. Chevallier, the French economist, with M. de Laveleye and others, were invited to meet Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright. The conversation, by some unlucky twist, happened to turn upon chiropody. Mr. Bright is said to have started it by remarking that the charges of chiropodists were excessive. Mr. Gladstone accordingly joined in, and to the utter bewilderment of the foreign guests the whole of the conversation at that breakfast was devoted to a vehement discussion on the extraction of corns and the prices charged for the operation.

M. Chevallier pricked up his ears when he first heard "corns," thinking he was about to hear some reflections as to the effect of the corn laws on agriculture, but the hope vanished as soon as it was raised; chiropody and chiropody alone reigned supreme. The distinguished guests left, greatly marveling at the kind of conversation to which they had been invited. On another occasion, on the eve of Lord Wolesley's departure for Egypt, Mr. Gladstone mortified his guests, who included Lord Wolesley, by talking obstinately about nothing but the best binding for books.

THE DRAMA

Lotta Linthicum.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL has lately returned to the rôle that made her famous, Paula Tanqueray, in Pinero's brilliant play, in which Forbes Robertson has appeared for the first time as Aubrey Tanqueray, and Vincent Sternroyd, who is well known here, has made a hit in the grateful part of Cayley Drummle. But Mrs. Campbell's portrayal of Ophelia was on view in London at the Lyceum Theatre many nights, and is well remembered. It pleased all but the few fogies whose ideals of Shakespearean heroines were settled for them long ago by actresses now grandmothers or merely memories. It was liked in Berlin, where she and Forbes Robertson lately acted in "Hamlet." It is true, though, that Mrs. Campbell has never quite fulfilled her promise. Her portrayal of Paula, as it was first seen, still lives in the memory of those who saw it as her best work. They say it has lately become too "theatrical."

Mary Elliott Page is an American actress, daughter of the late J. A. Page of this city, and she was once a member of the company at our own Lyceum Theatre. From here she went to London and secured a hearing in the fashionable St. James's Theatre. She has lately been acting Berenis in "The Sign of the Cross" in Australia and New Zealand. She aspires to dramatic authorship, and hopes soon to have a play acted in London.

Fay Davis, who has lately made another hit as Juliet Gainsborough in "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes, at the St. James's Theatre, London, is also an American actress, but she has never appeared on the dramatic stage in her native land. She went to London as a platform reader, appeared first at the Criterion Theatre as the American young person in "The Squire of Dames," and has since been successful in Mr. George Alexander's company at the St. James's Theatre, particularly as Fay Zuliani in "The Princess and the Butterfly."

Edna May Petty, the Salvation lassie in "The Belle of New York," who was very popular here at the Casino, has also been well received in London.

The photograph of Constant Coquelin as Cyrano de Bergerac, from which the picture here presented was taken, is one of Boyer's flashlights, now much talked of in Paris. The subject stands in an alcove with diaphanous walls, until the psychological and physiological moment arrives when he looks his very best; then, squeezing a bulb, the lens is uncapped, while simultaneously a brilliant light shines through the translucent walls of the alcove, and in about the eighteth part of a second the exposure is made.

Rostand's French drama promises to be one of the theatrical wonders of the closing years of the century. Coquelin and his company will transfer their performances from Paris to London shortly, appearing at the Lyceum Theatre, where later on Sir Henry Irving will produce an English version of the play.

Louis Freear, the grotesque little caricaturist of the London stage, who has lately come into prominence in her new play called "Julia," impersonates two characters, and really sustains three distinct rôles. She impersonates Julia in her own clothes and Julia disguised as her own incorrigible brother, and finally the brother himself disguised as a page.

Jules Lemaître, the French impressionist critic, has actually become a popular dramatist. That is to say, his latest work,

Coquelin as Cyrano de Bergerac.

"L'Aînée," has been played fifty times in one season at the Paris Gymnase. Yet not one of his finely wrought conversational plays would likely draw two paying audiences in this town. "Le Mariage Blanc," which M. Porel talks of mounting at the Gymnase, is not to be thought of as a theatrical entertainment for our audiences.

Beerbohm Tree has been lecturing in what seems to be a curiously insincere way to the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, at the London University. Of the advisability of subsidizing the playhouse Mr. Tree thought that "some such assistance should be extended to it. At the present moment the theatres are carried on at the risk of the manager, who is bound to be guided, whatever his artistic aspirations, by commercial considerations in order to keep his theatre open, and it is these very 'commercial considerations' that clog the progress of the theatre. Whether the piece will pay or not pay is what the private manager is first bound to consider, whereas we know that ideally his first inquiry should be, Is the piece that I am about to put up worthy or unworthy? Therefore, I say, for the theatre have a subsidy, and don't let its manager be an actor. At the present day we find our best managers are our best actors. Nothing in these days is more destructive of true theatrical art than the long run. Nothing, it is needless to say, puts more money into the pocket of the private manager. The long run has a deleterious effect upon an actor because it stifles ambition, induces slovenliness of performances, and after a time that dreadful lack of interest in his work which is the greatest bar to true artistic achievement. With an ideal theatre, furnished with a subsidy, the manager could afford to be independent of the long run. He could be constantly producing new pieces."

Now Mr. Tree is an actor-manager, who chooses all the best parts for himself, and is renowned for the expensiveness and showiness of his scenery.

MARY ELLIOTT PAGE.

At the Théâtre Antoine, in Paris, they have just produced a "historical episode" called "Le Retour de l'Aigle," by George de Labruyère, in which Marshal Ney and his old father, Pierre, are the principal personages. The time is the eve of Napoleon's return for the "hundred days." The Marshal is harassed in mind as to his duty. It is his nonagenarian father who induces him to play false to the King and transfer his loyalty to the exile of Corsica. They say the Napoleonic allusions and historic bombast about imperial glory are received with enthusiasm. There are no women in this little play.

Curious History of a French Play.

When the Comédie Française went to London in 1879, M. Perrin, by way of compliment to an English audience, got M. Jean Aicard to write an original drama on an English theme. He produced "William Davenant," in which he represented Davenant as Shakespeare's own son, and elaborated the noble struggle with which the Oxford tavern keeper, his putative father, conquered all feeling of resentment at the infidelity of his wife. This grotesque production was courteously but not enthusiastically received, and M. Aicard resolved to remodel it and transfer the scene to France The result was "Le Père Lebonnard," which only found success at the Théâtre Libre. Italianized as "Il Papa Lebonnardo," it has become a great favorite on the other side of the Alps, and it has lately been acted in its Italian form in Paris.

A Whimsical View of the Theatre.

Under the title of "Drame Ancien, Drame Moderne," Emile Faguet, the French critic, has published a volume on the theatre. In his preface he has some remarks about the reasons that impel people to go to the play, his belief being that the foundation of all dramatic emotions is to be found in the sympathy of man with man, and that on the stage it is in the bad fortunes and not the good fortunes of the characters that we most delight. Thus, he says: "Do you ever see a picture of happiness in the theatre? Never! Comedy and Tragedy! Why, comedy is a picture of ridiculous misfortunes and tragedy of terrible ones. Somebody once wittily said, 'Why do comedies always finish with a wedding? Because it is only after the marriage that the tragedy begins.' Well, this is not bad, but it is not all. What ought to be made clear is that comedy itself is a picture of unhappiness, nearly always turning on the misfortunes of two young people who would like to marry and who cannot. As soon as they can the thing is at an end. Oh! drop the curtain, for heaven's sake—they're go-

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS OPHELIA.

FAY DAVIS.

EDNA MAY PETTY.

ing to be happy. I'm off. They interest me no longer. No dramatic author ever painted a honeymoon, or, if he did, it was just when the honey was beginning to turn sour."

A Too Particular Manager.

There is a rule in most theatres that performers who are killed, say, during the first act must not go and sit among the audience for the remainder of the evening. The manager of the Toulouse Theatre goes further, and declines to allow any of his company to witness any performance at his house at all, even on the evenings when they are not in the bill. One of his actresses, Mlle. Baréty, being ignorant of the rule, or annoyed because it was put in force in her case, brought an action against the manager. She tendered the price of a stall, and insisted on going in in spite of remonstrances from the employes. The manager for this offense imposed a fine upon her and deducted the amount from her salary. Mlle. Baréty sued him for the balance, and the French court ordered it to be paid, giving her in addition 50 francs damages.

The Successor to "The Geisha."

In "The Greek Slave," which has succeeded "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre, in London, Letty Lind, who has so long been singing "The Parrot and the Canaries," has a new "frog song," with an Aristophanic refrain, as follows:

IRIS. A frog he lived in a pond, O!
A pond, O!
CHORUS. A pond, O!
IRIS. He warbled a plaintive rondo—
Of brekekekex koax.
CHORUS. Koax!
IRIS. The other frogs thought it splendid,
Most splendid—
CHORUS. Most splendid!
IRIS. Applauding him when he ended
With brekekekex koax!
CHORUS. Koax!
IRIS. When over the hill
And over the dale,
There sounded the trill
Of a nightingale,
And the frog declared, as the frogs knew well,
"It's the famous vocalist Philomel."
"That thing,"
Said he,
"Can't sing
Like me;
It's only her place at the top of the tree,
For depth of feeling she wholly lacks,
Sing brekekekex koax koax!"

Another much-admired song in "The Greek Slave" is "The Lost Pleiad." Here it is:

MAIA. 'Twas a pretty little maiden
In a garden gray and old,
Where the apple trees were laden
With the magic fruit of gold;
But she strayed beyond the portal
Of the garden of the Sun,
And she flirted with a mortal,
Which she oughtn't to have done!

For a giant was her father and a goddess was her mother.
She was Merope or Sterope—the one or else the other;
And the man was not the equal, though presentable and rich,
Of Merope or Sterope—I don't remember which!

MARCUS. Of Merope—
HELI. Or Sterope—
MAIA. Poor Merope!
MARCUS and HELI. Or Sterope!
ALL. Poor Merope or Sterope, we can't remember which!
MAIA. Now the giant's daughters seven,
She among them, if you please,
Were translated to the heaven
As the starry Pleiades!
But amid their constellation
One alone was always dark,
For she shrank from observation
Or censorious remark.

She had yielded to a mortal when he came to flirt and flatter,
She was Merope or Sterope—the former or the latter;
So the planets all ignored her, and the comets wouldn't call
On Merope or Sterope—I am not sure at all!

MARCUS. On Merope—
HELI. Or Sterope!
MAIA. Poor Merope!
MARCUS and HELI. Or Sterope!
ALL. Poor Merope or Sterope, we are not sure at all!

KIT MARLOWE.

Slain the 1 of June, 1593.—Parish Register.

Marlowe, the star that ere the dawn had filled
The earth with light, shined in the bright'ning sky,
The herald of great Shakespeare's glory nigh,
The first to sweep the strings his fingers thrilled!
To-day we think not of the thrust that stilled
Thy poet's heart; to-day with kindling eye
We marvel at thy matchless minstrelsy
By pity softened or with terror chilled.
Amazed we list the Scythian shepherd boasts,
See the sad Edward hasten to his doom,
Trembling watch Faustus through the gathering gloom
The sport of devils, mourned by angel hosts.
Those in whose ears ring these strong chords of thine
Need no memorial save thy "mighty line."
—H. HAMILTON FYFE in Literature.

TO A MODERN PORTIA.

To-day among a crowd I passed,
And 'mid the faces gay or sad
I sought for one to make me glad;
And, seeking, gazed on yours at last.

Your eyes, whose glance of pleasure told,
Within me woke a sudden thrill;
And yet I dared not gaze my fill,
Lest you should think me over bold.

But, glancing often as I dare,
Oh! what a lasting joy was mine
To see a face so near divine,
So sweet, and more than passing fair!

For, lo! at once in you I found
The lovely soul for whom I yearned;
And in your slender form discerned
A queen of women, though uncrowned;

A truthful creature, chaste and pure;
A woman one might die to kiss;
Not too reserved for human bliss,
Yet strong to suffer and endure.
—SAM WOOD, from Chambers's Journal.

Her Inference.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

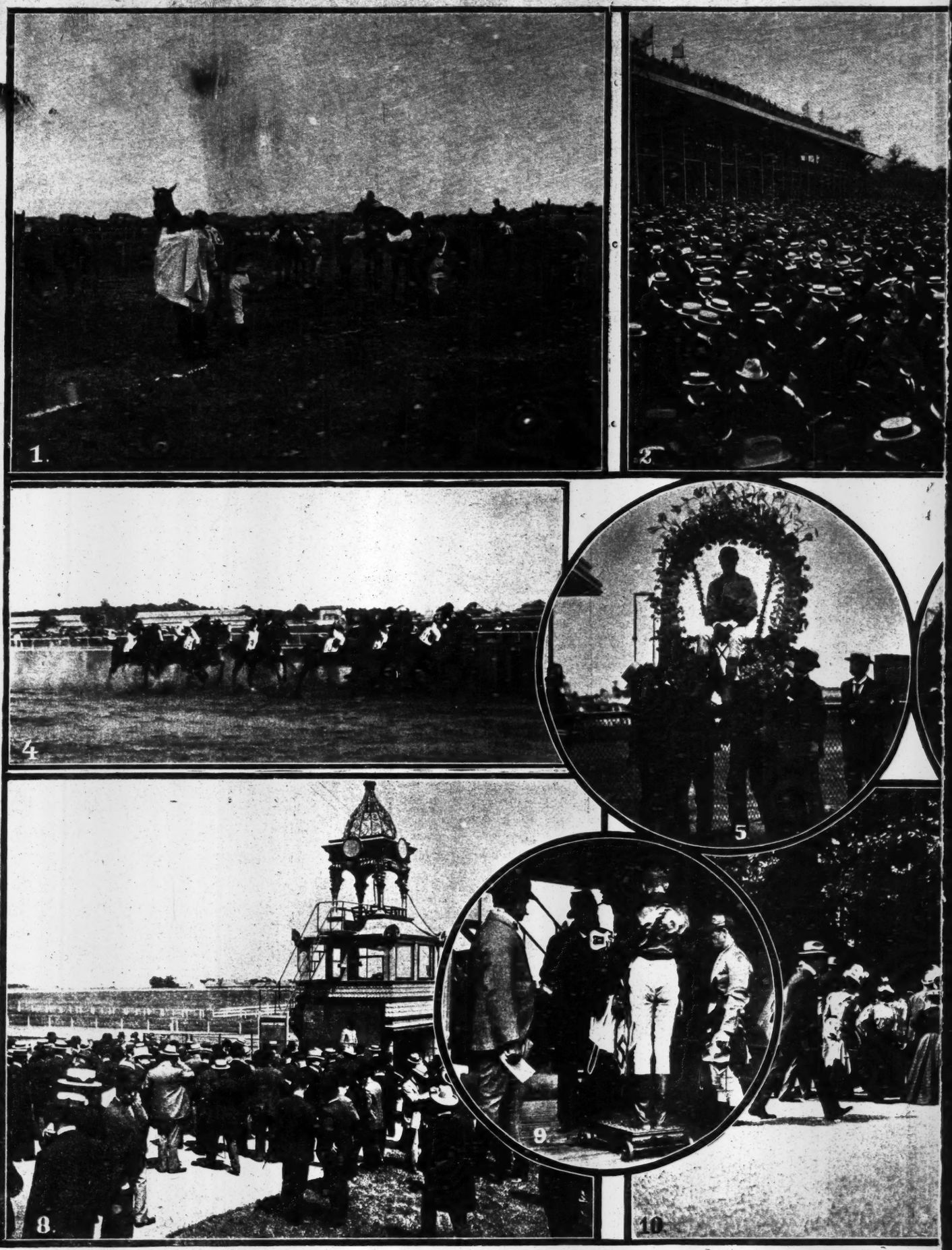
"Who fears to speak of '98?" warbled the Irish patriot.

"What is that, dear?" asked his American wife, "a bargain?"

Oscar Hammerstein.

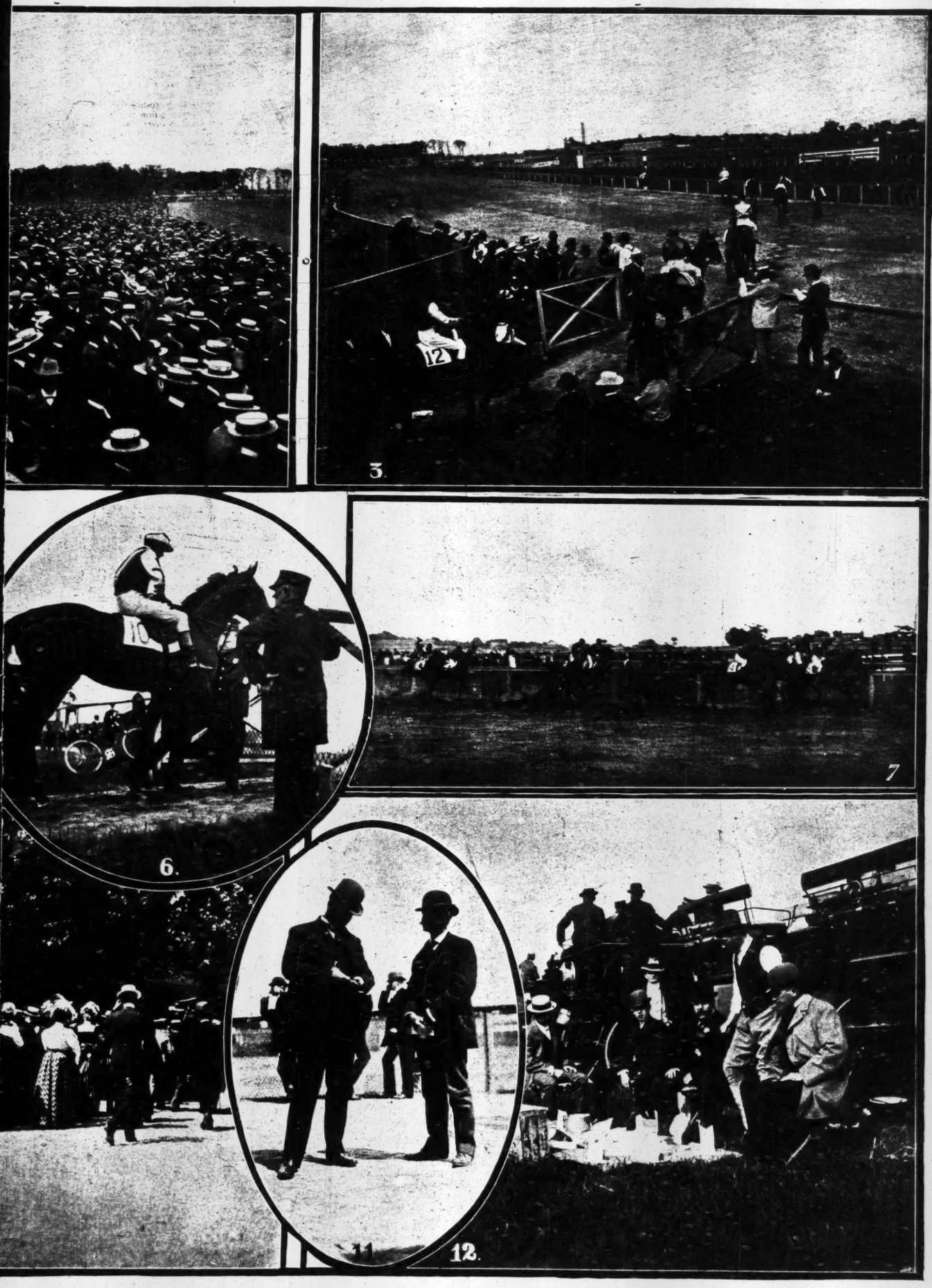
SCENE IN "THE J. P,"
A Popular Farce Now Running in London.

Louie Freear in "Julia."



1.—Jockeys Dismounting in Front of Judge's Stand Prior to Having Their Weights Corrected. 2.—Just Before the Start——An Anxious Moment. 3.—On the Way F
Tillo in the Lead. 8.—Noting the Scratches. 9.—Correcting the Weights After the Race. 10.—The Crowd at the Entrance of the Sheepshead Bay Track.

SCENES AT THE SHEEPSHEAD BAY TRACK ON THE DAY



rom the Paddock to the Post. 4.—The Start. 5.—Clayton, Winner of the Suburban, in the Seat of Honor. 6.—Sloan on the Way to the Post. 7.—The Finish—— 11.—Michael Dwyer and George Smith in the Paddock. 12.—A Light Luncheon Before the Race.

OF THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

A CONFESSION.

"DO!" said she, holding out the innocent-looking little book with the flowered cover. "You promised."

"I must have time to think it over," I protested.

"That would never do. The confessions have to be quite impromptu."

"But suppose I can't make up my mind?"

"It would be a reflection upon the mind," said she, severely.

I turned over the leaves doubtfully and shook my head. "The questions are terribly searching. Why, I should have to confess enough to hang me!"

"Why not—if you deserve hanging? I dare say you do, you know." I hadn't looked at it like that.

"Ye-es. But I'm not in a hurry."

"I am." She opened the book and laid out the blotting-pad. "You see, your confession is very important. I haven't been able to get a really bad and depraved character previously." I groaned.

"To-morrow, perhaps—"

"Now," said she, firmly. "This is a J pen—you use a J, don't you?" She planted the writing materials in front of me with an air of determination.

"Well—if I must—" I took up the pen and stared blankly at the ceiling. "What am I to do?"

"First you write your name—here." She came and stood beside me and pointed over my shoulder. So I subscribed myself hers to command. "Now your age."

"What does that matter?"

"It shows how much wisdom may be expected."

"Five," I proposed, promptly.

"No, no!" she cried, catching hold of my hand. "You mustn't be silly." Of course, I didn't mean to be, but I was bound to pretend if it made her do that.

"Thirty-one, then, if I must. It's awfully old, isn't it?"

"No—o; not for a man. Now the date. That's right."

"Hadn't I better add my address—for birthday presents?"

"Or bills? You don't know who might see it."

"No; that's the deuce of it. And the next?"

"Now you must answer the questions. What is the thought uppermost in your mind?"

"If any?"

"A mind," said she positively, "is assumed. What is the thought uppermost in it at the present moment? That is the question."

"Your pleasant company."

"O! whatever will people think?"

"That I've got one answer right." I leaned back triumphantly in my chair.

"But you shouldn't. They might think you really—"

"Meant it?"

"Of course not."

"But I do. Shall I add a sworn declaration?"

She laughed and shook her head. "I won't have perjury in my dear little book. Now you must be quite serious, please. This is a very important question. Is life worth living? No! You are not to write till you have told me the answer."

"At the present moment—yes."

"You must answer generally — for always."

"In the present company—yes."

"You are not to mention me. I won't have it." She nodded her head decisively.

"Then my inspiration's gone." I laid down the pen.

"Please!" I took it up again.

"If the liver works. Will that do?"

"It isn't original," she objected. "Four people have written it already."

"I know," said I, seizing the book and writing rapidly. It depends on the answer to another question, when I ask it.

"That's altogether too vague."

"Shall I make it more explicit?" I looked right at her, and she went prettily pink.

"There's no room for any more," said she, hastily. "Now you turn over. You have a lot more questions to answer."

Then I committed myself to the statements that my favorite author was Shakespeare, (she wouldn't hear of Kipling!) my favorite composer, Wagner, (which wasn't true,) my favorite drink, beer, (which was,) and various other important facts.

"That's very nice," she said approvingly, when I had recorded that my motto was "Pluck for luck," and my favorite recreation reading sermons.

"Now for your aesthetic tastes. Your favorite colors?"

Blue in eyes and brown in hair;
Whatever color my lady wear!

"Shall I add, 'gray, at present'?" I inquired. Of course, that was what she was wearing.

"I don't know what color your lady wears. I didn't know you had 'a lady.'"

"There is one I should like to have."

"But that isn't the question," she said quickly.

"But it's going to be."

"Never mind. Go on. Your favorite name?"

"Edith, of course. That is her name, you know."

"You're making game."

"Indeed, I'm not."

"O, but you are! And you mustn't. Now your favorite qualities in woman. Seriously, mind! I really want to know."

"Yours," I announced, decidedly. She hastily removed the ink-pot.

"I won't have any more nonsense."

"You told me to put down the truth."

"I shall have to tear it all out."

"Well," I sighed, "I'll put something else; but it won't be so true." She released the ink. "All," I wrote.

"Your favorite proverb?"

"Faint heart never won fair lady." I'll try not to be faint-hearted.

"The addition was quite unnecessary," she commented severely. "Every one knows you are dreadfully forward!"

"The next question is a poser," I remarked. "If not yourself who would you be?"

"Some great hero—or writer—or painter?" she suggested, looking over my shoulder. Her hair just brushed me—and that made my mind up.

"I'm not so ambitious as that."

"Well, put down whatever you wish, so long as it's something nice."

"She—it—is very nice."

"But it mustn't be anything silly."

"Um! I'm afraid, perhaps, what I want—"

"Want to be."

"To have."

"O no! That's not the question at all."

"But suppose that my ambition is to possess something—or somebo—"

"That isn't the point," she interrupted. "Do answer properly."

"I know." Whomever you liked best. "You will make me smudge the book," I remonstrated, as she attempted to snatch it away.

"Every one will laugh at you."

"I DIDN'T KNOW YOU HAD 'A LADY'!"

"I don't mind." I nibbled the penholder thoughtfully. "Is marriage a failure? What am I to say to that?"

"Well—er—you don't know."

"I might say I'll try?"

"Yes—er—but—"

"With some one's assistance?" She blushed furiously. "Do you know, Edith, it's a very difficult question to answer—alone?" She toyed with her handkerchief.

"Perhaps you'd better skip it," she advised.

"I don't want to skip it," I answered, firmly, laying down the pen. "What I want is some one to help me in answering it. Some one of whom I'm very fond, very fond." I stood up and took hold of her hands. "Will you try, Edie—my dear?"

The answer is going to be a very big "No"; for little Edie—my Edie—said "Yes."—Black and White.

DID NOT WANT TO MARRY.

Out Sitia way, in a large upper room in an impecunious village, there was found one day last Spring a bevy of pretty Mussulman damsels. They were prisoners. Probably most of them had recently become entitled to wear mourning; but the fate of their fathers and brothers was for the most part as unknown to them as was their own. As they stood in groups bemoaning their lot or sat silent around the walls, the door opened, and a young Christian chief entered. He looked rather awkward, but went straight to the point without any circuitous rhetoric. He had come after a consultation with the other chiefs, to say that the Christian youths quite appreciated the fact that their prisoners were good-looking girls, and that the latter should all immediately be found husbands if they would change their religion. He then discreetly retired to give the prisoners an opportunity of discussing his proposal.

On his re-entry he found them unanimous in refusing his offer. He seemed rather taken aback at first, but soon rose to the occasion, and told them that he admired their courage and religious loyalty. Eventually, after a further consultation with his brother chiefs, he told them that they should be sent to the representatives of the powers at Candia. His promise was kept.—From "Cretan Sketches." R. A. H. Bickford-Smith.

GRACE AND CANDY PULLING.

Raise the arms toward the front as if strings were tied about the wrists, lifting them. When they have reached shoulder height, bring them slowly down, the hands rising as the wrist is depressed, just as if the pressure of air against the palms forced them up and slightly straightened the fingers. This is known as the simple feather movement. If practiced frequently it is very efficacious in making the arms and hands move deliberately and evenly, instead of in a hasty, jerky way.

With the arms bent at the elbows and raised a little from the body, wave the hands toward each other, making the wrists lead, then draw them away. The movement somewhat suggests the manner of pulling candy, and soon shows grace of the wrists and hands.—Woman's Home Companion.

ANIMAL BITES.

A. D. 1541.

Dog bites are always dangerous. This is mainly due, not to poisoning, though this often results, but to the frightful wound which any large dog, thoroughly in earnest, can inflict. Human beings get off lightly in many cases, because, as a rule, a dog only "snaps" at them when irritated, and there is as much difference between a "snap" and a bite as there is between a fillip with the back of the fingers and a knockdown blow. Animals, it is known, recover from wounds more easily than men do. Yet Lord Ebrington states that on Exmoor a deer bitten by one of the large hounds hardly ever recovers. The wound is almost invariably mortal, and the animal wastes and dies. But when a large dog loses self-control the injuries inflicted are fearful. Children are the usual victims of these brutes. Every year sees one or two accounts of children crippled for life by such attacks.

Quite recently a case was reported in which a savage dog had been handed over to another person for sale. This creature bit a child so badly as to maim her for life. Thirty-six bites were inflicted on its poor little body. In cases which have come under the writer's notice the bites were always in the leg. Four deep holes into which a pencil might be pushed, and a bad bruise, were the immediate result, followed by intense inflammation, suppuration, and pain. One of the worst recorded instances of poisoning from the bite of a non-carnivorous animal occurred recently at the Zoo. It is well known that llamas and guanacos, in addition to a bad and vicious temper, have a disgusting habit of spitting at persons they dislike. This is nasty enough, but an unintended experiment shows that there is every reason to believe that this saliva is sometimes poisonous. It was intended to remove a male guanaco from its inclosure, and several persons were occupied in its transfer. The guanaco bit one of these in the wrist, and spat its saliva on to the ear of another. The bite caused severe blood-poisoning, the person injured being ill several months in consequence, while a young man, one of the keepers, on whose ear the creature's saliva had fallen, had a minor form of blood-poisoning affecting the ear and neck.—The Spectator.

THE DRESS OF OUR GREAT-GRANDMOTHERS.

I dare say that our great-grandfathers were delighted with the belongings of our great-grandmothers. But for comfort one would hardly select the eighteenth century strait-laced corset. Above it was a corsage all lined with buckram and whalebone. The hoop-expanded skirt was garlanded with artificial flowers or other falbalas. It was hard to sit down properly in it. When once the wearer sat down, she liked to remain seated. A bolt-upright position was obligatory. The hair was expected to remain undisturbed for several days. Hence the necessity, when one retired for the night, to be propped up with pillows. There was really no other way of enjoying a little comfort. The coverlets and pillow cases were considered adjuncts of the bedgown, a most luxurious object for the time. There were bath coverlets of embroidered flannel, for visitors might be received in the bathroom. Fashionable people under all circumstances lived in a glass house, unless when at les petits châteaux. The children were early trained to bear ennui and to behave like little stoics. I really do not see the harm. Thus trained, they died "game" on the guillotine. The only woman who made a row was La Dubarry. She was a low-born person.

The snuffbox belonged properly to l'art de la femme. What skill was lavished on it! One showed one's rings in taking a pinch of snuff. The taste for scents was not much developed. How could it be when nostrils were filled with snuff? But I can imagine the snuffbox as being indispensable. Snuff was the only deodorizer. Ladies quite gave it up after the Revolution. It was on the wane before. La Nouvelle Héloïse did not take snuff, nor did Marie Antoinette.—London Truth.

SPIDER HALL.

Poor Master Fly, so young and small,
Why did you go to Spider Hall?

The sun streamed down where the door stood wide,
With silken tapestries hung inside;
The pop of corks and the clink of glass
Made it hard for you, Fly, to pass.

Plunged at once in the midst of Spring's
Intoxicant rapture, on untried wings,
Dazzled and drunken with sight and scent,
You scarcely knew, Fly, whither you went.

The Spider was big, and burly, and brown,
A country squire plus a man about town;
Polished now, now heartily bluff—
But his deep-set eyes they were cunning enough.

He bade you welcome with cordial glee,
He shut the door, (and took out the key;)
He shuffled the cards, he let you win—
The wit went out and the wine went in.

A band of crickets and gnats he had hired,
Who played loud valses and never tired;
He had laid the floor all velvety fine
With Persian lilac of scent divine.

Your boon companions were strangely dumb,
Never a flutter, nor buzz, nor hum;
He had sucked them dry as a spider is able,
And set them upright around the table.

The drug worked well and the luck went wry,
At last you struck him and gave him the lie
* * *
There's a gruesome cellar beneath that floor,
And the shriveled victims come out no more.

But, poor Master Fly, so young, so small,
Why did you go to Spider Hall?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Advent of Spring.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Where in thunder are all my collars?"

"Why, I'm wearing one, and sister has another; Birdie took another, and the rest are at the laundry."

"But I'll swear there was a clean one in the drawer this noon."

"Yes. Bridget borrowed that."

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS FOR NEW YORK.

AMONG the many plans for the physical and moral development of school children, especially of the boys, there is one lately introduced in New York which is attracting more than casual attention. Two playgrounds, differing in what are ordinarily known as such, in being equipped with many of the accessories of a picnic ground, have been established, one at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard and another at Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. These are the pioneers of what is hoped to be a great number, distributed throughout the city. In fact, the completed plan calls for one playground in each school district.

The first playground was opened on June 12. Here the children trooped in large numbers in response to a notice read in school the previous day, and found a large space, covering nearly an entire city block, at their disposal. On one side were a number of swings, and further on seesaws, a small pavilion, bean bags, quoits, and other amusements, all of which were immediately taken up with an enthusiasm known only to youth. In one corner was a miniature sea beach, where a quantity of sand had been deposited. Here, in a space set apart, the younger children found no end of fun filling their buckets to build huge sand piles or digging trenches of marvelous proportions. From morning to night the ground was crowded with school children, and their appreciation of the place was evident. Although not yet fully equipped, the grounds have been besieged by the children. On school days they are open only after school hours. The grounds will be kept open during the entire year, and buildings will be built for the practice of indoor sports during the Winter season. When fully equipped, each playground will have two pavilions, one for girls and one for boys. In the centre of the grounds there will be an open circular area intended for plays requiring no lack of space, such as tennis, croquet, &c. This may be surrounded by a bicycle track, and the remaining portion of the ground devoted to any other plays that can suitably be introduced. While the children have almost unlimited freedom in the grounds, two instructors are always present, who teach the children games and see that they are properly played.

The movement is not entirely a new one. In a similar way it has been successfully tried both in London and in Boston, and on a smaller scale in most of the larger cities in this country. It can be said, however, that the plan in its present scope is due almost entirely to the efforts of the Culture Extension League of Philadelphia, where a number of playgrounds have been put in operation. The movement in New York is under the auspices of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, an organization composed of representatives of every religious denomination. Funds for the equipment of the grounds are obtained by direct subscriptions, and the use of the land has in every case up to the present been donated for the purpose. At Sixty-ninth Street the land belongs to the Enos estate, and the sum already expended, amounting to $400, was donated by Miss Grace H. Dodge, George D. Pratt, and William F. Havemeyer, all of whom have taken a deep interest in the scheme. At Ninety-fifth Street the land is a portion of the Marsh estate.

Stoyan Vasil Tsanoff, who was formerly Secretary of the Culture Extension League of Philadelphia, is directly managing the two playgrounds already opened. Speaking of the movement, and particularly of the objections he has heard raised, he says: "It is a mistake to imagine that this work is interfering with the functions of either the home, the school, or the Church. It is filling a gap between them which has long existed. The sole object of these playgrounds is to attract the boys who crowd the corners and tramp the streets like organized bands of idlers, developing dispositions for vice and crime as they grow up to manhood. Is it a part of wisdom to witness these conditions and to sit supinely by, awaiting their development, and then follow with heavy expenditures of money and labor in the too often fruitless efforts of reform? Surely not!"

Mr. Tsanoff is a firm believer in the efficacy of these playgrounds to counteract the evil influences of "the street," which, he declares, is the greatest evil with which the American people have to contend. "It seems," quoting his words, "as if his Satanic Majesty had stored there his most destructive elements to undermine and destroy the human character. The selfishness, harshness, and disregard for others—the uproar and terror of the hurricane seem to have combined to destroy the last seed of manhood preserved for the child."

Interest in the movement has been aroused among members of the Board of Education, which may take it up as an addition to the general scheme of education. Efforts are now being made to secure a large vacant lot at the foot of Fifty-third Street, owned by the city, and many others have been selected, to be procured as fast as funds are obtained.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND—WAITING FOR TURNS ON THE SWING.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND—LUNCHEON PAVILION.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND—ON THE SAND PILE.

NOT AS MINSTRELS DO.

Mistress, I'll not sing of you
As of their loves the minstrels do;
And say your blush is a rose's bloom,
Your breath a wild flower's fresh perfume,
Your arms as alabaster fair,
And like sunshine your glorious hair.

But when I wish to tell how white
White marble is, sunshine how bright,
How roses bloom, I'll straight compare
These to blush or arms or hair:
Fairest things shall get their due
By being likened unto you.

—FRANCIS STERNE PALMER, in Harper's Magazine.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF GERMANY.

The entire school system of Germany (private schools are of course omitted from this discussion) bears the unmistakable impress of State influence, writes Prof. Theobald Ziegler in The Forum. The most noteworthy evidence of this influence is that education is compulsory. It was amid the stormy period of the Thirty Years' War that the City of Weimar introduced this bold and startling innovation. Here for the first time school attendance became obligatory upon all. Gotha introduced the new system in 1642, Brunswick in 1647, Würtemberg in 1649, and Prussia not until 1716. This compulsory education, however, must not be regarded as a restriction upon liberty; for it was devised principally as a safeguard against the indifference and ignorance of parents. That gratuitous education—during the elementary course, at least—must necessarily constitute a corollary of the above system has only recently been recognized. The introduction of free education in the lower departments must be considered as an important advance; for, by reason of this innovation, both the organization and the supervision of the school system are intrusted to the State itself, from which also all appointments proceed.

It cannot be said that this system is entirely free from defects. The first and paramount duty of our European States is to guard against aggression from without; and this duty, which is forced upon them by the enmity and rivalry of their neighbors, frequently overshadows the higher aims of civilization and culture. Our common schools, for instance, have seriously suffered from inadequate financial support. The fact, however, that the University of Berlin was established by Prussia immediately after her reverses at Jena proves that even then she recognized the true secret of power, viz., superior intelligence supported by solid education; and, despite occasional interruptions, Prussia has steadily pursued her high ideal. Nor can it be denied that State supervision has introduced some uniformity, formalism, and red tape—factors detrimental to educational progress. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that, without Governmental control, the schools—in most German States—would be dominated either by an ultramontanism opposed to all enlightenment, or at least by a rigid and intolerant orthodoxy. Thus we see that the State must be regarded as a barrier against the encroachments of the Church.

A Hit.

From The Chicago Record.

"The young woman you are engaged to is very fascinating, I understand?"

"Fascinating? I had to stand in line seven hours to get to propose to her."

The Impossible Story.

From The Detroit Journal.

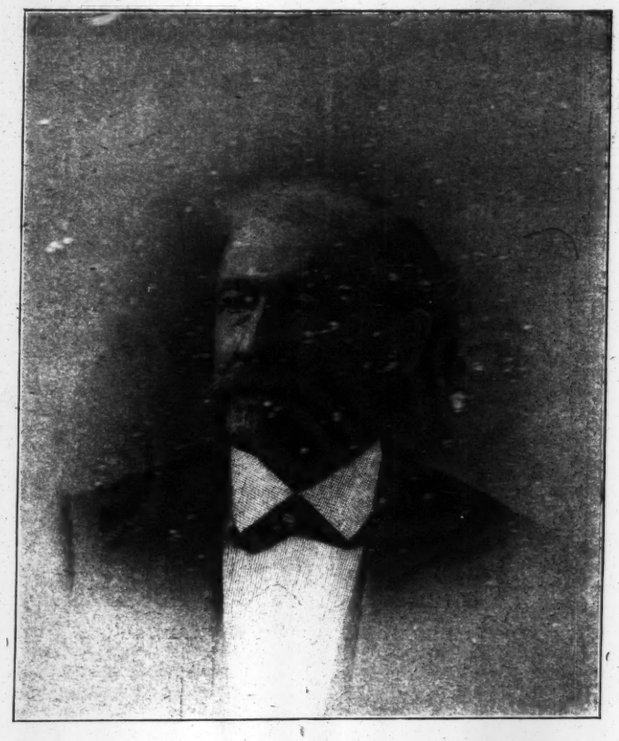
The fisherman had just reached home. "Here is a black bass I bought of a boy on the road," he gibbered. "It weighs one pound."

HENRY B. PLANT.

THAT Emperor of Russia who took his ruler and drew a straight line on the map between Moscow and St. Petersburg, saying to his engineers: "There is the line for your railway," performed no greater feat than Henry B. Plant has performed on the west coast of Florida. Fifteen years ago Mr. Plant pointed to the isolated, sandy, hot little village of Tampa, containing then six or seven hundred people. "There," said he, "we will have a city. There across the river we will build one of the greatest hotels of the world. Ten miles down the coast, where is nothing but sandy beach, we will have a deep-water port, and establish communication with the West Indies and Central America."

All this has been done by his order, and much more. Every Southern State has reason to honor his name, but Florida most of all. It has been said of him that he found Florida a pine forest and converted it into a garden of roses. When he first visited the State, in 1853, Florida for the visitor meant Jacksonville; and in trying to reach St. Augustine through the forest, after paddling up the St. John's River in a dugout canoe, the guide lost his way and the party was compelled to spend a night under the trees. Since that romantic beginning Mr. Plant's love for Florida has never cooled, and now there is hardly a county in the State that he cannot reach by his own railroads.

Well on in his seventy-ninth year, (for Mr. Plant was born Oct. 27, 1819,) Mr. Plant is still one of the busiest men in this country—untiring, seldom finding or needing time for rest; full of the business of to-day and the requirements of to-morrow, but planning and preparing always for the conditions of ten years or a quarter of a century hence. Few things happen in his territory that he has not foreseen and prepared for. And with it all, and with the added cares of a multi-millionaire of New York, he is one of the kindliest and most approachable of men, stately in appearance, a rock of honor and integrity and fair dealing, generous and forgiving, beloved as well by the people as by his army of employes.



HENRY B. PLANT.

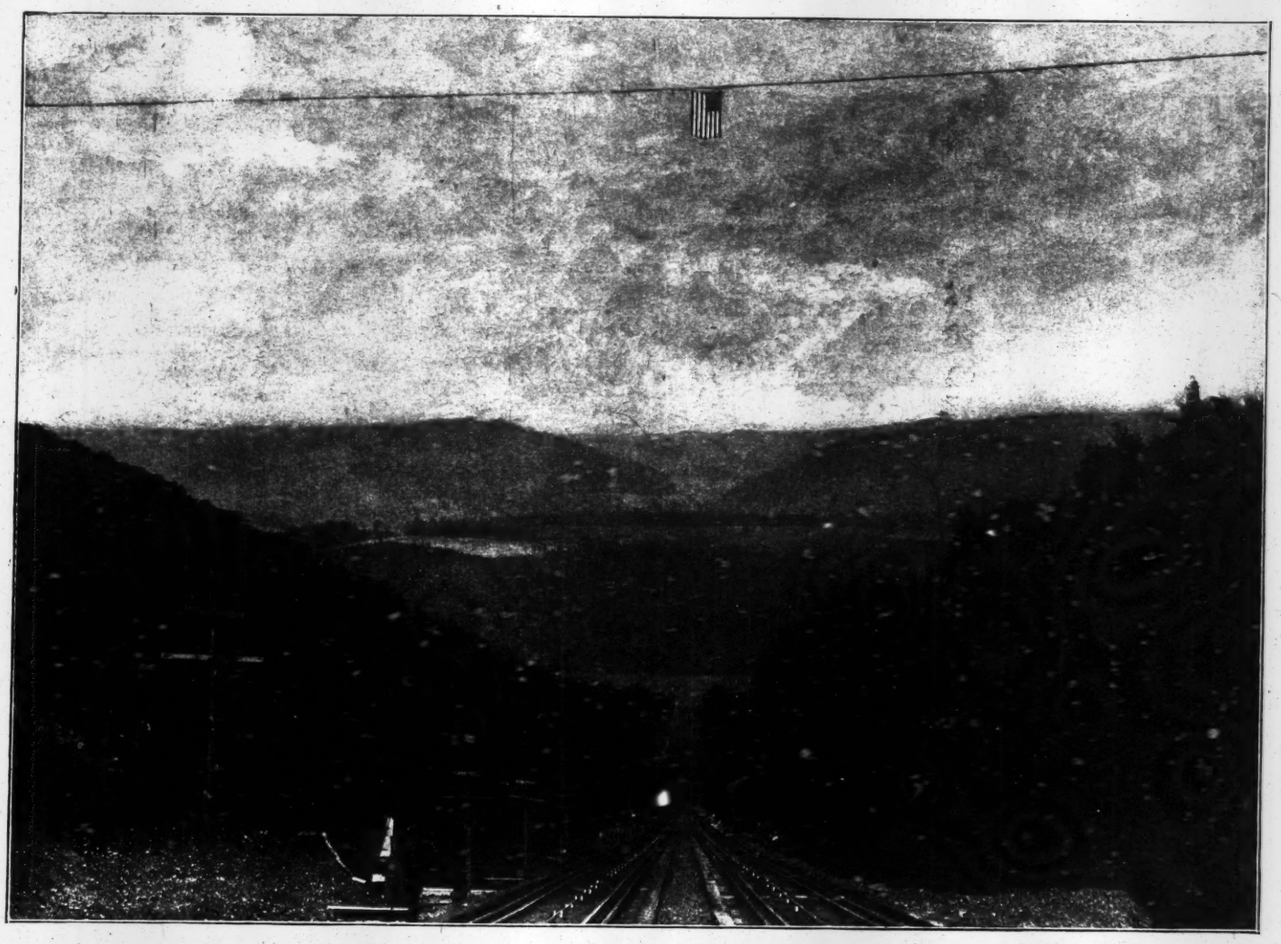
Mr. Plant is a grandson of Sarah Frisbee, a descendant of the Huguenot, Richard Frisbee, who settled in Virginia in 1619, and whose son Edward was driven out of that State in 1643 on account of his Puritanism. Edward Frisbee removed to Branford, Conn., and for many generations the Frisbees were Branford and Branford was the Frisbees. In the same town Mr. Plant was born, in 1819, and after finishing his education in the Lancasterian school of New Haven he entered at once into the business for which nature had expressly molded him, and to which he has devoted his entire life. At eighteen years old he had charge of the express business between New York and New Haven, and when that business ripened into the Adams Express Company, in 1854, he was appointed Superintendent of the Southern Division of the company. At the opening of the civil war in 1861, he formed and became President of the Southern Express Company, and has been its President continuously since that time. For the last thirty-one years he has also been President of the Texas Express Company.

These Presidencies, however, are mere items in the long list of Mr. Plant's business interests. In 1882 he organized and was made President of the Plant Investment Company, in which, among his associates, were Henry M. Flagler, Morris K. Jesup, Henry Sanford, H. P. Hoadley, and G. H. Tilley. It is over one of this company's railway lines, reaching from Charleston to Tampa, that the troops for the capture of Cuba and Puerto Rico are carried. A mere list of the thirteen railway lines, extending several thousand miles; of the nine steamship and steamboat lines, reaching from Cape Breton to Jamaica, and of the six large hotels, owned and operated by the company, under the general title of the "Plant System," reads like a traveler's guide.

In 1842 Mr. Plant married Miss Ellen Elizabeth Blackstone, a daughter of the Hon. James Blackstone, by whom he had his only child, Morton F. Plant, now his father's right-hand man and Vice President of all his companies. Mr. Plant's first wife died in 1861, and in 1873 he married the beautiful Miss Margaret Josephine Loughman; only daughter of Martin Loughman, Esq., of New York.

Though on the verge of his eightieth year Mr. Plant spends a large part of his time in his private car, "No. 100," that is known and welcomed all over the Southern States. To-day he is in Tampa, to-morrow in Jamaica, a little later in New York, in Boston, in Halifax. There is a tangle on some of his lines in the middle of Georgia, and in a few hours he is there and everything is smoothed as if by magic. His office goes with him everywhere, by day or night. In the midst of the pine woods "No. 100" draws up in front of a shanty telegraph station, and in ten minutes he knows the entire day's business of the whole system—the car derailed in Alabama, the wharf mended in Halifax, the steamer's anchor fouled in Jamaica—as well as the name and business of every visitor to his New York office that day. Every detail of the vast system is familiar to him; the business of the hotels, the running of the steamships, and a thousand matters every day that would drive the untrained mind to distraction. Yet at every stop of his car he finds time for a comfortable chat with some old friend, with as much ease, apparently, as if he had not done fifty things in the last hour, and had not fifty more to do in the next.

If the romances and adventures of Mr. Plant's life were to be told, a stranger would say of him: "That man's life is full of spirit, but he will never grow rich." No man is more fond of adventure than he. If he could ever have taken the time he would have been an explorer of strange countries; and wherever he landed he would have been the beneficent ruler within a month. As it is, "No. 100" disappears sometimes, and it has carried him and Mrs. Plant across to San Francisco, and they have made a dash into the mountains of Japan, or the hill country of India, or rounded the world and spent a few weeks in Paris, before any but his chief lieutenants know that he has been away.



PATRIOTISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

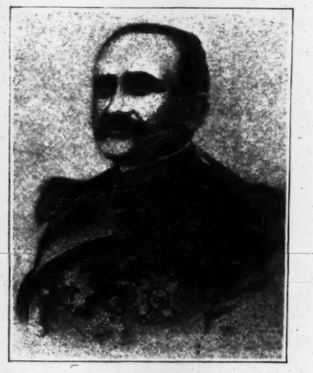
The American Flag is Suspended on a Crucible Steel Wire Stretched from Mountain to Mountain Across the Gordon Plane Gap, Penn. Height of Mountain Peaks Above Biddle Street, 950 Feet. Length of Wire Connecting the Peaks, 2,600 Feet. Tensile Strength of Wire, 4,000 Pounds. Size of Flag, 19x30 Feet. Height of Flag Above Biddle Street, 800 Feet. The Flag Appears as if Suspended from the Clouds and Can Be Seen for Miles.

SOME SPANISH OFFICERS.

ACCORDING to the titles, officers, and orders designated in the Almanach de Gotha, Spain should have the most magnificent corps of army and naval officers in the world. And so she has—to look upon. Nothing in the way of fancy dress costume could be conceived in this simple country that could hope to equal in brilliancy the gorgeous uniforms of Spanish officers, with all their gold lace, braid, and bejeweled stars and crosses. Again, a glance through those pages that are occupied by Spain in the Almanach de Gotha will reveal a most formidable array of naval and army schools of instruction, of commissions for that or this branch of the land or water forces, and of myriads of departments, of offices, bureaus, boards, and works, until one might think that the magnificence of Spain's plant for keeping her brilliant corps of officers employed was second only to the uniforms of these very officers. But, alas! it is not so. The accompanying portraits show that the orders seem to be genuine, and that the uniforms are really substantial in decoration and fabric, but the plant, unfortunately, principally exists on paper.

We present to-day the portraits of several Spanish officers. It is a typical selection, and possibly one could not be made showing in juster proportion the good and bad elements which dominate the entire class of Spanish officialdom.

Admiral Churucca, a gallant officer, the descendant of Nelson's enemy at Trafalgar, was in chief command of the fleet at Cadiz when the war broke out. Cervera had departed with what afterward was called the Cape Verde Squadron, now safe in Santiago de Cuba's harbor. Churucca, not having sufficient influence in Madrid, could not hold his position when it seemed likely that the position might be a stepping stone to fame; and so he was ousted, and Vice Admiral



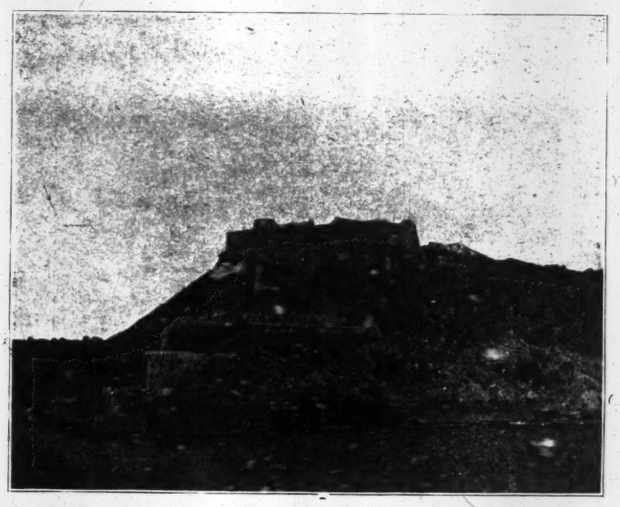
Don Ramon de Aunon,
Spanish Minister of Marine.

Camara, who was occupying a pleasant position as the head of the Munition Department, which exists only on paper, was appointed commander of the Spanish fleet. Before taking command of the Cape Verde Squadron Rear Admiral Cervera was at the head of what the reports of the Minister of Marine designate as the Torpedo School in the Squadron of Instruction; but no one has ever seen it, except on paper, where its yearly expenses are religiously noted.

A very pretty description of the way one Spanish naval officer regards both Camara and Cervera is found in the letter captured the other day from Señor Ramon Carranza, late Naval Attaché at the Spanish Legation in Washington. It will be recalled that the letter was addressed to a very high naval official in Madrid. The Don Pasquale mentioned refers to Admiral Cervera. An extract from this letter reads as follows:

"And it seems as though God were not on our side, because the election of Señor Camara, I fear, will be fatal, although he may have a good chief of staff. No one could possibly suit him, because he is very capricious, and besides is not a hard worker; on the contrary, he is lazy, and would pay no attention to the advice of any one. You will not take this for flattery, but today no one but you and Don Pasquale should have command of our fleet, and this is the belief of the younger element of the personnel. Now there is no remedy, and may God shed His light upon him and keep

Gen. Augustin,
Commander in Chief at Manila.



MORRO CASTLE, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.
It Is Supposed that in This Fortress Are Confined Lieut. Hobson and the Heroes of the Merrimac Incident.

Rear Admiral Camara,
Commander of the Spanish Reserve Fleet.

Capt. Cadarso,
Commander of the Spanish Ironclad Maria-Christina, Killed at Manila.

Capt. Hediger,
Aide de Camp of Admiral Camara.

Gen. Macias,
Commander in Chief at Puerto Rico.

him in His hands. I wrote to the Minister, and with the confidence due to my special duties, I said to him, on sending a clipping from a newspaper containing a telegram from Cadiz speaking of our fleet and of its Admiral, that it was not Señor Camara, but you, that should command it."

Don Ramon Aunon, who became Minister of Marine in the Cabinet Praxedes Sagasta formed May 18, is about forty-five years of age, and a Captain in the Spanish Navy. At the time that Camara was placed in command of the fleet there were many in Madrid who thought that the post of honor could have better fallen upon Don Ramon. The new Minister of Marine is said to possess one particular quality for his post, "energy with intelligence." That he has attempted to make use of that attribute may well be believed, since his cries for money have been passed unheeded and the modern armada has steamed from Cadiz through the Pillars of Hercules to a port where its rusty boilers and broken-down machinery can be patched up. Being comparatively a young man, and an intelligent one, he knows as well as his colleagues in the Ministry know that as long as they can keep the farce up the dynasty is comparatively safe. Don Carlos knows this, too.

Gen. Macias, who succeeded Lieut. Gen. Marin at Puerto Rico last Winter, is comparatively a young man. His second in command is General of Division Ramon Ortega, and his chief of staff is Col. Camo. Since the war broke out Spain has created a new official for him. This is Col. Ibarra, who, as Chief of Engineers, should be busily engaged at this moment in filling San Juan Harbor with mines.

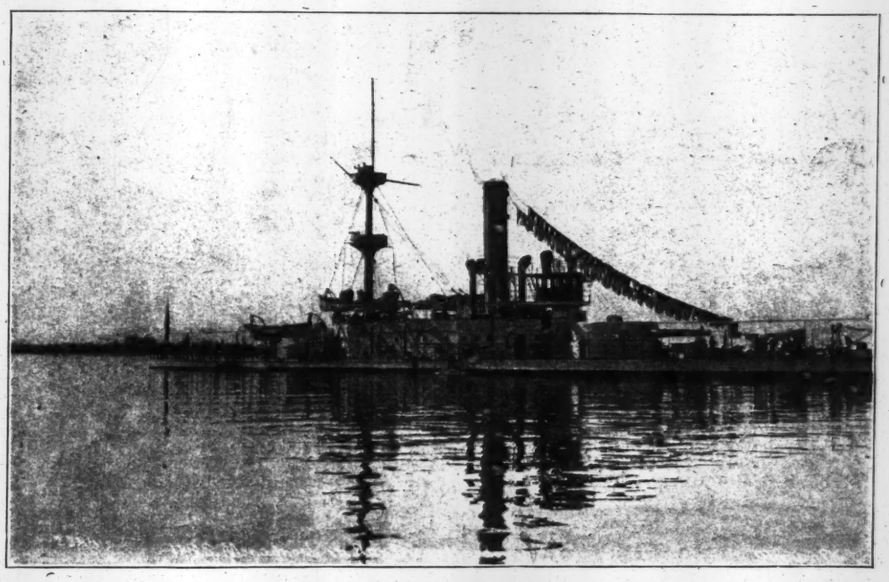
Capt. Gen. Augustin, to whose name the daily papers insist on giving an Italian origin by spelling it Augusti, succeeded Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, Marquis de Estella, as Military and Civil Governor of the Philippines last April. His chief of staff is General of Division Rey, while General of Division Castilla is second in command.

Rear Admiral Cervera.

Rear Admiral Montojo was his naval commander. But the fleet has passed out of commission forever.

EXERCISE AND WRITING MEN.

According to Mr. F. Marion Crawford's experience, evening is the time to read, and night the time to sleep. A literary man, he believes, should take exercise, but no more than is necessary for health. "It is vastly better," he says, "for the brain to rest too little than to practice athletics too much. Hard rowing, excessive walking, and running exhaust the brain as much as the body. I speak with knowledge, for I have done more physical work than most men in my time, and I do not believe it ever did me any good." Athletics, he believes further, have been overdone in our day.—Chambers's Journal.



THE UNITED STATES MONITOR MONADNOCK.
The Monadnock Has Sailed for the Philippine Islands to Reinforce Admiral Dewey's Fleet.

THE FEATHERED FRIENDS WE MURDER.*

BOOKS which tend to spread a knowledge of birds and lead people to look for and value them not as ornaments to hats or as stuffed decorations of the room, but as living creatures that make life more beautiful and livable, are just now greatly to be desired.

Nor is it at all the aesthetic side of birds alone which requires careful consideration. The charm they lend to country and town, to the desolate landscape, and the yet more desolate ocean by their delightful colors and flight; the pleasure they give to those who will quietly watch their movements in the air, on land and water, listen to their voices and observe their conduct in love and nest-making and feeding and war—all these pleasant things are doubled by the fact that birds are of incalculable value to mankind.

Even the hawks and owls and crows, which are pursued because they occasionally steal the half-fledged inhabitants of the poultry yard, are proved to do more good in ridding the grass and vegetation and crops of noxious insects and vermin than harm. But the great stock of insect-eating songbirds are of such extraordinary use in keeping the pests of garden, field, and forest within bounds that it is a constant marvel why civilized nations do not visit the destruction of such birds, their eggs and nestlings, with the severest penalties. In Europe the several varieties of crows, choughs, and daws often make inroads upon the new grain. In most European countries they are not protected by law. Yet the farming classes seem to have come to the conclusion that they do more good throughout the year by killing winged insects and slugs than they can possibly do harm while the grain is still sprouting in the fields. Still, the greatest protection of these birds lies in the uselessness of their flesh and feathers for food or decoration.

But in Europe, as well as here, many birds which spend their time helping the farmer are completely misunderstood and get no favor at his hands, notably the European and American cuckoos, which are among the comparatively few birds that relish hairy caterpillars like those which build tents in the trees, the sparrow hawk, which consumes enormous quantities of grasshoppers, and the owls, which kill a hundred field and barn mice where they slaughter one insect-eating bird.

The destruction of birds by pothunters from the towns, by village boys and farm youth intrusted with a gun, is not so complete as that by the feather hunter, who gives his whole time to the slaughter of the innocents. He is like the men who swept the United States clean of buffalo for the sake of their hides, and he does the land more harm, because we have substitutes for the buffalo in cattle, and because the birds are of far more use to the country. The spread of population from the great centres is of itself a discourager of many birds. They seek unfrequented spots in order to be undisturbed when resting. As the population increases it will be necessary to provide lonely tracts for the shier varieties, if we desire to keep them and benefit by their good deeds.

Such are some of the reasons for hailing a treatise like "Bird Life" by one of the gentlemen attached to the American Museum of Natural History. In order that the reader may compare the bird he sees with its portrait the volume is provided with seventy-five plates printed in fac simile after the water colors of Ernest Seton Thompson. Each plate refers to the page on which the bird is mentioned. Of course, only a small proportion of North American birds are figured, but the plan is to figure the commoner, and especially to select the smaller birds. There is no picture of the white owl, crow, robin, bluejay, eagle, turkey, swan, goose, or turkey vulture. The colors are generally well imitated and the usefulness of the volume is greatly enhanced by the prints.

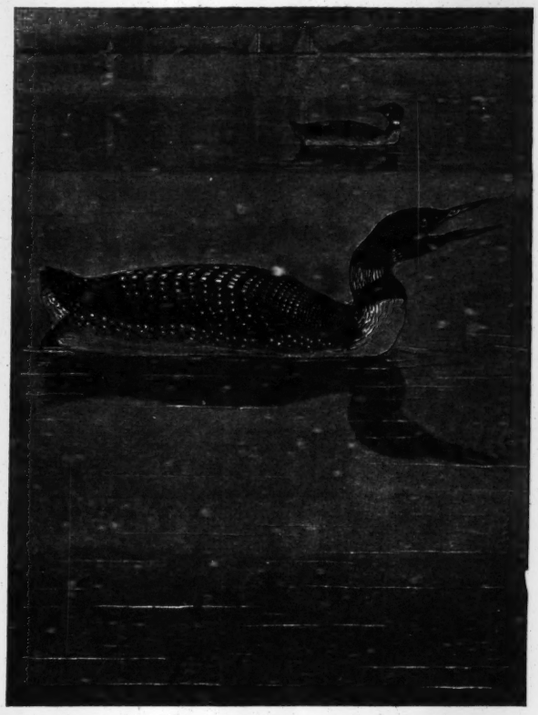
Nearly half the volume is given to a clear and workmanlike statement of the bird in its relation to man; the evolution of the bird and its peculiarities of wing, bill, and foot; to the colors of birds and the curious factors of migration; to the song and calls of birds and to their nesting. A chapter explains the best way to identify a bird and gives a field key to our common land birds, by which it is easy to place a bird quickly in the class to which it belongs and ascertain its name and habits. The rest of the book takes up the land and water birds in turn, devoting a short description to some and merely allowing a mention to others. Here the scientific name is registered, and reference is made to the colored plate or a cut in the text when such exists. A good feature is the reference in foot notes to the best works on ornithology, so that the reader who has taken kindly to bird lore can procure for himself the standard works from the book shop or the library.

The earliest bird we know about is revealed through the fossil called archaeopteryx, of which two specimens only have been found. It betrays the closeness of birds to reptiles in early geological ages. It had teeth, claws at the ends of the wings for quicker movement through the jungle, and a long, feathered tail, a prolonged backbone, with feathers radiating from the vertebrae. A curious fact is the discovery of a bird in South America, the hoatzin, which has claws on its wings for climbing when it is still half-fledged, and loses these claws when its feathers are full grown. One seems to see in this case the survival of a trait of the archaeopteryx down to the present, but a trait that only survives a little while after the bird is hatched.

The loon, which so startles the visitor to the northern lakes by its sudden sardonic laugh, is an example of the adaptation of birds to life under water, for it rivals the grebe in the swiftness of its diving and the length of time it can turn itself into a fish and follow its prey in an element for which birds seem hardly fitted. The belted kingfisher is another bird that makes its living from the waters, but he is a longshoreman; his chattering voice, bright plumage, and reputation for destroying fish mark him for the pothunter's prey. Even more noticeable is the red-headed woodpecker, whose services in ridding trees of grubs and noxious insects weigh nothing in the balance against the value of his pelt for women's hats. Greater mercy is shown the game little kingbird because of the lack of flesh on his bones and the soberness of his coat. The northern shrike, that methodical butcher of mice, small birds, and large insects, is an Autumn visitant from the polar circle that remains with us over Winter like the great white owl.

These and other birds furnish between them traits and customs surprisingly human, whether we watch their forethought in protecting their young or their cleverness in scenting danger, or their astuteness in obtaining their prey. Vanity, love of colors, rivalry in song, industry, ingenuity in construction, adaptability to changes, pugnacity, self-sacrifice, cleanliness, organization for the general good, these and a hundred other attributes may be found in birds. They should bring them into sympathy with human beings on the principle that fellow-feeling maketh wondrous kind.

The bobolink is one of the most prolific and one of the most hunted of birds, not so much in his nuptial and nesting dress as later, when he has changed the harlequin suit for one of modest brown like that of his spouse. He passes his Winter in Southern Brazil, if he escapes the destroyer on his path. Assembling in flocks in Canada and the Northern States, he begins to feast on the wild rice, and migrates to South Carolina and Georgia, where he is known and relished as the ricebird, being shot in great quantities for his toothsome lit-

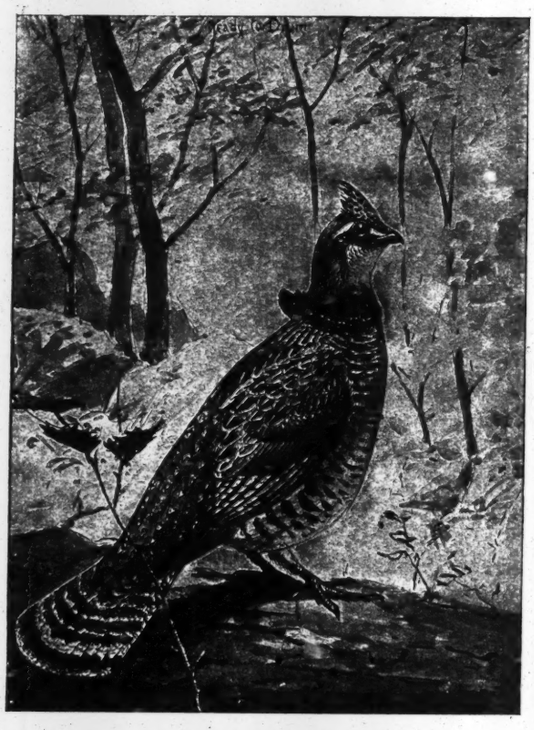


LOON.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

Frigate Bird—Expanse of Wings, 7 to 8 Feet.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.



RUFFED GROUSE.

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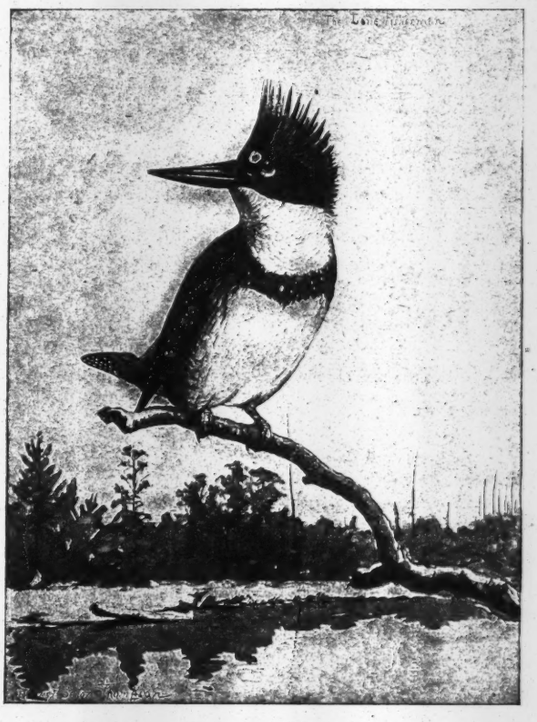

BELTED KINGFISHER.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

* BIRD-LIFE—A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated by Ernest Seton Thompson, 75 full-page plates, in colors. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1898. $5.

BOBOLINK.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

tle body. Here, it is true, he does cause much loss to the rice plantations. Thence he flies to Cuba, where he is called the chambergo. His next stage is Yucatan, whence he flies by Central America or Jamaica, where he is called the butterbird. "From Jamaica they go to the mainland either of Central America, or by one continuous flight of 400 miles to Northern South America, thence traveling southward to their Winter home."

That tradition seems to hold the bobolink to this route would appear from the fact that the bobolinks, which have gradually spread in the United States westward as far as Utah, do not emigrate down the continent over Mexico, but first come east, and then follow the track by the Carolinas, Cuba, and Jamaica. Bobolinks return to New York by the first of May, in their particolored suits, not in the least wearied by their trip of 4,000 miles down and as many back; indeed, there are few birds which seem to express a more rollicking sense of exuberant strength and spirits than the male bobolink on his homecoming after this jaunt to the tropics and beyond. It is this bird which furnishes Mr. Chapman with an instance of one of the most important factors in migration: "The certainty with which a bird returns to the region of its birth." This is further evidenced by certain sea birds, which nest on isolated islets, to which they regularly return each year. "Of this wonderful homing instinct," he continues, "which plays so vital a part in the migration of birds, I have no explanation to offer. We know, however, that it exists not only in birds, but in many other animals. It is this instinct, aided by the heredity of habit, which guides a bird to its nesting ground. The carrier pigeon is taught its lines of light by gradually extending its journeys; a species establishes its routes of migration by gradually extending its range."

Birds in migrating follow mountain chains and river valleys and coast lines. In Spring and Autumn the air is full of them by day and night, for some migrate by day, others by night, and still others both day and night, depending in each case on their power of continuous flight and the existence of food on the way. In fogs and storms they often lose their way and generally fly low; then it is that so many perish at night by striking light houses. In the proper season, on a moon-light night, they can be seen through a telescope with broad lenses passing the disk of the moon at various altitudes, and often so clearly that the species can be distinguished, if they come within the proper focus. In September, 1891, says Mr. Chapman: "I visited the Statue of Liberty, in New York Bay. The weather was most favorable. The first bird was observed at 8 o'clock, and for the succeeding two hours others were constantly heard, though comparatively few were seen. At 10 o'clock it began to rain; and almost simultaneously there was a marked increase in the number of birds about the light, and within a few minutes there were hundreds where before there was one, while the air was filled with the calls of the passing host. From the balcony which encircles the torch the scene was impressive beyond description. We seemed to have torn aside the veil which shrouds the mysteries of night, and with the searching light exposed the secrets of Nature." CHARLES DE KAY.

Young Hoatzin—Showing Use of Hooked Fingers in Climbing.

From Bird Life, Copyright, 1897, by D. Appleton & Co.

MY LOST SHADOW.

One Summer morn, thro' glen and glade,
By rock and rill, I idly strayed;
And all at once, upon the ground,
The shadow of myself I found.

I called her, but she would not hear;
From all my plaints she turned her ear;
With mocking laugh, on airy wing,
She fled, and left me sorrowing.

Thus quickly vanished from my gaze
The shadow of my childhood's days,
With all their joys and fancies free
That never can come back to me.

—St. Paul's.

KINGBIRD.

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BROWN THRASHER.

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COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH OF FORTY-FOUR OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN IN THE WEST.

"'And what is your fortune, my pretty maid'? 'My face is my fortune, Sir,' she said."

WHILE the faces of forty-four of the most beautiful women in the West may not be their only fortune, they may materially assist in the fortunes of others; for a composite picture of their beauty adorns one side of the medal which commemorates the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. The assertion has been made that if a number of women from a certain section of the country were to be photographed, and the result converted into a composite picture, a representative type of that section of the country would be the result. This is in many respects both a novel and a true idea.

When the plans for the exposition were yet in their infancy, the question of a souvenir medal was raised, and it was decided to employ some unique idea in its conception, which, when completed, would show also an artistic sense in the selection of design. Thus it was suggested that the services of the composite photographer be put into requisition. The idea had its birth in the incident connected with the removal of the Cleopatra Needle from Egypt to America. It will be remembered that the profile of Cleopatra was sought for, to be used for one side of the medal that was to be struck off in commemoration of that event. The great difficulty arose in securing a perfect profile. Commander Gorringe, the engineer, gathered a large number of Egyptian coins, more or less mutilated, and by the aid of photography secured the desired result. This was used from which to make the die.

The same idea has been used to make the exposition's souvenir medal. Word was sent to the respective Vice Presidents of the trans-Mississippi States to forward photos of the two handsomest women within their borders.

Forty-two photos, "on profile," were received, and the composite picture made. The result is an ideal American head, full of the combined force, intellectuality, vivacity, and beauty of the typical American girl. The work reflects much credit upon the photographer, George G. Rockwood, of New York.

On the obverse side of the medal is an artistic reproduction of the American Indian in the act of spearing a buffalo. The medal as a whole is indicative of and fittingly illustrates the strides that civilization and culture have made in the West during the past fifty years.

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THE WILD CAT OF THE PAMPAS.

These cats so interested me that when a friend brought me a kit—a baby of a week or so, as fluffy as a Persian kitten, and as jolly as a puppy—I determined to tame him. He was strictly fed on milk and soaked bread, and never teased or excited to anger. From the first he was wonderfully tame and showed signs of affection, soon following me about like a dog, and even answering to his name. This, I believe, is not usual with cats. In course of time he developed a fine ruff down his backbone, and cinnamon-colored stripes appeared on his dark fur; his face was sharper than that of the domestic cat, his legs thicker and shorter, and his tail broader, with longer hair; his ears were, I think, larger and tufted. Though not as lithe as an ordinary cat, he played with charming grace. When excited he would growl, and when pleased purred like any pussy.

Climbing and leaping were not among his accomplishments; but I have seen him sit up on his hind legs and look out of the window for two or three minutes at a time. Most cats can put on grand airs that recall their royal cousin the tiger; Kit had a far stronger resemblance to a bear. I am afraid he too often deserved to be called as cross as one. Yet he was very sociable, and showed great affection for me. I left home for a month, and for a few days Kit seemed to miss me. When I returned he appeared a little shy, but during dinner he climbed up my skirt and settled himself on my lap—his favorite place. The next morning Antonia found him waiting outside my bedroom door; he ran up to my bed and asked to be taken up and petted, purring with satisfaction when his wish was granted. It struck me as very wonderful that a creature of so wild a race, perhaps never from generation to generation ever seeing man, certainly never coming in contact with him, should be so friendly and affectionate.—Chambers's Journal.

Bulls from Irish Pastures.

From The Spectator.

I visited a hairdresser's shop in Kingstown, to have a shampoo after the night's run from London. As I was leaving the man tried to induce men to buy a bottle of hair wash. "What sort of stuff is it?" I asked. "Oh, it's grand stuff," he replied. "It's a sort of multum in parvo—the less you take of it the better!" Of course, what the hairdresser meant to convey was that the use of a little of the stuff was as efficacious as a large quantity.

Two farmers were sitting on the promenade at Bray, the well-known Wicklow seaside resort. A lady of meagre proportions passed by. "Did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?" remarked one of the farmers. "Thin!" said the other, "I seen a woman down in Wexford as thin as two of her put together!" As a friend with whom I was staying and I were walking one day over the Wicklow Mountains we met a "character," a person well known for some reason—fondness for drink, for instance—in the district. "Well, Mick," said my friend, "I've heard some queer stories about your doings lately." "Och, don't belave them, Sir," replied Mick. "Sure, half the lies tould about me by the naybours isn't thrue!"

Two laborers set out from Wexford to walk to Dublin. By the time they reached Bray they were very much tired with their journey, and the more so when they were told they were still twelve miles from Dublin. "Be me sowl," said one, after a little thought "sure, it's but six miles apiece; let us walk on!" During a discussion at a meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society upon the slight consideration attached to life by uncivilized nations, a speaker mentioned the extraordinary circumstance that in China if a man were condemned to death he could easily hire a substitute to die for him; "and," the debater went on, "I believe many poor fellows get their living by acting as substitutes in that way!"

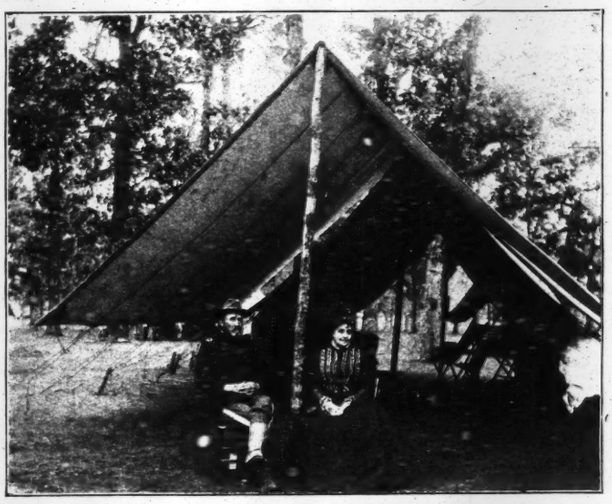
MARY, KNITTING.

When Mary sits a-knitting
Beside the cozy fire,
Her bending face so happy
With motherhood's desire,
It makes the room seem holy,
A consecrated place,
With God's smile in the fire-light
That flickers on her face.

The clicking of the needles,
The crumble of the coals,
Make such a quiet music
For our two quiet souls!
And when the little mother
Spreads out the garment small,
The look, the touch she gives it
Like saintly blessings fall.

We sit until the twilight
Her snowy weaving blurs,
And in the creaking shutter
A little night-wind stirs.
Then Mary's face sinks lower
Unto the little gown,
Until she seems to kiss it
Before she lays it down.

—Harper's Bazar.



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